

Uncle Sam's New Scheme for Handling Foreign Affairs

OR the purpose of simplifying and improving Uncle Sam's conduct of his foreign affairs and especially for the purpose of extending American trade abroad, there has recently been set in motion an important new section of government machinery. This amounts to little less than a complete reorganization of the Department of State which has to do with the whole range of American interests abroad. The new scheme for looking after Yankee interests beyond the seas was first hatched in the fertile brain of Elihu Root when the senator from New York State was at the head of the State Department. However, he did not have an opportunity to carry out the project before he retired from the office and so he turned the suggestion over to his successor, Secretary Knox, who has worked out the idea and put it in practice. Congress appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for reorganizing



THOMAS C. DAWSON

the State Department along the lines projected.

Easily the most important outcome of this reorganization, which has but lately become an accomplished fact, is the creation of four new offices or bureaus known respectively as the Division of Latin-American Affairs, the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, the Division of Near Eastern Affairs and the Division of Western European Affairs. As the reader may surmise from the titles of these new branches of the government, each will have jurisdiction over one important section of the globe and the purpose of this new order of things is to enable our government officials to specialize just as men specialize in any other walk in life.

Every effort has been made to enlist the services in these four bureaus of men who have wide knowledge of conditions in the quarters of the globe with whose affairs they are to deal. For instance, Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, who launched the Division of Latin-American Affairs, has spent most of his life in Central and South America. He was for seven years connected with the U. S. legation in Brazil and married a prominent Brazilian woman. Then he saw service as U. S. Minister to San Domingo, U. S. Minister to Colombia, and U. S. Minister to Chile. He speaks Spanish, Portuguese, French and Italian as fluently as he does English. The



JOHN BALL OSBORNE

HON. P. C. KNOX

EVAN E. YOUNG



WILLIAM T. S. DOYLE

first assistant chief of this bureau, William T. S. Doyle, has likewise had wide experience in Pan-American countries and accompanied the then secretary of state, Elihu Root, on the famous trip around South America which he made a few years ago.

The Division of Far Eastern Affairs has enlisted the services of such experts as Ransford S. Miller, who was for a long time secretary and interpreter of the American Embassy in Japan, and Edward T. Williams, who held consular positions in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin and elsewhere in China. This division concerns itself with trade extension and American interests in China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Straits Settlements, Borneo, India and the East Indies. The Division of Near Eastern Affairs concerns itself with American interests in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Persia and Egypt. Evan E. Young, who has the credit of setting this

branch of the government on its feet, has, like his co-workers in the other new bureaus, been fitted for his present duties by practical experience in his special field. He was for years consul at such points as Harput, Turkey; Salonika, etc.

It might be supposed that the new Division of Western European Affairs could do much to stimulate American trade in Europe, our commercial interests on the Continent having long been well looked after by the most capable men in our whole consular service, but when it is explained that this Western European Division will, for instance, concern itself not merely with Great Britain, France, etc., but with their colonies and with such rich territory as Morocco, the Congo, etc., it can be surmised that there are great opportunities even in this sphere. This division is under the personal supervision of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, a post now held by Mr. Hale, son of the veteran U. S. senator from Maine.

Supplementing the work of these new geographical divisions in the reorganized State Department, are the activities of what is known as the Bureau of Trade Relations, the head of which is Mr. John Ball Osborne. This Bureau is to act as a sort of clearing house for the vast fund of information which is continually being sent home by Uncle Sam's consular officers in all parts of the world. Not only will the bureau publish and distribute the reports made by the consuls everywhere, but any American citizen who desires information from any nook or corner of the world can write to the bureau and it will transmit his questions to the U. S. Consul at the point in question. That this service is made use of extensively is attested by the fact that this bureau is receiving such letters of inquiry to the tune of nearly 10,000 a year.

LIFE IN SAVAGE BORNEO

Observations of Cambridge Anthropological Expedition in Madang Country.

DR. CHARLES HOSE, accompanied by Drs. McDougall and Myers, members of the Cambridge anthropological expedition, set out for the Madang country, a hitherto unexplored district lying between the headwaters of the Batang-Yayan, Rejang and Baran rivers, and inhabited by the Madangs, a warlike tribe of Kenyahs who by constant raids had become the terror of all the surrounding country.

"After a journey through the most picturesque country we arrived at the principal Madang village," writes Dr. Hose in Travel and Exploration. "This village, which contained about 2,000 people, consisted of nine long houses, forming a circle the center of which had been cleared of shrubs and trees. For a considerable radius outside this ring the jungle had been felled and the land was farmed on that side which was more or less bounded by the river. The settlement, it was evident, had been laid out on a plan best calculated to resist attack. The Madangs came down in great numbers to have a look at us and the chief, Tama Usun Tasi, invited me to take up my residence in his house.

"My Kenyah friends had not arrived yet, but I thought it best to go with him at once and afterward congratulated myself when I found that, according to custom, Tama Bulan and

his followers (being unable to enter the house until all cases of blood money between his people and the Madangs had been settled) were obliged to camp near the river for one night. The Madangs assisted in making huts for my followers, gave them several pigs and sent down their women laden with baskets full of rice, so no want of hospitality could be said to mar our reception. In the evening I took a walk around the village, followed by a crowd of women and children, who appeared greatly pleased to find that the white man was able to converse with them.

"Just across the river from where we were sitting was the grave yard, and there I witnessed a funeral procession as the day was drawing to a close. The coffin, which was a wooden box made from a tree trunk, was decorated with red and black patterns in circles, with two small wooden figures of men placed at either end; it was lashed with rattans to a long pole and by this means was lifted to the shoulders of the bearers (numbering thirteen in all), who then carried it to the burying ground.

"After the mourners had all passed over to the grave yard, a man quickly cut a couple of small sticks, each about five feet long and about an inch in diameter. One of these he split almost the whole way down and forced the unsplit end into the ground, when the upper part opened like a V, leaving sufficient room for each person to pass through. He next split the top of the other stick, and placing another short stick in the cleft made a cross which he also forced into the ground.

"The funeral procession climbed the mound on which the cemetery was situated, passing through the V of the cleft stick in a single file. As soon as the coffin had been placed on the stage erected for the purpose the people commenced their return, following one another's heels as quickly as possible, each spitting out the words, 'Bit ball krat fall jat tesip bertatip' ('Keep back, close out all things evil and sickness!') as they passed through the V shaped stick.

"The whole party having left the grave yard, the gate was closed by the simple process of tying the cleft ends of the stick together, and a few words were then said to the cross stick which they call 'ngring' or the wall that separates the living from the dead.

"The Madangs are a very light skinned people, with bright dark eyes and perfectly straight, long black hair.

"Their only garments consist of coats and waistcoats made from the bark of a tree known as kumut, which is beaten out to a thin cloth with a wooden mallet.

"The Madangs are a very musical race and possess many musical instruments. Among these are a sort of reed organ, a banjo, gongs and drums, a bamboo harp and a nose flute. The nose flute is an instrument made of bamboo on which the person plays not in the usual way with the lips but with his nose. I remember seeing on one occasion a man playing on his peculiar instrument surrounded by an audience of about forty persons. He assured me that sometimes he was able to move his audience to tears."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PADDED SUIT FOR AVIATORS

Safety Jacket and Headpiece Among Latest Devices Invented for Protection of Airmen.

Among the many devices for the protection of aviators in case of fall exhibited at the recent international congress of Aerial leagues, at Boulogne was a padded jacket and headpiece, says Popular Mechanics. The headpiece protects the head, neck and lower part of the face, only leaving the eyes and nose exposed.

In the tests, the inventor of the jacket hurled himself head first, against a rough stone in one of the



Padded Jackets for Aviators.

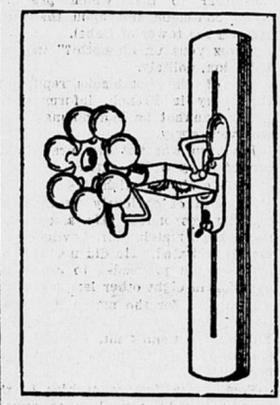
city's walls and suffered no harm from the impact. The outfit, however, is very cumbersome, as the padding of the jacket and headpiece is six inches thick.

Another interesting device brought forward was a parachute which will open fully after a fall of 30 feet. The old-style parachutes required a fall of several hundred feet before opening. The possibilities of the new parachute were personally demonstrated by the inventor, who dropped from an elevation 30 feet high with it.

MASSEUR THAT IS AUTOMATIC

Large Leather Knobs Turned by Revolving Wheel Knead Stomach in Way to Stimulate Blood.

There is no longer any necessity for paying an expensive Swedish rough house artist several dollars every time you want a massage. A machine has been invented which, it is claimed, will do the work just as well and cheaper in the long run. This machine is fastened to an upright, which in turn is fastened to a platform, so walls need not be marred. A wheel with large leather covered knobs on the ends of its spokes project a foot or so, and this is revolved by turning two handles. The patient, or subject, stands in front of the wheel with his abdomen just touching the wheel which, by the way, can be adjusted to a height to suit the user. He then turns the handles, and the wheel revolves, the balls passing over his stomach and kneading it



An Automatic Masseur.

In a way to stimulate the circulation of the blood and impart a healthy action to the liver and other organs. Another use for this device is for the reduction of adipose tissue and the consequent reducing of a too generous waist-line.

Sex in Handwriting.

That it is possible to determine sex from handwriting in perhaps eighty out of one hundred is a conclusion reached by Miss June E. Downey from an examination of the writing of 200 persons. The specimens were submitted to two "professional graphologists," as well as to fifteen persons ignorant of their art. The so-called sex signs are found to be largely influenced by the amount of writing done, by age and to a certain extent by practice, and by professional requirements, as in the conventional writing of teachers and the rapid hand of bookkeepers.

Famous English Clock.

The famous clock of Hampton Court palace, England, is said by many superstitious people to stop when a person long a resident in the castle dies. The first instance recorded is that of Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. The clock, which was striking four at the moment, immediately stopped. Other instances are cited.

ODD FACTS OF NORTH POLE

All Meridians Meet and Every Direction is South—It is Always Noon as Time Vanishes.

At the north pole all meridians meet and every direction is south. So the fixed meridian upon which the determination of longitude and time depends is lacking, and it is necessary to assume an arbitrary direction as the meridian. A parallel of latitude is reduced to a single point and longitude entirely vanishes. Time also vanishes, for it is always local noon. All winds blowing over the pole blow from the south and also toward the south at the same time. The magnetic needle points due south. The stars do not rise and set, but describe a circle around the horizon.

The north star is not directly overhead, but describes a circle four and one half times as broad as the sun's face. If a man should walk westward on a parallel of latitude three and one half miles from the pole at the rate of one mile an hour, he would be traveling east at the same velocity with which that part of the earth is going west. So he would not be moving at all, but would be treading the earth under his feet in the same way that a dog walks on a rolling barrel.

The auroras shed their mysterious radiance over the long polar nights. The phenomena of auroras extend through a zone the center of which is near the magnetic pole, but the maximum effect is observed at a considerable distance from this pole. Inside this belt of maximum effect auroras are seen to radiate from points both north and south of the zenith, but at places outside the belt they stream only from the north.

There appears to be an intimate relation between the distribution of auroras and that of barometric pressure in the polar regions. To science the discovery of the pole is of great importance. A knowledge of the ocean depth, winds and temperature at the pole are of the greatest value in geography and meteorology.

SIMPLE HOME-MADE FILTER

Originally Designed for Filtering Gelatine Emulsions, But for Water is Quite Effective.

The filter here described was first made in 1878, and used originally for filtering gelatine emulsions. As a water filter it is both simple and effective, says the Scientific American.



Home-Made Filter.

Procure an ordinary kerosene lamp chimney. Fit over the end of it two or three ordinary thicknesses of washed cheesecloth. Press a tuft of absorbent cotton into the small part of the neck for about three inches in depth, insert the chimney, and place it in a hole cut in a wooden shelf as a support. Pour the water in until the filter is filled, when it will be observed that any organic matter, chips of iron rust, etc., will be retained by the cotton for about one inch, but no farther. The resultant filtered water will be bright, clean and pure.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

The Cape Cod ship canal, work on which is well under way, was projected by the Eskimo will not allow their women to use tobacco in any form.

Sixty-four out of every 1,000,000 persons the world over are blind.

To date more than eight hundred practical aeroplanes have been built in France.

A goat eats only one-eighth as much as a cow, but gives more than that proportion of milk.

Five o'clock in the morning is the coldest hour of the 24 in nearly all seasons of the year.

So radio-active is the water supplied the city of Belgrade that scientists are searching its source for radium.

Because there is more light in the sky on a clear, moonless night than can be attributed to the stars a German scientist has evolved a theory that the earth is surrounded by a luminous coma resembling that of comets.

In India more than fifty native languages are spoken. The silk of the spider is lighter and stronger than that from the silkworm. The baby that is born in Buenos Aires has a better chance of living than if it had been born in any other of the world's large cities.

God's Covenant of the Law

By PASTOR RUSSELL of Brooklyn Tabernacle

TEXT—The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in, said Jehovah of Hosts; but who may abide by the day of his coming?—Malachi III, 1-5.

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing his disobedient children to death, intimated that ultimately the seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious, our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might fully know of his justice, as well as of his wisdom and power, God insisted upon dealing with his creatures from the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the divine intention. His sentence upon man, plainly stated, was, "Dying thou shalt die," not, "Living thou shalt live in torment." "The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Genesis II, 17; Ezekiel xviii, 4). God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of divine government to be made operative everywhere—ultimately among all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Israel's experiences of tribulation and bondage in Egypt were probably necessary to prepare them for God's great proposition—that they should keep the law and as a reward have life everlasting. As it is written, "He that doeth things shall live by them" (Leviticus xviii, 5). Israel greatly rejoiced in this manifestation of divine preference for them more than for all others of humanity. The law covenant was mediated. The sacrifice of bulls and of goats made a typical atonement for them for a year, so that they might enter into the covenant relationship with God. But when they attempted to keep the law they were disappointed. They failed. The law of God being the full measure of a perfect man's ability, and the Jews, like other men, being imperfect, found that they had undertaken an impossibility.

Not a Jew kept the law perfectly. Not a Jew, therefore, gained eternal life during the first year. But God, foreknowing this, had made preparation for a repetition of the atonement day every year, so that the people might continue striving to attain eternal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of better sacrifices than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under the covenant—educational blessings, but not the blessings hoped for, not life eternal. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national seed of Abraham, for the blessing of all the nations.

The first-begotten of the Father, as his glorious agent in the great work of creation, had the honor granted him of becoming the great messenger of the covenant, the great prophet, priest and king of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel xii, 1. But there were tests connected with his attainment of this high position: (1) By faith he must lay aside his heavenly glory, in obedience to the Father's will to become a man—not a sinful man, but a perfect man—holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer it was his privilege to make full consecration of his earthly interest and the Father's pleasure to beget him of the holy spirit at Jordan to the spirit nature on the highest plane. For three and a half years his sacrifice burned upon the altar. It was indeed better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats, for it was a corresponding price for Adam; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life. (3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with his earthly life he experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what he was originally, only higher and more glorious. Thus he was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten priest who offered that sacrifice.

Then why did he not at once begin his great work as prophet, priest, king and new covenant mediator for Israel and through Israel for the world? It was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the divine plan on the day of atonement. When this bride class shall have completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great priest, then every arrangement for the blessing of Israel as Abraham's seed and of all nations through Israel will have forthwith commenced. Thus seen the revelation of Israel's great messenger of the new covenant is very important not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by a compliance with the same new law covenant.