

which animated the colonizing enterprises of the Middle Ages, and which has been followed with such devastating effects on the Congo, viz., that the wealth of over-sea possessions is the property not of their inhabitants, but of the metropolis.

A brief sketch of the history of Morocco may be in keeping here. In the writings of ancient times the warlike tribes of northern Africa are frequently mentioned, and one tribe was called Mauri, which name survives in the word Moor. The Vandals occupied Morocco at the end of the fifth century, and are said to have introduced into it the piratical customs that afterwards became characteristic of Morocco. In the latter part of the seventh century the Arabs spread over northern Africa, and took possession of Morocco. Later still the Jews were expelled from Spain, and they added to the already cosmopolitan character of the population. Near the close of the eighth century a descendant of Mahammed, named Edris, was made sovereign of the Border tribes, about the Atlas. In 1035 the warlike sect of the Morabites first rose into existence among the Gezual and on the borders of the desert. In 1055 their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar el Lamtani, was proclaimed sovereign. His grandson crossed the mountains, and in 1072, laid the foundation of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Almoravides. In the time of El Watas, the founder of the dynasty bearing his name, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, A.D. 1480-1501, added 800,000 to the population. In the middle of the sixteenth century a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Shereef, Hosein. The fifth of this family, commonly called Hamed Shereef-el-Mansoor, towards the close of the sixteenth century made himself master of Morocco, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kagho. His reign, 1579-1603, is regarded as the golden age of the history of Morocco. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1698 by Mulai Shereef el Fihli, or king of Taflet, who was remarkable among other things, for his numerous posterity, having had 84 sons and 124 daughters. In 1814 the Sultan abolished the slavery of Christians and in 1817 disarmed his marine and strictly prohibited piracy.

The Congo State includes a small detached area on the north bank of the Congo River, extending from the sea inland to the French possessions, but its main area reaches from the mouth of the river Likona (an affluent of the Congo from the north) northward to lat. 4 degrees east longitude, thence southward to Lake Bangweolo, thence westward to 24 degrees east, northward to 6 degrees south, and again west to a point on the south bank of the Congo. Its area is about 1,056,200 square miles, and its population is estimated at 35,000,000. The chief products are palm-bil, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, copal, coffee, and dye-stuffs.

#### PROTECTING NATURE

Many stories have been told of the various idiosyncrasies of that brilliant and eccentric American statesman, John Randolph, of Roanoke. The Youth's Companion quotes from Powhatan Bouldin's "Home Reminiscences" a story which shows his peculiar veneration for growing things. The incident is related as follows by a friend of Randolph's nephew:

"When I was a boy I visited at Roanoke. The house was completely environed by trees and underwood, and seemed to be in a dense virgin forest. Mr. Randolph would not permit even a switch to be cut near the house.

Without being aware of this, one day I committed a serious trespass. My friend Tudor and I were roving about, when I, perceiving a straight young hickory about an inch thick, felled it.

Tudor said his uncle would be very angry, so I immediately went and informed him what I had ignorantly done, and expressed my regret.

Mr. Randolph took the stick and looked pensively at it as if commiserating its fate. Then, gazing at me, he said:

"I would not have had this done for fifty Spanish-milled dollars!"

"I had seventy-five cents and had entertained some idea of offering it, but when I heard about the fifty dollars I was afraid of insulting him by such meagre compensation.

"Did you want this for a cane?" asked Mr. Randolph.

"No, sir."

"No, you are not old enough to need a cane. Did you want it for any particular purpose?"

"No, sir. I only saw that it was a pretty stick and thought I'd cut it."

"We can be justified in taking animal life only to furnish food or to remove a hurtful object. We cannot be justified in taking even vegetable life without some useful object in view. Now, God Almighty planted this thing, and you have killed it without any adequate object. It would have grown into a large nuttree and furnished food for many squirrels. I hope and believe you will never do so again."

"Never, sir, never!" I cried.

He put the stick into a corner, and I escaped to Tudor. It was some time before I could cut a switch or fishing-rod without feeling I was doing some sort of violence to the vegetable kingdom.

Lady barristers, like doctors, are strictly forbidden to advertise their services in France. They may publish their names in directories, but they may not add thereto any special announcement of their qualifications and talents intended to attract clients. Several of them recently published their photographs alongside side of their legal announcements, and the bar, after a learned discussion, has decided that the publication of portraits by lady counsel is against etiquette, and runs perilously near to unfair competition.

## Vice-Regents of the Empire



SEARCH the British Empire through and you will find no more interesting men than some of the forty odd who today are serving King Edward VII. as Vice-Regents in every one of the seven seas and on every one of the continents, says the Toronto Globe.

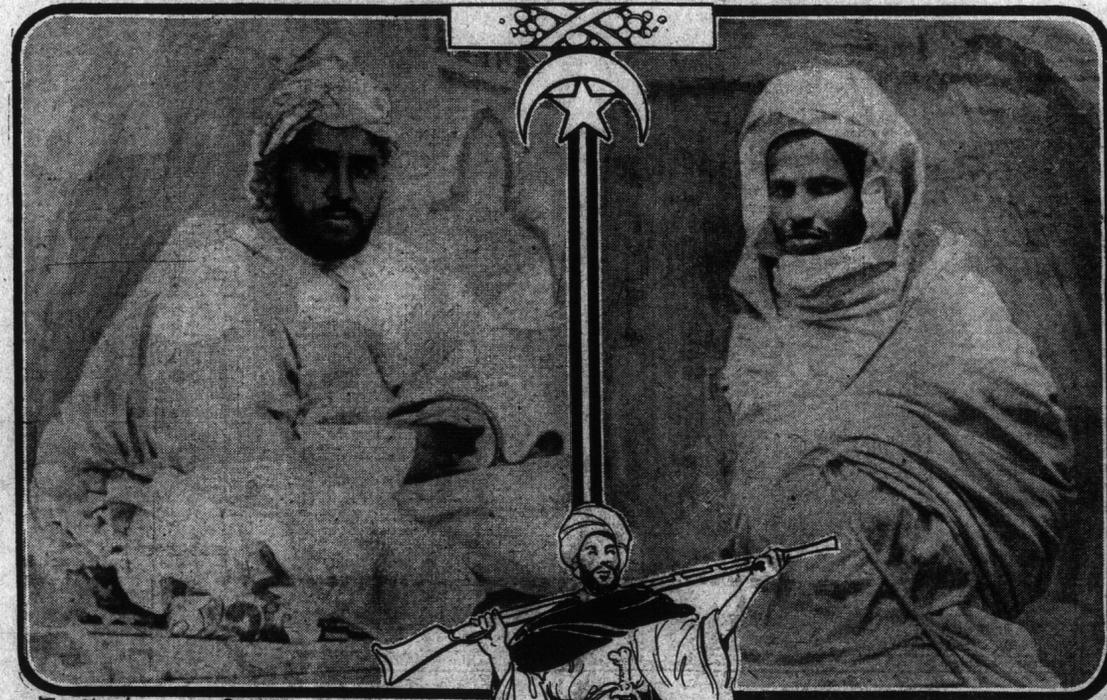
There is the Earl of Aberdeen, now occupying the Vice-Regal palace in Dublin, and for the third time a Vice-Regent. There is the Earl of Dudley, just sent out to Australia, who has worked his way up to a Governor-Generalship from the betting ring and the gaming table. There is the Earl of Selborne, High Commissioner to South Africa, who kicked out the old fossils and put the British navy on a fighting basis. There is easy-going and sport-loving Earl Minto, successor to Lord

under him. As a result when he came to take his seat in the House of Lords he was as competent to run a locomotive as any engine man in Great Britain. Then one day a colleague moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the causes of railway accidents in the United Kingdom. Aberdeen's mechanical side came to the fore immediately. He rose to his feet, and in his maiden speech that followed displayed such accurate knowledge of railway matters, and especially of the locomotive, that he was made a member of the commission. A few weeks later the chairmanship of the commission was handed to him and the entire investigation was made under his immediate supervision. From that day Lord Aberdeen has been a leading advanced Liberal politician and a thoroughly practical philanthropist.

The immediate successor of Lord Aber-

women folk and children. This they did when they toured the island in an automobile. He went to Ireland as a blue-blooded Tory, a bitter opponent of home rule, but, like many more who have had to do with Irish rule in Ireland, he changed his views, and his speech in the House of Lords on the Irish question caused the utmost consternation in the Tory ranks and has done a great deal to convert many of them to a support of the Irish policy of the present British Government.

It was as a sport of the yellow-backed novel sort that the Earl first had the public eye focused on him. As soon as he left Eton he began to see what size hole he could make in his income of two millions, with the result that after he had demonstrated an amazing ability in this line, his mother saw to it that his spending money was reduced to a bare pittance of fifty thousand every twelvemonth.



THE VICTORIOUS PRETENDER  
MULAI HAFID

THE DEFEATED SULTAN  
HIS MAJESTY ABD-EL-AZIZ

Curzon in India. There is Plunket of New Zealand, at one time a private secretary in the Government service. There is Sir William MacGregor, whose speciality is ruling over the isles of the seas; and among still others, there is Sir Eldon Gorst, successor to Cromer in Egypt, and after him the best posted man on Egyptian affairs in the world today.

Most of the forty odd are called officially colonial Governors. The titles of some others have been mentioned. Yet in power and deed, if not in name, all are Vice-Regents, for all are sent out from home to represent the Sovereign—the lieutenant-colonel in charge of a group of land dots in the south seas every bit as much as some Earl despatched to look after the empire's interests in a great slice of some continent—an empire in itself.

The Earl of Aberdeen, now serving for the second

time as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is noted for having a wife who is more talked about nationally even than he, and whose intellectual brilliancy makes her as "big" a woman as he is a man. Throughout the United Kingdom she is recognized as a leading philanthropic expert, and her philanthropies are as wide as her influence, which extends pretty much over the isles. But though she is one of Britain's largest givers to charity, she does not scatter largess indiscriminately, as so many wealthy Britons do; rather by her charities she endeavors to help people to help themselves. The marriage of the Earl and the Countess was the result of a love-at-first-sight meeting, which resulted from the unintentional trespass of the young Earl on the estate of the young lady's father. In his ardor of the shoot one day Aberdeen, all unknowingly, crossed the boundary line between the preserve of his host and that of the latter's neighbor, and first thing he knew he was standing face to face with a stranger, who peremptorily asked what he was doing there. The unconscious intruder informed his questioner that he was out shooting as the guest of his host. The Earl, in return, was informed that he was talking to Lord Tweedmouth and was at that moment standing on the latter's property. The Earl apologized profusely and made known his name to Tweedmouth, who invited the young man to luncheon, and thereby lost his youngest daughter some months later, for Aberdeen was not content a day after meeting the charming Lady Isabel Majoribanks until he had made her his bride. His opportunity to get into the forefront of public life came about in almost as interesting a way as his first meeting with the young lady who was destined to be his life partner. Like a great many boys, as a boy he was fascinated by the sight of a locomotive. His love for the iron horse he carried with him into young manhood, when he seized every possible chance to ride in the cab and study the giant machine

in the Government House in Ottawa, the Earl of Minto, is occupying the Vice-Regal lodge in Simla, going to India as King Edward's representative the same year that Aberdeen was despatched to Ireland for the second time, 1905. He and Aberdeen are two of the many Scotsmen in the high places who are helping to run the British Empire. Whenever his fellow members of the nobility talk about Minto some one is sure to tell of his love for hunting and illustrate the statement with the story that the Earl took his B. A. at Trinity with his academic gown hiding his riding costume, and that as soon as the graduation exercises were over he mounted his horse and rode ten miles to take part in the university steeplechase. Of course he won—legitimate result of such devotion. This happened when he was plain Lord Malgund. At that time, too, he made a likely reputation for himself as a soldier of fortune. He has fought in battle in four continents. In Asia he took part in the Afghan war, in Europe he helped the Turks when they were contending with the Russians. He was a volunteer captain in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and as chief of staff he aided greatly in putting down the Riel rebellion in the Canadian Northwest in 1885. His war experiences would fill several boys' books with thrills from cover to cover.

The Earl himself is good-natured and easy-going, just the sort of man to get along well with Lord Kitchener at the head of the armed force in India.

The Earl of Dudley, but recently told off to be Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, is a sure enough reformed sport. Also, he has the distinction of being the youngest of King Edward's most important Vice-Regents. He, too, got his Vice-Regal training in Ireland, where he won his personal popularity by smoking and talking with the men folk of the countryside, the while his wife busied herself singing to the

His mother's one hope was that when the Earl was married he would settle down, and she tried diligently to get him what she described as "safely married." The Earl, however, would have none of the highly estimable young gentlemen that his mother paraded before him. In fact, he would give no serious thought to marriage until, one day, he accompanied his mother to her millinery shop—and promptly fell in love with the young lady who waited on the Countess. She now is the Countess of Dudley; and no sooner did she become the Earl's bride than he sobered down and has been a real good boy ever since.

The Countess was a Miss Gurney. Her father was an English banker who failed, and, after separating from his wife, headed for South America to restore his fortunes. To support herself the wife opened up a millinery shop for the fashionable trade, and had her two daughters for assistants.

Lord Northcote, who got his baronetcy eight years ago in recognition of his labors in various Governmental positions, and who is about to be relieved of his Australian post by the Earl of Dudley, worked his way up to a Vice-Regency from the post of clerk in the British foreign office. His second position would entitle him to membership in a club made up of the men who have risen high from private secretariats; he served in this position to the late Lord Salisbury when that famous statesman was at the head of the Turkish embassy. As Governor-General, Northcote and his wife have traveled all over the island in an effort to encourage the development of its resources and industries. As in the case of most of the other important Vice-Regents, Northcote's wife has been a great help to him. She was the leader in the movement to get Australian women to patronize home dressmaking, to the exclusion of London and Paris shops. Another of her hobbies has been her propaganda in behalf of native jewels, and she planned and carried through alone to a successful climax a woman's exhibition that appreciably increased the output of various native industries.

Lord William Lee Plunket, Governor of New Zealand, and an active entertainer of the United States fleet when it was in Auckland harbor recently, is another of the empire's Vice-Regents who have served as private secretary. This post he held to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland just prior to his appointment to the New Zealand honor, and so he comes in the rather long list of British Proconsuls of the present day who have received at least a part of their training in governing in the Emerald Isle. Plunket is only 44, and among the youngest of the colonial representatives of the throne.

Lord Cromer's successor in Egypt, Sir Eldon Gorst, began his diplomatic career in Egypt as an attaché when he was 26 years old. Excepting only his immediate successor, he is the world's best posted authority on Egypt and its divers problems, and this intricate knowledge he has obtained by working himself up step by step in the Egyptian service. "Johnnie" Gorst, as he is familiarly known in the land of the Pharaohs, was Cromer's right-hand man for years, and because a Liberal Government could find no one in its party skilled enough to handle Egyptian affairs it perforce gave Cromer's position to Gorst, a thorough Conservative in sentiment and in deeds. Physically, Gorst looks more like a shrewd Yankee than a son of Britannia.

Sir Sydney Oliver, who succeeded Sweetenham of earthquake notoriety in Jamaica, got into the colonial service over a quarter of a century ago by heading the open competition for entrance. He has seen a lot of service in this country, where he is extremely popular, and in the West Indies. He writes, but evidently does not take his literary work seriously, for he declares that his recreations are "normal forms of loafing and dilettantism."

In Sir William MacGregor of Newfoundland the empire has a Proconsul who has his gold medal for saving life at sea. He also has the distinction of having proclaimed British sovereignty over a rather large, though still considerably unexplored, possession of the Crown, British New Guinea. Sir William's speciality is governing islands, at various periods of his life having been in charge of quite a few of Britain's Pacific possessions before being transferred to the Atlantic.

The Earl of Selborne, who is keeping an anxious eye on Britain's interests in South Africa, where he is known as High Commissioner, is the same gentleman who several years ago stirred up the old fossils in the admiralty by co-ordinating the different branches of the service, so that now an officer of the British navy is able to sail a ship, fight a ship and run its mechanism. He sidetracked the figurehead admirals, hastened promotions and otherwise turned the admiralty upside down in reforming it. When he was made First Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Salisbury, his father-in-law, a great many people declared it another case of rank nepotism, especially as the cabinet already contained three Salisbury relatives. The post he now fills calls for all the tact that he has at his command, and tact has been one of his marked possessions. To be sent to South Africa these days means to be given the hardest post in the gift of the colonial office. So far Selborne seems to have pleased all classes fairly well, being ably assisted in this delicate task by his wife, whose political ability, inherited from her father, has been of immense use to her husband since he began the direction of South African affairs.

In Earl Grey, King Edward has in Canada a representative who is at once full of hobbies and common sense, one of the brainiest Proconsuls and a man who is popular, not only in the Dominion, but in the United States, as well. The Earl gained his popularity in the U. S. by returning to that country 2 years ago a painting of Franklin that the first Earl Grey, when he was a general in the revolution, became possessed of when he was quartered in Franklin's house in Philadelphia at the time of the British occupancy of that city. Still later the Governor-General increased this popularity considerably by having Secretary of State Root as his personal guest at the Government House in Ottawa. An interesting fact in connection with the Earl is that his family has been exceedingly close to the throne practically from the beginning of the Victorian era. The Earl's father, General Charles Grey, conducted the Prince Consort to England from his Coburg home when he came to make Victoria his bride. Afterward the general was the young Queen's private secretary, and when the present King visited America General Grey came with him. The Earl himself was born in St. James' palace (his father was then the Queen's private secretary), an unusual distinction for one not of royal blood, and at his baptism Prince Consort and Queen were his sponsors. The Earl has long been on intimate terms with King Edward, and his position before the throne was greatly strengthened during the Boer war, when the Countess fitted out a hospital ship and sent it to South Africa, thereby winning the gratefulness of Queen Alexandra in particular and of the English nation generally.

#### THE DOLLAR MARK

The origin of the dollar-mark is one of the curios of financial history. In the early days of the American nation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, there was utter confusion in the circulating medium. Several of the colonies had authorized coins of different denominations, and, besides these, there were English pence, shillings, crowns and half crowns. French coins, both from Canada and Europe; Spanish coins of half a dozen denominations, especially reals and doubloons; Mexican coins; in Pennsylvania Dutch and German pieces and along the coast Portuguese and even Italian money was often seen, brought by seamen. The United States mint was established in 1791, and the United States coinage became, of course, the legal tender. The mixed coinage, however, was not at once displaced, but continued in local use, so that it became necessary for merchants in keeping accounts to designate that a bill was to be paid in United States currency, or, if in miscellaneous coins, they were to be received at a discount. So, before the sum total of the bills the merchant was accustomed to write the letter "U.S.," signifying United States money. In the hurry of writing, the "S" was often written over the "U," then the connecting line at the bottom easily dropped off, and to the present day many people unconsciously commemorate the original practice of making the two down strokes first, then adding the "S."



FOR the clerk, says illustrated Sunday Magazine Englishman easiest prey to Basing this up says:

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