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COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

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COMPTON
ENCYCLOPEDIA

VOLUME

24

T—Tyrol
pages 1-322

Compton's Encyclopedia

and Fact-Index

F.E. Compton Company

1980 EDITION COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

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BY F. E. COMPTON COMPANY, DIVISION OF ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, INC.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 78-67841

International Standard Book Number: 0-85229-350-X

Printed in U.S.A.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA IS PUBLISHED WITH THE EDITORIAL ADVICE
OF THE FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

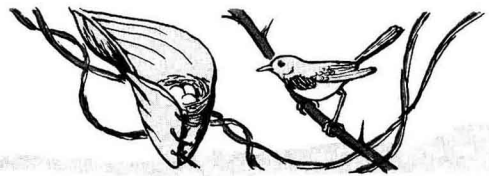
"Let knowledge grow from more to more and thus be human life enriched"

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION



Pronunciations have been indicated in the body of this work only for words which present special difficulties.

For the pronunciation of other words, consult the FACT-INDEX.

Marked letters are sounded as in the following words:

cāpe, āt, fär, fäst, whät, fäll; mē, yēt, fērn, thére;

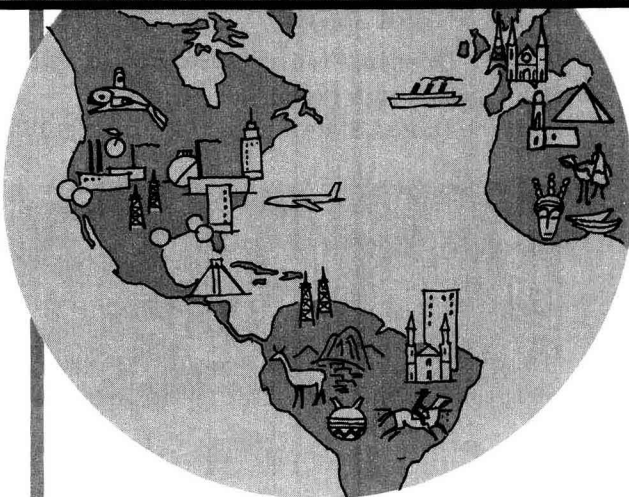
īce, bīt; rōw, wòn, fôr, nôt, dq; cūre, bŭt, rŭde, fŭll, búrn; out;

ü = French *u*, German *ü*; ġem, ġo; thĭn, ~~th~~en;

n = French nasal (Jeañ); zh = French *j* (*z* in *azure*); K = German guttural *ch*.

HERE AND THERE IN VOLUME 24

AT ODD TIMES when you are just looking for “something interesting to read,” without any special plan in mind, this list will help you. With this as a guide, you may visit faraway countries, watch people at their work and play, meet famous persons of ancient and modern times, review history’s most brilliant incidents, explore the marvels of nature and science, play games—in short, find whatever suits your fancy of the moment. This list is not intended to serve as a table of contents, an index, or a study guide. For these purposes consult the Fact-Index and the Reference-Outlines.



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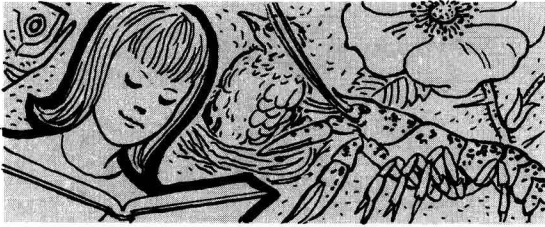
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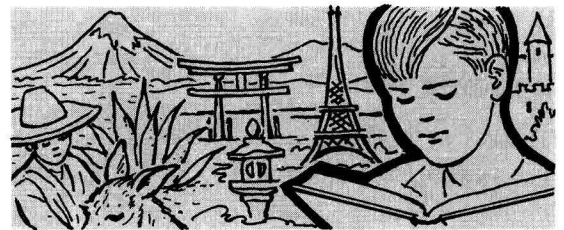
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TABERNACLE. According to the tradition preserved in the Bible, the Tabernacle was a portable sanctuary used by the Israelites as a place of worship during their wanderings in the wilderness. In Hebrew it is called *mishkān* ("dwelling"), because Yahweh, the God of the Israelites, lived there among his people, or *'ohel mō'ēd* ("tent of meeting"), because Yahweh met there with Moses (*see* Moses). The Book of Exodus relates how Yahweh himself instructed Moses in the building of the Tabernacle, specifying its form, the materials with which it was to be constructed, and how it was to be transported.

The Tabernacle was made of gifts from the people of Israel—gold, silver, bronze and brass, acacia wood, fine and ordinary linen, tanned ram's hides, and violet, purple, and scarlet veils. It consisted of the Most Holy Place, or Holy of Holies, and the Holy Place, or Holy, and was a boothlike structure 30 cubits long, 10 cubits wide, and 10 cubits high. (A cubit is about 18 inches.) The Holy of Holies, 10 cubits long, was separated from the Holy, a fore-chamber, by a wall of curtains.

The Ark of the Covenant, containing the Tablets of the Decalogue—the Ten Commandments—was the sole object in the Most Holy Place, which could be entered only by Moses and by the High Priest on the Day of Atonement. It was there that the presence of Yahweh supposedly dwelled. The Holy Place could be entered by ordinary priests. It contained the Table of the Showbread, the Menorah, or seven-branched candlestick, and an incense altar. In the court sur-

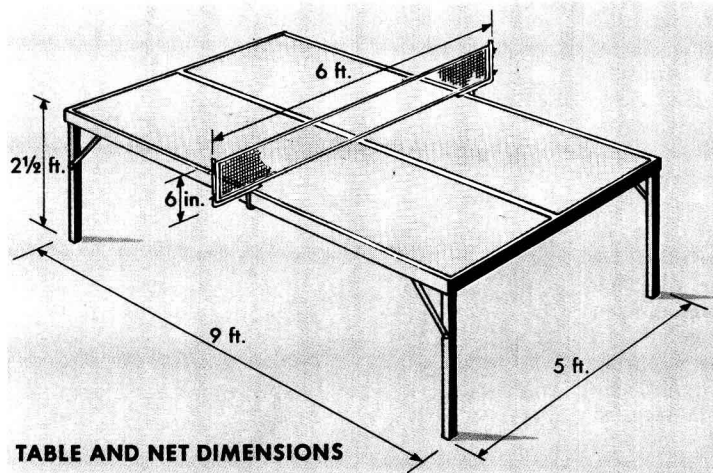
rounding the Tabernacle, separated from the Israelite camp by a wall of curtains, were the four-horned altar of burnt sacrifice and a laver for the ritual cleansings of the priests. Ordinary worshipers could not go beyond the court.

In modern usage the term *tabernacle* also refers to that receptacle on the main altar of some Christian churches in which the Eucharist is kept for the adoration and communion of the congregation. This method of reserving consecrated hosts has been required by the Roman Catholic church since 1863 but has been the normal practice since the 16th century. Liturgical law requires that the tabernacle be burglar-proof and fireproof, with the exterior completely veiled. It is usually metal—sometimes gold-lined.

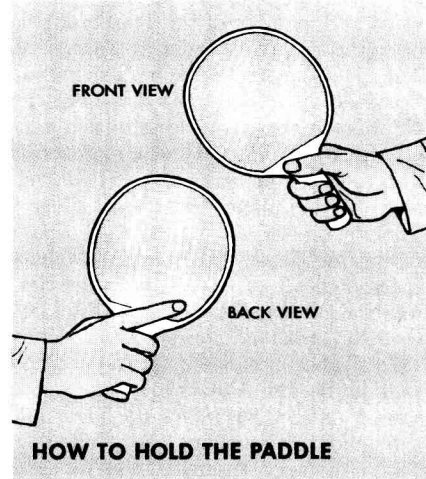
THIS ARTICLE IS IN THE FACT-INDEX
Tabernacles, Feast of

TABLE TENNIS. One of the fastest-moving indoor sports is table tennis, or Ping-Pong. The game is played with wooden paddles and a lightweight Celluloid ball. The paddles are surfaced on both sides with rubber, sandpaper, leather, or cork. The illustration gives the proper table and net dimensions.

Table tennis rules resemble those of regular tennis (*see* Tennis). Two or four persons may play. The first side to gain 21 points is the winner. If the score reaches 20 to 20, play continues past 21 until one side gains a two-point lead.



A net six inches high and six feet wide divides the table into two equal courts. Six inches of the net's length overlap each



side of the table. The illustration at the right shows the proper way to hold a table tennis paddle.

TABLE TENNIS

The game begins with the *service*. The first player (the server) must hit the ball with his paddle, bouncing it from his side of the table, over the net, and onto the other court. The server loses a point if he hits the ball into the net or fails to land it into the opposite court. This rule also applies during the game. The ball must be returned after its *first* bounce, or a point is lost. Service changes sides every five points. In games over 21 it changes sides with every point past 20. (See also Hobbies.)

The exact origin of table tennis is unknown. It became popular during the last half of the 19th century. The Celluloid ball was introduced in the 1890's, and the solid, rubber-faced paddle in 1905. When the game boomed in popularity in the 1920's, the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) was formed. The United States Table Tennis Association, founded in the early 1930's, is a member of the ITTF. Since 1957 the ITTF has sponsored international competitions every two years.



TABOR, Horace Austin Warner (1830-1899). One of Colorado's most colorful silver barons, Horace Tabor became a legend in his own lifetime. He made and lost an estimated 9-million-dollar fortune in 15 years. He was also a local, state, and national political figure.

Horace Tabor was born in Holland, Vt., on Nov. 26, 1830, the son of Cornelius and Sarah Tabor. While a boy he worked on his father's farm. Later he learned the stonecutting trade and worked at it for eight years.

In 1855 Tabor joined a company of Free-Soil immigrants traveling to Kansas. There he served two years as a member of the Topeka legislature. In 1857 he returned to Vermont to marry Augusta Pierce. They had one son, Maxey. Tabor took his family to Colorado in 1859 to join the Pikes Peak gold rush. He was temporarily successful as a miner and eventually settled in Oro City as a storekeeper.

Two of the many miners grubstaked by Tabor discovered the Little Pittsburgh silver mine in 1878. Tabor's one-third share earned him more than 1½ million dollars by the time the mine was sold. He speculated on other mining properties, one of which was the immensely wealthy Matchless mine. When Oro City was incorporated and renamed Leadville, in 1878, Tabor became its first mayor. The following year he became Colorado's lieutenant governor. He served until 1883, when he filled out an unexpired three-month term in the United States Senate. Tabor divorced Augusta, and in 1882 he married a young divorcee, Elizabeth McCourt ("Baby") Doe. They had two children.

Tabor was a generous man. He contributed to many civic projects in Leadville and Denver, including the Tabor Grand Opera House in Denver. The financial panic of 1893 and the fall of silver prices brought him ruin, however. After failing to regain his fortune, he became postmaster of Denver in 1898. He died the next year, on April 10, 1899. His last words to his wife were, "Hang on to the Matchless." She lived the rest of her life in a shack near the idle mine. She was found in the shack in 1935, frozen to death. Tabor's life was the basis of the opera 'The Ballad of Baby Doe', by Douglas Moore.

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Tabor, Mount
Tabora, Tanzania
Tabor College

Tabriz, Iran
Taché, Alexandre Antonin
Tachina fly

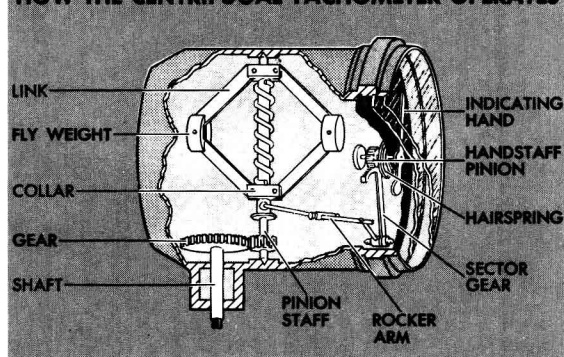
TACHOMETER. Most modern airplanes and many boats and sports cars are equipped with one or more *tachometers*. This instrument indicates the revolutions per minute (rpm) of a revolving shaft. It is used in industry to check the performance of machinery. In planes, boats, and automobiles, tachometers generally register the rpm of the crankshaft.

Engine trouble of almost any kind results in a loss of rpm. This loss will be quickly indicated on the dial of the tachometer, making it possible to anticipate motor failure. The instrument helps reduce vibration in multiengine airplanes by letting the pilots synchronize the motors to the same rpm. The tachometer also aids engine operators in running their machines at the most economical speed.

A flexible cable connects the shaft of an engine to the tachometer when the instrument is a permanent part of the machine. One end of the cable is geared directly to the engine's shaft; the other turns a much smaller shaft at or in the instrument. Tachometers operate by magnetic force, by electricity, or by centrifugal force. How the centrifugal force type works is explained in the diagram and legend below.

Magnetic tachometers operate by means of a small

HOW THE CENTRIFUGAL TACHOMETER OPERATES



As the pinion staff spins, centrifugal force throws the fly weights outward. This draws the links together, moving the collar, which in turn moves the indicating hand.

magnet located inside a cup or drum in the instrument. The magnet is spun by the cable. As it spins it pulls the cup or drum against a hairspring. The faster the magnet spins, the greater is the force exerted against the spring. The force is registered on the dial of the instrument in rpm.

Electric tachometers incorporate the use of both a small alternating-current generator and a direct-current indicator (actually a millivoltmeter). The generator emits an electric frequency, which is then picked up by the indicator and registered on the dial in rpm.

Garage mechanics often use a *vibrating-reed tachometer* to test the performance of automobiles not regularly equipped with tachometers. This type is composed of a metal reed which quivers when placed against the engine. The amount or intensity of the vibration is translated and read in rpm.

THIS ARTICLE IS IN THE FACT-INDEX

Tachylite

TACITUS (tās'ī-tūs), **Cornelius** (55?-120?). Little is known of the great Roman historian Tacitus. He was educated to be an orator and became a senator and a consul. Agricola, a Roman general and governor of Britain, was his father-in-law. Pliny the Younger was his good friend and admirer.

The works of Tacitus are filled with dramatic power and clearly drawn character studies. The 'Annals' deals with the emperors Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero. Only 12 of the original 18 books survive. The 'Histories' deal with the events of the first century of the Roman Empire. They too are incomplete.

Of the minor works, preserved entire, 'Agricola', a biography, includes an account of the conquest of Britain; 'Germania' contains information on German tribal customs; and 'A Dialogue on Oratory' sheds light on Roman culture. (See also Latin Language.)

THIS ARTICLE IS IN THE FACT-INDEX

Tacna, Peru



TACOMA, Wash. The city of Tacoma, 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean, has one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Here, on Commencement Bay at the southern end of Puget

Sound, ships find ample docking facilities. The Port of Tacoma operates large public marine terminals with berthing capacity for several ships. Privately owned docking facilities provide additional berth space for many more vessels. Switching systems, owned by the Port, connect the harbor to the four transcontinental railroads that serve Tacoma.

Incoming ships bring logs, lumber, and copper and other ores. Outbound vessels are laden with wheat

from eastern Washington, lumber, plywood, furniture, copper, aluminum, chemical products, and paper.

Tacoma's many lumber and pulp mills and furniture and wood products factories have earned it the title "forest products capital of America." Timber for the mills comes from the nearby Cascade Range and other forested areas of the state (see Washington, State of). About one tenth of the nation's refined copper is processed in Ruston, a company town completely surrounded by Tacoma. Tacoma is recognized as a major chemical-processing center of the Pacific Northwest.

The city is located in a markedly beautiful setting. From the waterfront it rises to a plateau and then mounts into the green hills. West of the city is the broad sweep of Puget Sound. The rugged Olympic Mountains stand across the sound to the northwest. Some 50 miles to the southeast, dominating the Cascade Range, is snowcapped Mount Rainier.

Within Tacoma is Wright Park's arboretum. In Point Defiance Park are gardens, virgin forest, a lake, an aquarium, a zoo, and restored Fort Nisqually. The city is the site of the University of Puget Sound, Pacific Lutheran University, and Washington State Historical Society Museum. Fort Lewis and MeChord Air Force Base are near the city.

Tacoma serves as a shopping center and wholesale distributing point for the farming and timber areas west to the Pacific Ocean and 60 miles to the south. Power is supplied by city-owned hydroelectric plants in the mountains and by a federal plant on the Columbia River. The nation's first municipally owned moving sidewalks are in downtown Tacoma.

The Tacoma Narrows Bridge spans Puget Sound. Rebuilt in 1950 after being destroyed during a storm, this four-lane structure, 5,450 feet long, is one of the longest suspension bridges in the world.

History of the City

Captain George Vancouver made the first recorded visit to Tacoma's future site, in 1792. Nearby Fort Nisqually was built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1833. In 1852 Nicholas De Lin set up the first business in the area when he built a sawmill. Old Tacoma was laid out in 1868. New Tacoma was established by the Northern Pacific Railroad when it arrived in 1873. The two areas were consolidated in 1884. During both world wars the city was a shipbuilding center. Boatbuilding continues to be a major industry.

Tacoma, the seat of Pierce County, has a council-manager form of government. (See also Washington, State of.) Population (1970 census), 154,581.

THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Taconic Mountains
Taconite
Tadoussac, Que.
Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic
Taebaek Mountains
Taedong River

Taegu, South Korea
Tael
Taffeta
Taft, Alphonso
Taft, Lorado
Taft, Robert A(lphonso)

WILLIAM H. TAFT—

27th President of

the United States

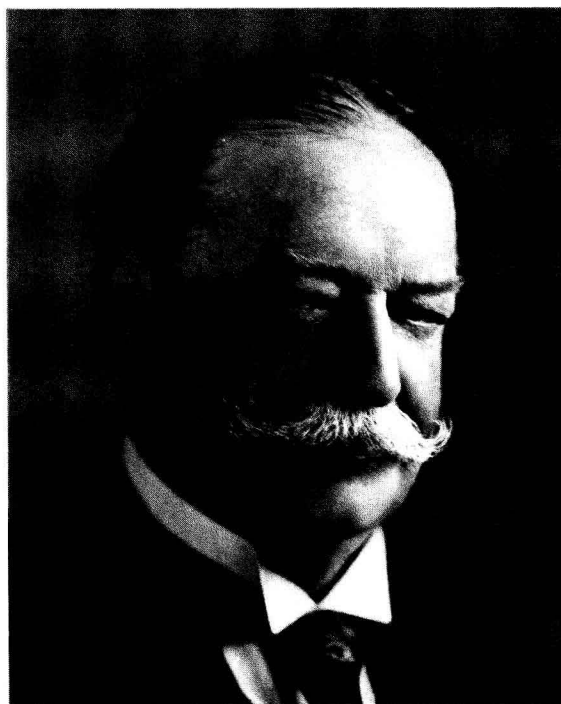
TAFT, William Howard (1857–1930; president 1909–1913). The only man in the nation to hold its two highest offices was William Howard Taft. He was the 27th president of the United States and later (1921–30) the chief justice of the United States. No man was better fitted for these posts by long years of experience. He had been in public office almost continuously since 1881. He was the first civil governor of the Philippines (1901–3) and secretary of war in President Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet (1904–9), only two of the many high positions he held.

A Large and Smiling Man

His large size and his famous chuckle made Taft a memorable figure. He was five feet eleven inches tall, with fair skin, clear blue eyes, and light hair. At the time he was president, he weighed 350 pounds. He joked about his bulk and took no offense at the jokes of others. Asked to accept a "chair of law" at Yale University, he replied that he would if they could make it a "sofa of law." Chairs were a problem. He always "looked before he sat" to avoid armchairs or antiques in which he might get stuck or collapse.

When he was governor of the Philippines he made a trip into the mountains for his health. He cabled Secretary of War Elihu Root: "Stood trip well. Rode horseback 25 miles to 5,000 feet elevation." Root cabled back: "Referring to your telegram . . . how is the horse?"

His biographer, Henry F. Pringle, has described the Taft chuckle: "It was by all odds the most infectious chuckle in the history of politics. It started with a silent trembling of Taft's ample stomach. The next sign was a pause in the reading of his speech, and the spread of a slow grin across his face. Then came a kind of gulp which seemed to escape without his being aware that the climax was near. Laughter fol-



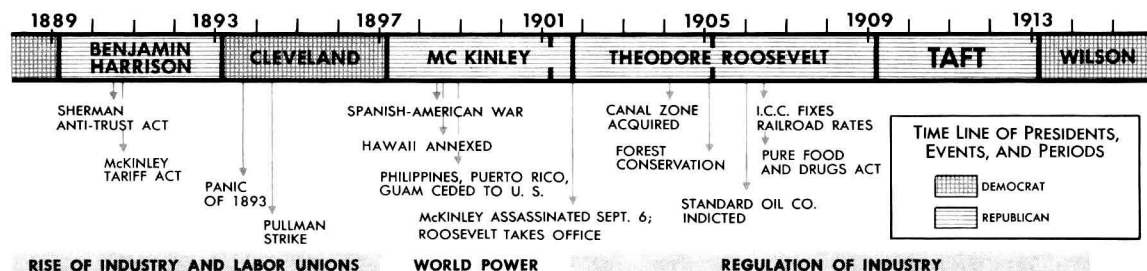
Handwritten signature of William Howard Taft.

lowed hard on the chuckle itself, and the audience invariably joined in."

He had a reputation for laziness and for putting things off from day to day that was probably unfounded, for he accomplished a vast amount of work. A brilliant conversationalist and storyteller, he was a perfect host. He loved to entertain and be entertained, and he often dined out in private homes, though presidents usually do not do so while they are in office. In spite of his size he was a graceful dancer and played tennis well. He rode horseback almost daily, was an ardent golfer, and a baseball "fan."

Mrs. Taft a Gracious Hostess

Mrs. Taft also contributed a great deal to the gracious social life of the White House. She was a fine musician, and her frequent musicales with guest artists were delightful affairs. In her travels with her husband she had learned to love the cherry blossoms



of Japan, and the evening band concerts on the Luneta, a drive in Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Taft was responsible for the planting of the famous cherry trees along the Tidal Basin in Washington. She had Potomac Park converted into a Luneta, with a bandstand at either end. On pleasant summer evenings people strolled or drove through the park, visiting with their friends and listening to the music. The president often attended, riding his big black horse. (*See also* White House, section "Hostesses of the White House.")

Ancestry and Childhood

William Howard Taft was born into a wealthy and prominent family of Cincinnati, Ohio. The first Taft in America, Robert, was a carpenter and farmer. He came from England and settled in Massachusetts some time before 1667. William's father, Alphonso, was a successful lawyer and judge. He was secretary of war and attorney general in President Grant's Cabinet and minister to Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Alphonso's first wife, Fanny Phelps, died in 1852. Two sons, Charles Phelps and Peter Rawson, survived from this marriage. In 1853 he married Louisa Torrey. They had five children, of whom four survived—William Howard, born Sept. 15, 1857, Henry Waters, Horace Dutton, and Fanny Louise.

The family lived in a large house in the Mt. Auburn section of Cincinnati. William Howard was known as "big lub," for he was heavy from infancy. Good-natured and popular, he had a happy, normal boyhood. He engaged in feuds and battles with stones with the "gangs" of neighboring hills. He played baseball in an old quarry and swam and skated. In the summer the five boys visited grandfather Torrey in Millbury, Mass., and paid for their vacations by cutting wood in his wood lot. William attended the Unitarian church; he was a member all his life.

In 1874 Taft entered Yale University, from which his father was graduated. Although he was not a brilliant student he was a plodder, and in 1878 he was graduated second in his class. He received his degree from the Cincinnati Law School in 1880.

He practiced law very little. His father's prominence and his own friendly personality won him a succession of political appointments—assistant district attorney (1881), collector of internal revenue (1882–83), judge of the state Supreme Court (1887–90), solicitor general of the United States (1890–91), and judge of the federal circuit court (1891–99). By now he was dreaming of an appointment to the United States Supreme Court, his greatest ambition.

Marriage and Family

Taft first met Helen (Nellie) Herron, daughter of a Cincinnati attorney, at a winter night's coasting party. A few years later she organized a literary "salon" of which he was a member. They were married in June 1886. Mr. Herron gave them a lot on Walnut Hills, and they built a house overlooking the Ohio River. They had three children—Robert

TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION

1909-1913

American occupation of Cuba ended (1909)
 Dispute with Venezuela arbitrated (1909)
 Payne-Aldrich Tariff passed (1909)
 Rules of House of Representatives reformed (1910)
 Postal Savings Bank created (1910)
 Publication of campaign expenses in federal elections required (1910)
 Mann-Elkins Act (1910)
 Standard Oil Company and tobacco trusts dissolved by Supreme Court (1911)
 Bills for tariff reductions vetoed (1911)
 Parcel Post established (1912)
 Panama Canal Tolls Bill passed (1912)
 Territorial government set up in Alaska (1912)
 New Mexico and Arizona admitted (1912)
 Arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain (1912)
 16th Amendment adopted, giving Congress power to levy income taxes (1913)
 Department of Labor created (1913); Children's Bureau (1912)

Alphonso, Helen, and Charles Phelps. In 1892 they went to Murray Bay, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. They returned nearly every summer thereafter. (*See* White House, section "Children in the White House.")

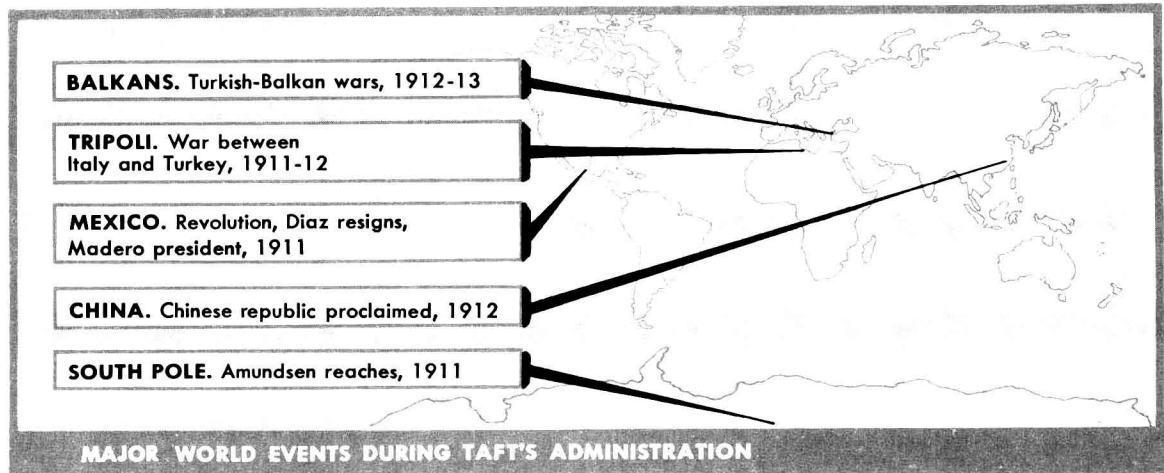
Governor of the Philippines

In 1900 President McKinley made Taft President of the Philippine Commission. His task was to form a



THE TAFT FAMILY IN 1911

President and Mrs. Taft are shown with their three children. Charles (left) became a lawyer. Helen Taft Manning was dean of Bryn Mawr College and professor of history. Robert was a United States senator and Republican leader of the Senate.



civil government in a country disrupted by the Spanish-American War and the insurrection of Aguinaldo.

Taft became very fond of the Filipinos and soon endeared himself to them. General Arthur MacArthur, the military governor, had been ruling them in despotic fashion and the two men came into immediate conflict. On July 4, 1901, Taft was appointed civil governor of the Philippines, with full responsibility for reorganizing the national and municipal governments, the judiciary and police, and the taxation system. Taft went to Rome to discuss the land ownership of the Spanish friars with the pope. As a result of his negotiations, all but 10,000 of 400,000 acres owned by the friars was purchased for 7½ million dollars and sold in small parcels on easy terms. By 1912 there were 50,000 new landowners.



THE BUSY SECRETARY OF WAR IN 1905
Taft gets the Panama Canal dug. In his shovel are "General Red Tape," the figure tied up in tape, and "Yellow Jack," the yellow fever peril. Roosevelt and Uncle Sam look on approvingly.

Secretary of War—Roosevelt's "Trouble Shooter"

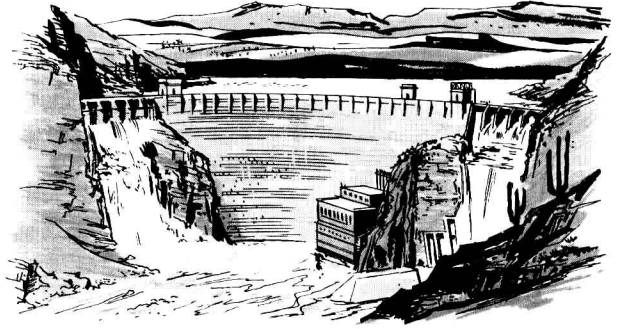
At the end of 1903 President Roosevelt requested that Taft replace Elihu Root as secretary of war. When Roosevelt went on his frequent trips away from Washington he felt that all would go well because he had "left Taft sitting on the lid." During an illness of John Hay, Taft was acting secretary of state. After Hay's death, Root returned to the Cabinet as secretary of state. Roosevelt, Taft, and Root worked together so closely and so harmoniously that they came to be known as the "three musketeers."

As Roosevelt's "trouble shooter," Taft traveled almost as much as his chief. He visited the Canal Zone many times to supervise actual construction of the Panama Canal. In 1905, while the Russo-Japanese War was being waged, Roosevelt thought it would be wise to send his strong, peaceful secretary of war on a trip to the Far East. He visited the Japanese royal family and let it be known that the United States was determined to maintain peace in the Pacific. In 1906 he rushed to Cuba to stop a threatened revolution.

The Presidency

As the elections of 1908 drew near, Roosevelt began to think of a successor who would continue his policies. The story is told that one evening in the White House, in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Roosevelt leaned back in an armchair, closed his eyes, and in a funereal voice said, "I am a seventh son of a seventh daughter, and I have clairvoyant powers. I see a man weighing 350 pounds. There is something hanging over his head. I cannot make out what it is. At one time it looks like the presidency, then again it looks like the chief justiceship." "Make it the presidency," said Mrs. Taft. "Make it the chief justiceship," said Mr. Taft. Mrs. Taft and his brothers persuaded him to accept the nomination for the presidency. He was easily elected over William Jennings Bryan, who was now defeated for the third time. In 1909, with James S. Sherman as vice-president, he began a term that was doomed to trouble.

Important Events in the Administration of William Howard Taft

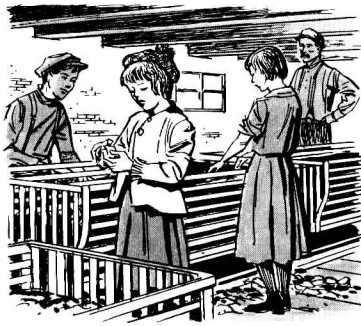


Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911, stores water for farm land in the Salt River valley of Arizona.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BROADENS ITS ACTIVITIES



The Post Office Department began Parcel Post service on Jan. 1, 1913.

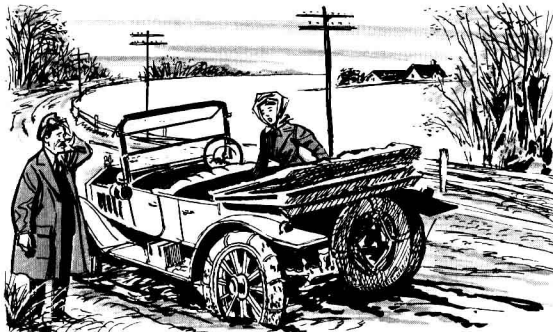


The Children's Bureau was created in 1912 to handle child welfare.

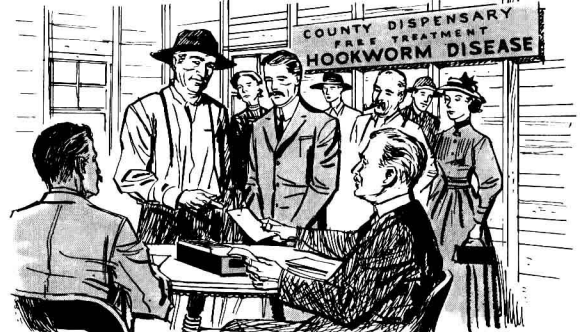


The 16th Amendment empowered Congress to levy income taxes (1913).

HIGHWAYS AND IMPROVED HEALTH LEAD THE WAY TO SOCIAL CHANGES



Charles J. Glidden's cross-country automobile tours aroused the public to the need for better highways and secondary roads.



The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in 1910 began to finance hookworm control in the South, directed by Dr. C. W. Stiles.

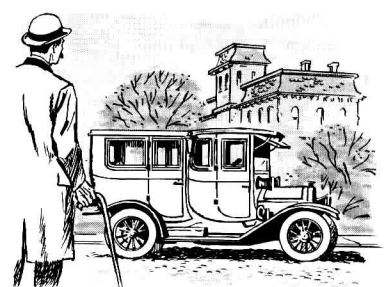
DISCOVERY AND INVENTION



Admiral Peary in 1909 was the first man to reach the North Pole.



Leo H. Baekeland invented bakelite, earliest of the plastics, in 1909.



Cadillac cars had the first electric starter, lights, and ignition (1912).

Unlike the dazzling Roosevelt, Taft was unable to popularize his accomplishments. He wrote, "It is a very humdrum, uninteresting administration, and it does not attract the attention or enthusiasm of anybody, but after I am out I think that . . . I can look back with some pleasure in having done something for the benefit of the public weal."

His administration, however, was overshadowed by quarrels within the party and by the final break with his old friend Roosevelt. The party under Roosevelt was beginning to split into two factions. The Stalwarts, or "standpats," were popularly regarded as the champions of Wall Street and of the "money interests." Their leaders were United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and the speaker of the House of Representatives, "Uncle Joe" Cannon. At the opposite extreme were the younger Republicans, most of them from the West and Middle West. They wanted to go further than Roosevelt with his reform of big business and the "trusts." Known as the Insurgents, they later became the Progressives. Their leaders were Senators Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and William E. Borah of Idaho and Congressman George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Taft chose a strongly "standpat" Cabinet. The first task before the new administration was a revision of the tariff. The West wanted lower rates; the manufacturing East wanted full protection. Nelson Aldrich, leader of the Senate, wrote the bill to suit himself, raising the duties on some 600 items. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909 was a victory for the Republican Stalwarts. It seemed a clear violation of the party platform that had promised to revise the tariff downward. The Insurgents charged that Taft had abandoned the Roosevelt policies.

Conservation became a political issue soon after the tariff bill was enacted. Roosevelt had been an ardent supporter of the conservation of natural resources. Charges were made that the new secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger, was favoring the coal, mining, and timber interests that were exploiting the public lands of the West.

A quarrel involving Ballinger and Gifford Pinchot, the forester of the United States, became an open scandal, forcing Taft to intervene. He upheld Ballinger, Pinchot's superior, and dismissed Pinchot. The Insurgents attacked Taft as the agent of big business and as a traitor to the cause of conservation. An investigation by Congress upheld the president. The Insurgents called it "whitewashing" Ballinger. Pinchot went to Europe, where Roosevelt was traveling, to tell his side of the story to his old chief. From then on Roosevelt was increasingly cool to Taft.

In March 1910 the Insurgents combined with the Democrats to change the rules of procedure in the House of Representatives. Under the old rules the Insurgents were regularly suppressed by the speaker, Joseph G. Cannon. He refused recognition to Insurgents when they arose to speak unless they had previously obtained his consent. He appointed all committees and was the leading member of the committee



THE 48th STATE JOINS THE UNION

Arizona became the 48th state on Feb. 14, 1912. On this day for the first time motion-picture photographers set up their cameras in the White House to make a record of the event.

on rules, which controlled the course of legislation. Under the new rules the speaker was ineligible for membership on the rules committee, and the House selected its own committees. Taft's refusal to support the Insurgents in this controversy added to his unpopularity. In the fall elections of 1910 the Democrats won a majority in the House.

A reciprocity treaty, under negotiation with Canada, would have lowered American duties on foodstuffs in return for Canadian reductions on manufactured goods. The measure cost Taft the support of the farmers, and when Canada rejected the treaty he lost face still further.

In spite of all these reverses, Taft's record as a Progressive was as great as Roosevelt's. Twice as many suits were brought against trusts in his administration as in Roosevelt's. The Mann-Elkins Act gave the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph lines; authorized it to suspend rate increases until satisfied that they were reasonable; and created a Commerce Court to hear appeals from the I. C. C. The 16th Amendment to the Constitution, authorizing a graduated federal income tax, was adopted. Alaska was made a territory in 1912; and two new states, Arizona and New Mexico, were admitted to the Union.

The 1912 Election

The Progressives made every effort to prevent Taft's renomination in 1912. Roosevelt was persuaded to run again. He found most of his old associates lined up with Taft, and although he made a good fight, a majority of the delegates to the convention were pledged to Taft. The Roosevelt supporters organized the Progressive party, nominated Roosevelt and

Hiram Johnson, and entered the campaign. The Democratic nominee was Woodrow Wilson. With the party split, the Democrats won the election with a minority of the popular vote (*see* Wilson).

Taft Advocates Peace League

Soon after leaving the presidency Taft became a professor of constitutional law at Yale University. As the bitterness of the fight of 1912 faded, the ex-president's opinions on public affairs were welcomed and respected. His views on the use of arbitration to prevent war reflected the spirit of the time.

During World War I Taft devoted his influence to the promotion of a league to enforce peace. President Wilson endorsed the movement, and in 1917 made its proposal the center of his own policy. The League of Nations that was incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 owed much to the support of Taft. In 1918 he was made one of the two joint chairmen of the new National War Labor Board, which became a supreme court for labor disputes.

The last public service of the ex-president began in 1921 when President Harding named him to the post he had longed for throughout his career—that of chief justice of the United States. Those who had considered Taft's views to be standpat and reactionary were agreeably surprised at the liberality and progressive quality of his decisions. On Feb. 3, 1930, he resigned the chief justiceship because of a heart ailment. He died in Washington on March 8 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Books About William Howard Taft

Coletta, P. E. *The Presidency of William Howard Taft* (Regents Press of Kansas, 1973).

Morgan, James. *Our Presidents*, 3d ed. (Macmillan, 1969).

Myers, E. P. *William Howard Taft* (Contemporary Books, 1970).

THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Tagalog
Taganrog, Russia
Taggard, Genevieve
Tagliacozzo, Italy

Taglioni, Maria
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath
Tagus

TAHITI (*tā-hē'tē*). For many people the beautiful tropical island of Tahiti represents the "romantic" life in the South Seas. It has been called "a paradise of the Pacific." This towering green island has attracted artists, writers, and others seeking to escape the tension of civilization. The most famous was Paul Gauguin, the French artist, who painted the handsome, friendly natives. Here the American novelists James Norman Hall and Charles Nordhoff wrote adventure tales of the South Seas.

Tahiti is the largest of the Society Islands, which are owned by France. It rises from the warm South Pacific 2,381 nautical miles south and east of Honolulu and 3,663 nautical miles southwest of San Francisco. The island's chief town is Papeete. It is the administrative center for French Polynesia.

Dense tropical vegetation clothes the rugged, volcanic mountains that rise to 7,339 feet in Mount Orohena's double peak. Their summits are wreathed in mist, and frothy waterfalls tumble down their steep slopes. A fertile coastal plain and a sand beach rim the mountain core. The island is 33 miles long and about 16 miles at its widest point.

The temperature rarely rises above 94° F even in the summer months of February and March. Throughout the year the daytime average is 85° and night temperatures vary between 83° and 60°. In this warm climate, the Polynesians enjoy an abundance of resources. The volcanic soil yields bountiful quantities of breadfruit, coconuts, bananas, other tropical fruits, and vegetables. Fish are abundant among the coral reefs. The people dive for pearl oysters from their outrigger canoes. Many hull and dry coconuts to make copra (*see also* Pacific Ocean). The chief exports are copra, mother-of-pearl, vanilla, sugar, rum, and phosphates.

Papeete is the home of about 25,000 of Tahiti's 79,494 people (1971 preliminary census). The others live in small communities along the coastal plain. The mountains are not inhabited. More than half the population of French Polynesia lives on Tahiti.

Although a Spanish ship probably touched Tahiti in 1606, credit for its discovery has gone to an Englishman, Capt. Samuel Wallis. Wallis charted and took possession of the island in 1767. The French claimed it the next year, when Louis de Bougainville came ashore. In 1769 Capt. James Cook brought scientists of the British Royal Society here to observe the transit of Venus across the face of the sun. This visit gave the Society Islands their name. The French gained control of Tahiti in the 1840's, and it was made a French colony in 1880.

Motor scooters and motorized bicycles provide the most popular kind of transportation in urban Tahiti, where outside influences are changing the face of the leisured island paradise.

Camera Press—Pix



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Tahlequah, Okla.
Tahoe, Lake
Tahquamenon Falls

Tai
Taichung, Republic of China
Taillefer

TAILORBIRD. Without needle, thimble, or hands, this little bird of Asia is an expert tailor. It uses its bill as a needle and with thread or bits of fiber or grass sews leaf edges together into a sack. This it fills with wool, fibers, and hair to make a soft nest for its young. Tailorbirds are small, with olive-green plumage above and yellowish white beneath. The head is marked with a touch of chestnut. They are natives of India, Ceylon, southern China, and the Philippines. The scientific name is *Sutoria sutoria*. (For picture of nest, see Birds.)

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Tainan, Republic of China
Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe



TAIPEI (*tī'pā'*), Republic of China. The provisional capital of the Republic of China and the largest city of Formosa is Taipei. It is near the northern tip of Formosa, on the Tanshui River. Keelung, its port, is 15 miles northeast.

The city's three sections were united in 1920. *Wanhwa*, in the southwest, was the harbor quarter until the river became choked with silt. *Tataocheng*, in the north, is a trade and industrial section. *Chengnai*, in the southeast, dates from 1885. During Japanese rule (1895–1945) it became the governmental and residential quarter. The city expanded in 1938 to include Sungshan, site of



Triangle Photo Service

Troops celebrate the founding of the Republic of China before the headquarters of the Nationalist government in Taipei.

the main airport. In Taipei are the National Taiwan University and a Confucian temple. The city is a center for rice, tea, camphor, glass, tobacco, and lumber industries.

The Chinese founded Taipei in 1708. The Japanese modernized the city and called it Taihoku. It was bombed in World War II. From 1885 to 1956 Taipei was the provincial capital of Formosa. In 1949 it became the Nationalist government capital. Population (1962 estimate), 979,081. (See also China, Republic of; Formosa.)

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Tai Shan
Taiyüan, People's Republic of China
Ta'izz, Yemen Arab Republic

TAJ MAHAL (*tāj mǎ-hāl'*). One of the most beautiful buildings in the world is the Taj Mahal. It was built by the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan at Agra, near Delhi, India, as a tomb for his favorite wife. When the Moguls came to India in the early 16th century, they brought their Persian culture with them. Thus the buildings they erected were Mohammedan, or Saracen, in form, with bulbous domes and minarets. They were rich in brightly colored surface ornamentation. Hindu craftsmen, however, contributed their own type of decoration, inlaying the marble with the semiprecious stones of their country.

Shah Jehan's empress died in 1631. The building of the Taj Mahal began the next year. Designs were submitted by leading architects of the Mogul empire. The plan chosen was probably that of Ustad Isa, a Persian. Artists and craftsmen were brought from all over Asia to assist the thousands of Hindus employed in the construction. About 20 years were needed to complete the building. The emperor used it as a pleasure palace during his lifetime. When he died he was buried beside his beloved empress. The building takes its name from one of her titles, Mumtaz Mahal, or Taj Mahal, "crown of the palace."

The Taj Mahal stands in the center of a square platform of sandstone, 18 feet high. From each corner of the platform rises a slender minaret. The building itself is 186 feet square, with beveled corners. The central dome rises nearly 200 feet above the platform.

The cenotaphs (false tombs) of Shah Jehan and his empress are inside the great dome. Floral designs, picked out in semiprecious stones, are set into the white marble walls. The real tombs of the royal pair are side by side in a vaulted chamber below.

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Takakkaw Falls
Takamine, Jokichi
Takin
Taklamakan
Takoma Park, Md.
Tala
Talara, Peru

Talavera de la Reina, Spain
Talbot, Thomas
Talbot, (William) Henry Fox
Talbot, Harold E(Istner)