

GETS LOOMIS' PLACE.

ROBERT BACON IS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Classmate with President Roosevelt in Harvard Quits Active Business Life to Take Up Government Service—Famous as an Athlete.

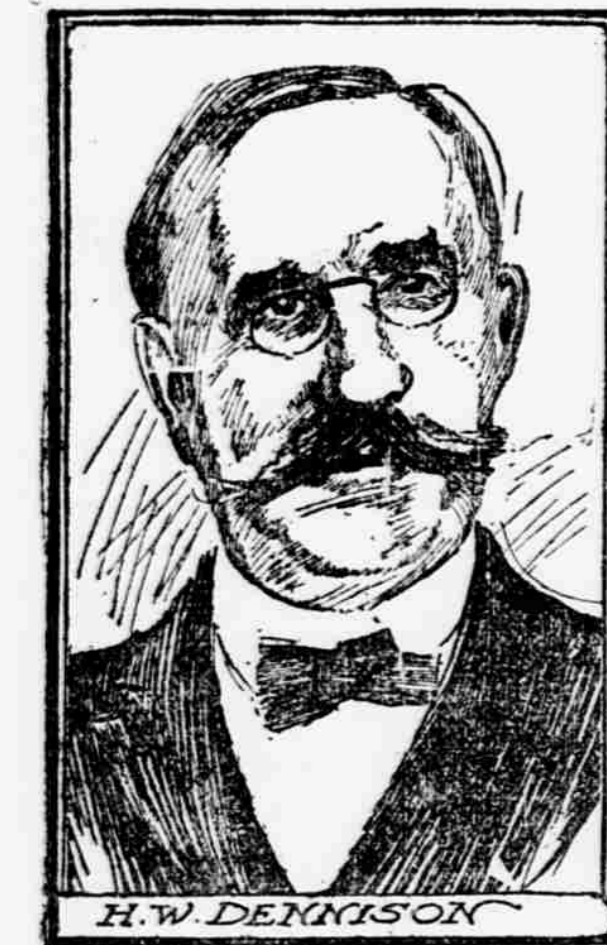
Robert Bacon, of New York, an intimate friend of President Roosevelt and his classmate at Harvard, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State to succeed Francis B. Loomis, resigned.

The appointment of Mr. Bacon was agreed upon almost immediately after Elihu Root had accepted the office of Secretary of State, but was not announced. Mr. Bacon for many years had been an important factor of business life in New York City, having been until within a year or so a junior partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Bacon will assume his duties in the State Department as soon as he can arrange his private affairs, which will be some time in October.

Robert Bacon is recognized in the East as being more than usually well versed in matters of high finance. It was Bacon who was in charge of the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan in the famous Northern Pacific corner of 1901. He arranged the British end of the great steamship merger, his diplomacy being directed to removing the obstacles raised by the British government. During the settlement of the anthracite coal strike in 1902 he took



ROBERT BACON.



FAMOUS MEN WHO DREW UP PEACE TREATY.

an active part in arranging the details of the arbitration scheme with President Roosevelt.

Personally Mr. Bacon is a man after President Roosevelt's own heart. He is more than six feet tall, and unusually broad-shouldered even for a man of extreme height. In Harvard he was famous for his skill in all branches of athletics. As half back on the varsity eleven he was regarded twenty years ago as pre-eminent. He is fond of hunting and all outdoor sports, and takes a keen interest in yachting, particularly in the international contests.

MARSHALL FIELD WEDS.

Chicago Merchant and Mrs. Caton United in London Church.

Marshall Field, the great merchant, and Mrs. Arthur Caton of Chicago were united in marriage at noon Tuesday at St. Margaret's church, Westminster, London.

Canon Herbert Hensley-Henson of St. Paul's cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Kirschaum of St. Mark's, performed the ceremony. The church was closed to the general public and only a small congregation composed of immediate relatives of the couple and Ambassador and Mrs. Whitlaw Reid and the staff of the American embassy witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. Field, who was accompanied by his son, Marshall Field, Jr., arrived at the church promptly at noon and was followed immediately by the bride. She was accompanied by Augustus N. Eddy and wore a very handsome costume of gray chiffon, trimmed with point lace, and a large picture hat with ostrich feathers. With the exception of two immense bouquets of lilies on either side of the altar the church was not decorated.

After the simple ceremony of the church of England the bridal party retired to the vestry, where the signing of the register was witnessed by Ambassador Reid, Secretary Carter of the embassy, Augustus N. Eddy and Marshall Field, Jr., and where Mr. and Mrs. Field received the congratulations of their relatives and a few friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Field will pass a short honeymoon in Europe, returning to America in a month.

The State Department at Washington has issued extradition papers for Walter D. Yager, who is wanted in New York City on a charge of forgery. Yager was first located in Toronto, but has since been arrested in Hamilton, Ont.

It is said that the United Mine Workers of America have spent more than \$1,500,000 in an effort to win a strike in the bituminous coal mines of Alabama and Tennessee which began a year ago.

MEN WHO WROTE TREATY.

Both Are Statesmen of High Attainments and Long Service.

Henry W. Dennison and Prof. Frederick De Martens, who drew up the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia, are distinguished men in international affairs. Mr. Dennison, who is a native of Vermont, has been an attaché of the Japanese foreign office for twenty-five years, and accompanied Baron Komura to this country in an advisory capacity. Before becoming a Japanese official he had been an attaché of the Department of State at Washington, had been a consul in Japan, and had practiced law in Yokohama. He is 57 years old, and has been decorated with the grand order of the Rising Sun.

Prof. De Martens is Russia's foremost authority on foreign affairs. He was born at Pernau in one of the German Baltic provinces in 1843, is noted for his knowledge of international law, and since 1893 has been a member of the council of the ministry for foreign affairs. He was president of the court that settled the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and is a member of the international court at The Hague.

MANY WORKMEN CELEBRATE.

Labor Day Observed in All Large and Many Small Cities.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed in Chicago for the observance of Labor day. The union labor parade was the chief attraction. Notwithstanding a ruling requiring a similarity of uniforms for bands, President Kennedy of the Federation announced that the attempt to bar non-complying bands from the parade would not be enforced. Many local labor organizations did not participate in the parade; the carpenters had planned an all day outing at a suburban park and the other building trades unions arranged for similar separate programs. The parade was halted when it was discovered that a teamsters' union was marching behind a non-union band. Committee went into a conference on a street corner. The trouble was adjusted and the parade resumed.

Labor day in Detroit was cloudy and

ENVOYS SIGN TREATY.

PACT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN OFFICIALLY MADE.

Ceremony Is Simple but Solemn in Its Import—Peace Conditions as Agreed Upon in the Document—Operative When Countersigned by Rulers.

Peace between Russia and Japan was recognized officially at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the commissioners of the warring countries affixed their signatures to the terms of the treaty of amity in Portsmouth, N. H.

As soon as the treaty had been signed news of the signing was telegraphed to President Roosevelt and to the Russian and Japanese consuls in the American cities.

The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty the emperor, the autocrat of all the Russias, and his majesty the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1 stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

Art. 2. His majesty the emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economic points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Art. 3. It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops, both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Art. 4. The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalmay, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Art. 5. The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Art. 6. The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tehengtsie. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Art. 7. Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tehengtsie.

Art. 8. It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Art. 9. Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The rights of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartars.

Art. 10. This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality.

Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Art. 11. Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and Behring sea.

Art. 12. The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Art. 13. Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to retribute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Art. 14. This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation the French document to be final evidence.

Art. 15. The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within fifty days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

J. L. Short, a patient at the Northern Indiana hospital for the insane, who was taken to hear the Chattanooga address made by W. J. Bryan at Lugsport, rushed through the crowd and ran frantically for three miles when the orator Nebraska began his flight of oratory.

A census bulletin just issued at Washington shows that the number of teachers in the United States exceeds that of lawyers, clergymen and physicians, and that there is one instructor to every seventy-one pupils in the country.

KILL AND BURN AT BAKU.

Rioters in Caucasus Beyond Control of Troops.

Anarchy reigns without a rival in the Caucasus. The troops are powerless to protect the people, who in a mad panic have been fleeing from Baku. Martial law has been proclaimed in outlying towns, but it has no effect in curbing the rioters in their mad lust for blood. Fire and massacre have nullified every semblance of law.

The principal fighting is not in Baku itself, but at Balakhan, where hundreds have been shot by the infantry and artillery and where 1,000 were killed or wounded during a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depot. The troops sustained few casualties.

A large number of workmen barricaded themselves in the Balakhan hospital. The soldiers began the attack with rifle fire and then stormed the hospital and completed their work with the bayonet. The entire oil and commercial quarters of Balakhan, Sabunto and Nonami have been wiped out by fire and the inhabitants remaining behind were massacred and thrown on to the flames.

The consulates, banks and administration buildings in Baku are guarded by troops. All of the English residents and almost all other inhabitants of the better class have boarded ships and gone to sea to escape from danger. All available steamers have been employed for this purpose. Nobody is allowed on the streets of Baku after 8 o'clock at night and inhabitants of houses are held strictly responsible for shots fired from them. Artillery was employed against one house from which shots were fired. The walls were breached, the house was stormed and the people inside were killed.

Following is a brief review, in sequence, of the events of the last few days as witnessed at Baku:

On the afternoon of Saturday reports began running from mouth to mouth that the Tartars and Armenians were massacring each other. Immediately there was great alarm and a panic prevailed. Stores were closed and windows and doors were barricaded. Twenty minutes later sounds of rifle firing were heard from the various quarters of the city and everybody wished to flee, but no one could tell whether safety lay within or without the city.

Two hours later patrols of Cossacks and other soldiers armed with rifles began to arrive from the barracks and these troops immediately engaged the rioters. The firing between the warring factions continued all of Saturday night. Sunday the situation showed no improvement and firing was in progress all during the day, the streets being deserted except for the combatants.

At 8 o'clock Sunday evening the first reflection on the sky of fire in the "back town" quarter was noticed, and it was learned that the Nobel oil reservoirs were burning.

Sunday night was more fearful than the preceding ones. Fires broke out in several quarters and the firing of the troops was uninterrupted.

Fires also were started in the suburbs of Balakhan and Sabunto. Telephonic communication between Baku and these points was destroyed and it was impossible to ascertain what was burning Monday morning.

Many of the inhabitants decided to brave the dangers in an effort to leave the city. They went in cabs surrounded by Cossacks to the railroad station, and the flight from the city soon became general.

Monday night the burning, shooting, killing and pillaging continued, and a refinery which was in flames beyond Bibiehat lit up the sky in that direction.

A big woodyard in Baku also caught fire and a strong wind fanned the flames, which soon spread to Nikitin circus and adjacent houses.

The fire continued all of Tuesday, breaking out in several new places, embracing the railroad station and a number of Armenian houses in different quarters of the city.

During Wednesday, fugitives from Balakhan began to arrive here and told of the indescribable horrors they had witnessed. All the old works there, they said, were in the hands of Tartars, who were pillaging the houses of Russian and Armenian workmen, carrying away everything of value and then burning the buildings. Ten thousand workmen, they said, would be left in poverty.

At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the situation was somewhat quieter. Tartars and Armenians were running through the streets crying "Peace" and a little later a procession made up of both races, with clergymen at its head, went through the town. But these efforts toward a cessation of the fighting were not effective, for the firing went on all Wednesday night. The soldiers, however, continued their efforts to repress the disorders.

Interesting News Items.

Dr. Koch has located in Minneapolis. He says he will devote his life to a search for Dr. Gebhard's murderer.

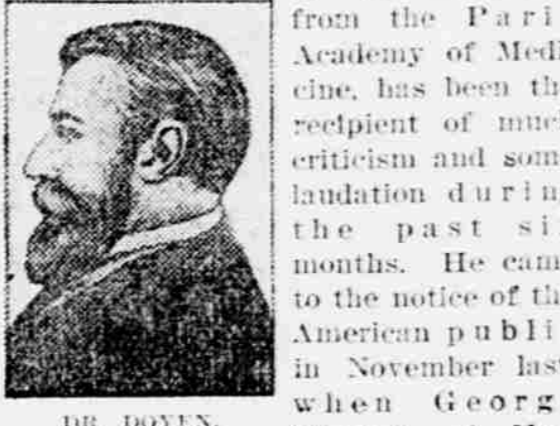
Becoming suddenly insane, Chris Wyle, 25 years old, of Coshocton, Ohio, smashed his feet off with huge stones.

Luther C. Thompson of Cleveland has invented a submarine boat shaped like a shark and designed to dive like a fish.

William A. Russell, the new American minister, presented his credentials to President Castro, by whom he was cordially received.

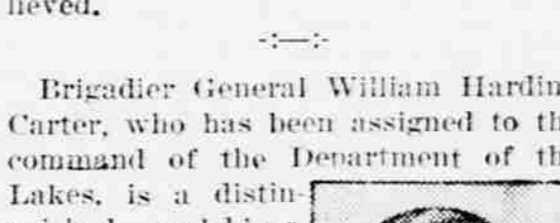


Dr. Doyen, the noted French physician, whose much-heralded cure for cancer has been pronounced a failure by a committee from the Paris Academy of Medicine, has been the recipient of much criticism and some laudation during the past six months. He came to the notice of the American public in November last, when George Crocker, of New York brought suit against him for the return of a medical fee of \$20,000, alleged to have been paid him on a guarantee of a cure of Mrs. Crocker, a victim of cancer. Mrs. Crocker died, and her husband brought suit and made some sensational charges, which were so grave that the French academy, of which the doctor was a member, appointed a committee to investigate his alleged cure. That committee has now reported that it has been unable to find a case which Dr. Doyen has even relieved.



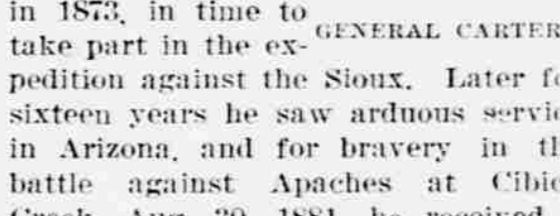
DR. DOYEN.

Brigadier General William Harding Carter, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, is a distinguished soldier whose book, "Horses, Saddles, and Brides," is the text-book for mounted officers in the army. He was born at Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated from the military academy in 1873, in time to take part in the expedition against the Sioux. Later for sixteen years he saw arduous service in Arizona, and for bravery in the battle against Apaches at Cibicou Creek, Aug. 30, 1881, he received a medal of honor. During the Spanish war General Carter rendered efficient service in the War Department.



GENERAL CARTER.

Will Cumber, well known as an author, politician and lecturer, died recently at his home in Greensburg, Ind. He was born in Indiana in 1829 and practiced law in Greensburg the greater part of his life. He was elected to Congress in 1854, defeating W. S. Holman in his first race. He headed the Indiana electoral ticket in 1860, was a paymaster in the United States Army during the war, declined the position of Minister to Portugal under President Grant, came within two votes of being elected United States Senator in 1869, served in the State Senate and was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.



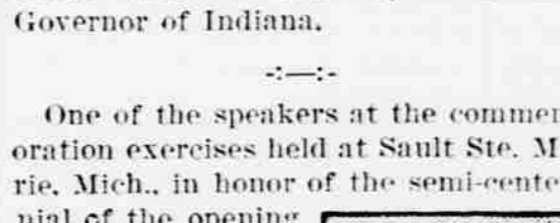
WILL CUMBER.

One of the speakers at the commemoration exercises held at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in honor of the semi-centennial of the opening of the Soo Canal was Peter White, who is known as the "father of the Lake Superior country." He is the president of the Semi-centennial Association and was the prime mover in the project to hold a celebration. He was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1830, and located in Green Bay, Wis., with his father in 1839. He has been in the lake country ever since, removing to Marquette, Mich., soon after the town's founding. He has been successful as a merchant and a lawyer and has also been connected with mining and railway interests.



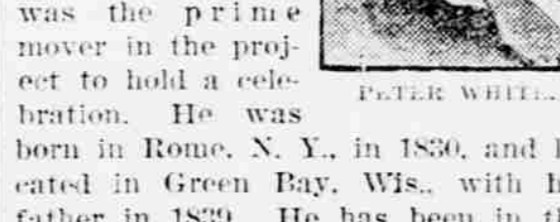
PETER WHITE.

Judge William R. Curran, who has been sued by the Santa Fe Railroad Company for 5 cents, storage charges for one day on a safe door shipped from Chicago, is one of the most conspicuous attorneys in Tazewell county, Ill. For thirty years he has been a resident of Pekin, and has enjoyed a lucrative legal practice. He is a leader in the republican party, and for four years was judge of the County Court.



JUDGE CURRAN.

Rufus Choraty once tried to get a Boston witness to define absent-mindedness, with the following result: "I should say that a man who thought that he'd left his watch to him and took it out to see if it had time to go him and got it was a little absent-minded."



RUFUS CHORATY.

Reginald Ward, American millionaire, society man, friend of King Edward, and once a Boston broker, has abandoned the title of "count" conferred on him by Pope Leo XIII, on account of adverse criticism.

THE PANAMA GRAVEYARD.

Death in Various Forms Awaits Laborers on the Isthmus.

Laborers are wanted on the big ditch in Panama. No cravens or weaklings need apply—that is, no cravens who are afraid of the levers, lurking in the yellow mists of the Chagres river, and no weaklings who cannot stand under a sky that bends overhead like a molten ball and labor in a ditch 100 feet deep in mud to the ankles, in humidity that drives men mad and in a plague of flies and mosquitoes and noxious insects.

Yet men will go to their death just the same for Uncle Sam holds forth luring inducements and the ditch must be built.

It is estimated that 125,000 laborers are buried up on Monkey hill, near Colon. In the awful times of De Lesseps and the French control they died like flies. In 1888 42,000 men were buried there, and now the United States government is making experiments among various races of men to see what nationality can best bear the fearful hardships. Chinese coolies, Jamaica negroes, Portuguese, black men from Africa, Dominicans—all have been tried, so far in vain, to stand the siege of death.

So far the Chinese coolies have borne the brunt better than other nationalities. Death and a dollar look alike to them. They require but little to eat. They plant their own gardens with yams and bananas. They grow rice and manage to support themselves and save nearly all their salaries.

As conditions are at present in Panama only a kind and merciful Providence can prevent thousands of laborers from dying there annually. Of course, the United States authorities are trying to alleviate existing conditions, but as a matter of fact the sun kills what the fevers leave, and there is no preventive of sunstroke where men work ten hours in steaming mud in a terrible sun glare.

Even under the improved conditions since the United States assumed control Panama is still "the garbage spot of the earth." The streets are filthy and odoriferous, and even the strongest laborers from the States find the climate enervating and demoralizing and are unable to withstand the awful heat after a few days' work. The thermometer during the day is almost always above 90 degrees. The humidity is so great that there is little evaporation and rust and mildew form over everything not in constant use.

Hundreds of great black vultures hover lazily over the town or sit on the apex of the roofs in silent funereal rows. They fatten on the offal and garbage heaps and not infrequently upon men who wander away in delirium and die in the jungle. Dozens of laborers are confined in the insane asylum, a quadrangle of noisome and breathless cells around a cement-covered court, so hot under foot that it can scarcely be traversed. A laborer may escape the yellow fever, but there are other human ills which are almost inevitable.

Acute malarial fever is one of these, and once firmly planted in the system it means either a change of climate or slow, dragging death. Even now, with the complement of laborers not nearly filled, the ambulance is constantly on the go. When the French were digging the canal there were a dozen vehicles on the go day and night conveying the sick to the hospitals and the dead to the graveyard.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

According to the estimate of the census bureau the United States has gained more than 6,000,000 in population since 1890. To be exact, the figures are 82,518,000, against 76,303,000. It is believed that this is a very conservative estimate, considering the great volume of immigration during the past five-year period.

Instituting comparisons, we find that there is but one civilized nation on the globe which has a greater population than ours, and that is Russia. China is not considered. Russia has 120,000,000 people, the German empire 56,000,000, Austro-Hungary 47,000,000, Great Britain 42,000,000, France 38,000,000, Italy 32,000,000, Spain 18,000,000. Within three and a half centuries the English tongue has come to be the dominating language of the world. More persons now speak it than any other civilized tongue. For this the world may look largely to the United States. England has had very little to do with it. We have been teaching an emigration of nearly a century to speak a language of adoption and through them have brought it more and more into the out-of-the-way places. There is some little glory in the fact that the United States and not England is responsible for the spread of the English tongue.

Benjamin Franklin said in 1776 that the population of the United States would double every 25 years. The estimate was kept for three-quarters of a century, but is not now maintained. At present rate, the population doubles every 30 years, which in 1930 means 150,000,000 and 300,000,000 in 1960. Whether this increase would be at all desirable remains to be seen. Most of those living will not be here when the country reaches the 300,000,000 mark. What will happen in those days cannot be prognosticated. We of the present will have to leave those of the future to solve their problems for themselves.

It is stated that hundreds of foreign laborers are being brought into Alabama from the crowded cities of the East. These men are being employed by the mining industries of the Birmingham district. Since the strike of union miners, more than a year ago, the negro laborers who were employed around the mills were placed in the mines, and this created a scarcity of labor.

Dr. Lewis H. Lundy, professor of chemistry at Columbia university, for thirty-four years, died the other day from apoplexy. He was a native of France and in his youth attained prominence in the politics of the French republic. At one time he represented big government as minister at Madrid.

To illustrate what industry will accomplish in this country a New York organ grinder and his wife have earned \$7,000 in a couple of years by simply grinding a hand organ and passing the hat.