

ELECTRICITY IN THE ARMY

How the Current Helps the Fighting Man Win His Way.

SIGNAL CORPS IS MOST USEFUL

Artillery and Engineers Use Fluid Some, but Not as Do the Men Who Furnish Means of Communication.

The value of electricity as an adjunct to the United States army in both peace and war has been recognized by the government, and this has been very materially stimulated since the Spanish-American war...

With the electrical, field, siege and coast, it is very different. Practically all of the guns of the artillery, including some of the firing batteries, are now discharged by electricity...

Signal Corps Most Important. It is with the signal corps and engineer corps that electricity finds its most complete application...

With its modern development the signal corps has become the eye, the tongue and the nerve of the army. Telegraphy, telephony, ballooning and automobiling are all included in the work of the signal corps...

Earliest Use in Warfare. The earliest application of electricity for the purpose of war was during the last siege of Paris in 1870...

Efforts have been made to produce an electric means of producing success. The erratic nature of electricity has been as uncertain a quality as the dynamite gun...

Field wireless each man carries with him a coil of three-strand insulated wire, which he must be able to lay out as fast as his horse can go...

Field wireless outfits are now provided. These constitute about three miles of wire to the outfit, with a strong battery. The outfit is carried on pack mules and includes operating charts, poles and other necessary appliances for wireless work...

Wireless Outfits. An invention of peculiar construction in the form of a small dirigible balloon is now being considered by the electrical experts of the army...

Tried in Real War. The development of electrical appliances to army use must find its fruition in time of peace, in order that they may be utilized in time of war...

of wireless telegraphy in the world is that conducted by the United States army in Alaska. A cable line extends from Seattle to Juneau and Omalaska. Land lines are extended as far as possible northward from the cable terminals...

At Fort Omaha is one of the most elaborately equipped electrical schools, exclusively for army purposes in the country. The storehouse at the fort is filled with every variety of electrical device adapted for army and signal uses...

The government is also utilizing electricity in its various depots wherever practicable. Electric elevators are in use at the quartermaster's depot at Omaha...

Thus far the automobiles used by the army at Fort Leavenworth, Riley and Omaha are of other motive power than electricity, but electric automobiles will soon be introduced at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Omaha...

Fort Crook is supplied with its own electric lighting plant and a similar plant will soon or later be established at Fort Omaha. Forts Leavenworth and Riley have also their own electric plants and lights are furnished therefrom...

The explosion of mines under the earth is one of the earliest forms of the use of this element in warfare. It was practiced during the war of the rebellion, notably at the disastrous explosion of the mine under the confederate fortifications at Petersburg, Va...

Some strange propositions have been put to the War department for the substitution of electricity for shot and shell in the destruction of an enemy. But these propositions contemplate that the foe will stand by and allow the use of electrical medicine and meet all the conditions of a positive and negative current of electricity...

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When Acclarito was first convicted he realized what was in store for him, but assumed the calm of the man who has no conscience, but the consequences of the crime and went to prison with head erect, although he turned once to smile and exchange a mute farewell with the woman he loved...

Scotland Yard Had No Found No Invention Until of Late. LONDON, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Scotland Yard is famous the world over as the headquarters for the most up-to-date thief catchers in the world. And yet it is interesting to note that it was only a few days ago that a telephone service was installed there, so conservative are the British officials of all classes...

"THIRD DEGREE" IN ITALY

Means Used to Get a Prisoner to Confess.

TORTURE OF A LIFE PRISONER

Three Government Officials Charged with Subornation of Perjury in Case of Anarchist Police Wanted to Suppress.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Pietro Acciarito, an anarchist, attempted to shoot King Humbert of Italy one evening ten years ago as he was driving back from the races at the Capannelle. The king, who escaped unscathed, calmly ordered to his aide-de-camp and remarked: "This is one of the risks of my trade," and drove on. The anarchist was pounced upon by the police and carried to prison.

On the same day many anarchists were arrested, as the police had the conviction that the attempt was the result of a plot, but all were subsequently released. Acciarito was sentenced to imprisonment for life with ten years solitary confinement which meant that during the first period of imprisonment he should be fed on bread and water in such quantity only as would be sufficient barely to keep him alive...

When the trial was over every one supposed that the man himself and his crime would be buried forever in the prison of Santo Stefano. Then one fine day about a year after Acciarito's trial Alessandro Doria, inspector-general of prisons, a very active and zealous official, made a discovery.

Case Is Again Opened. Acting under instructions from Giuseppe Canevelli, director-general of prisons, and with the co-operation of Alfredo Angelilli, governor of Santo Stefano prison, it was reported that he had persuaded Acciarito to give the names of his accomplices. These were immediately arrested, five of them all anarchists—Coccarelli, Diotallevi, Guidini, Colabona and Trenta. The last managed to escape and went abroad.

The original trial was reopened. In June, 1906, Acciarito and his accomplices were brought before the Assize courts of Rome and Acciarito gave evidence. He said that he was a victim and a martyr, that his companions had instigated and helped him to commit the crime, and that instead of screening him and covering his escape after he had committed it they had left him to shift for himself.

The four men protested loudly that they were innocent and that Acciarito was lying. There was great confusion. The four new prisoners, mad with anger, hurled insults at Acciarito, who in turn attempted to assault them. The lawyers for the defense stood by the speaker by applying the judges and jury. The public, sympathizing with the four accomplices, tried to set them free by force, and troops had to be called in to keep order.

Subsequently counsel for the defense endeavored to prove the innocence of their clients. They asked the court to hear new evidence tending to establish the innocence of the prisoners were out of Rome at the time of the crime; they requested that Acciarito should be medically examined to ascertain whether he was insane, and they attempted to convince the jury that Acciarito's accusations were a calumny, but all to no avail. The court rejected all side issues and ruled that the trial should be continued.

Then the lawyers left the court and abandoned the defense. The court punished them for contempt and appointed other lawyers to defend the prisoners.

Convict Retracts Accusations. The same procedure was repeated over and over again, until at last the hearing of the case was suspended. Another trial, the third one, was held, not in Rome this time, but at Teramo, a small city in central Italy, where anarchists are supposed to be unknown. The trial was very short. Acciarito calmly said that he retracted every statement he had made, and he affirmed that the four anarchists were innocent, that he alone was to blame, and he ended by bursting into tears.

Acciarito during the year had changed considerably. He had grown thinner, his face was very pale and his eyes red and swollen as one who weeps a great deal. He appeared bowed down as with great sorrow. The mute desperation of the first trial and the fierce struggle for liberty and death that surrounded him had not been forgotten. He seemed indifferent to his surroundings and overpowered with a great grief.

No pity was wasted on him, especially King Humbert had in the meantime fallen a victim to an anarchist's weapon at Monza. Acciarito was exclaiming his crime and the solitary confinement in the prison of Santo Stefano had begun to tell on him, and he had a great deal to say about the alleged accomplices were set free and he was sent back to prison.

Like a Page of Romance. Still, there were people who wondered why so great a change had taken place in Acciarito. Gradually, bit by bit, the story leaked out and the reason of the change became known, and that was a great deal. An anarchist, is the object of much sympathy. The story recalls the time of the Inquisition, though not the rack, but other means were employed to get him to confess.

Acciarito, it seems, was in love with a girl, Pasqua Venaruba, with whom he lived. At one time he worked as a blacksmith and lived a quiet, honest life. Work was not plentiful and the couple often suffered hunger.

Acciarito, like many ignorant men before him, heard how laborers suffered and he became a member of the labor union. Several inquiries were made on the ground and he was exonerated from all blame. Lately the case has come again before the courts and the three men have been indicted for forgery, perjury and subornation of witnesses. They are yet to be tried.

The Be Want Ads Are the Best Business Boosters.

RUN AGAINST SPEEDING LAW

Prominent Newport Residents Are Fined by Officials of Middletown. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Paul J. Rainey, Louis Brugiugiere of New York; Dr. Christian Holmes of Cleveland, and the chauffeur, Mrs. F. D. Clude of Bryn Mawr, Pa., were all victims of the automobile speeding crusade being waged by the town officers of Middletown. With the exception of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Bruguiere, all pleaded guilty and paid the fines that were imposed. Messrs. Vanderbilt and Bruguiere pleaded not guilty and evidently intend to test the law.

Our One Dollar Down Sale

and Our Midsummer Clearing Out Sale make this the opportune time for you to buy Furniture and Carpets. It will cost you from 25 to 30 per cent less to furnish your home now than it will in the Fall. We must close out the hundreds and hundreds of small lots that we have on hand. The finest of furniture and carpets are offered at a fraction of their value. BE SHREWED. ACT QUICKLY. Our exceptionally easy terms are at your service. We Trust the People.

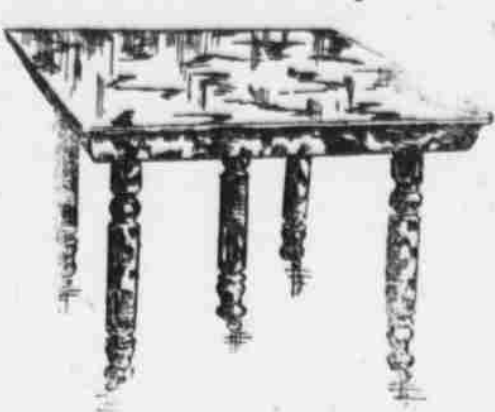
Clearing Out Go-Carts and Refrigerators. Every Go-Cart and Refrigerator in the house will be closed out at from third to one-half less than regular price. We are determined not to carry over any of these goods.

Economical Buyers should not fail to see this sale.



Peoples Store Oak Dresser. (Exactly like cut). Made of solid oak, highly polished, large, roomy drawers, French beveled mirror of oblong shape, trimmings are solid brass guaranteed workmanship. Special price \$8.50. Terms: \$1 Cash, \$2 Monthly.

Clearing Out Draperies and Summer Goods. \$1.50 Snowflake Curtains, per pair, 79c. \$1.00 Ruffled Muslin Curtains, per pair, 39c. \$2.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains, full length and 60 inches wide, per pair, 1.39. \$1.00 Cotton Blinds, extra, per pair, 65c. \$1.50 Brussels Net Curtains, full size and very neat design, pair, \$3.25. \$1.00 Tapestry Curtains, corded, fringed or bordered, pair, \$6.50. \$1.00 Ropetop Curtains, choice of colors, pair, \$1.10.



EXTENSION TABLES. (Exactly like cut) Finished in the latest quarter-sawn oak effect; large 42-inch tops, with heavy rim. These tables are built extra strong and are a regular \$12.50 value. Our special price—

\$8.50. \$1.00 Cash; \$2.00 Monthly.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE

\$7.50 Iron Beds, fancy design, solid oak, highly polished, special price 4.95. \$15.00 Iron Beds, very massive, magnificent design, 9.50. \$40.00 Brass Beds, large, seamless tubing, special price 27.50. \$20.00 Dressers, swell top drawers, large French plate mirror, special price 12.75. \$25.00 Burfets, golden oak finish, handsome design, special price 16.50. \$22.50 Combination Book Cases, solid oak, highly polished, special price 13.75. \$20.00 Sideboards, solid oak, fine mirror, special price 13.50. \$25.00 5-piece Parlor Suits, well made, polished mahogany finish, special price 19.50. \$40.00 Davenport Sofa Beds, solid oak, fancy figured velvet covering, special price 26.50. \$10.00 Velour Couches, extra well made, strong, special price 6.75.

THE PEOPLES STORE

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES. 10th & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA. THE PEOPLES FURNITURE AND CARPET CO. EST. 1887.

BE WISE HAVE THE PEOPLES STORE FURNISH YOUR HOME

Peoples Store Special Kitchen Cabinet. (Like cut.)—Positively worth \$7.50. Another example of the Peoples Store's wonderful value giving. Has two large bins for flour and other meals, two good-sized drawers, a bread board and meat board, occupies the space of a kitchen table, and has a built-in room of a cupboard. Special sale price—



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Clearing Out Carpets and Rugs

\$1.50 Brussels Rugs, handsome patterns, size 8-2x10-6, sale price 10.50. \$6.00 Art Reversible Rugs, sale price, per yard, 2.98. 50c Tapestry Brussels Carpets, sale price, per yard, 69c. \$2.50 China Matting, good quality, sale price, per yard, 1.20. \$20.00 Brussels Rugs, very fine quality, size 9x11, at \$12.00. \$10.00 Brussels Rugs, very fine quality, per yard, 53c. \$15.00 Axminster Rugs, sale price, per yard, 1.89. \$2.50 2x3 1/2 Velvet Rugs, very choice designs, sale price, per yard, 1.49.

MAN STILL MUCH EATEN

Favorite Food of the Savages of the Congo.

"LONG PIG" A DAINTY EVEN YET

Cannibal Tribes Pronounced Superior, Mentally and Physically, to the Noncannibals—Efforts to Suppress Cannibalism.

Man is still much eaten by his fellow man. It is estimated that millions of savages on the upper Congo are inveterate cannibals. Millions more perhaps have the same taste in New Guinea and certain groups of the South Sea Islands, notably the Solomon, the New Hebrides and New Ireland.

Why this should be so is a mystery that has perplexed the anthropologists. David Livingstone, the first white man to cross the Manjema country in central Africa, was reluctant to believe that cannibalism was not in some way associated with superstitious rites. But when he saw the eagerness of the natives for what was evidently their favorite food he could no longer close his eyes to the simple fact—the Congo man preferred human flesh to any other kind of meat.

The extent of the practice is indicated in the evidence given before the various Congo inquiry commissions. One native witness after another came forward and laid on the table bundles of twigs or leaves, each one representing a human being that had been killed and eaten by the so-called cannibals employed by the Belgian administration to supervise the bringing in of rubber.

It has been even asserted that those tribes which do not indulge in this practice are inferior, mentally and physically, to the cannibals. "And yet," said Livingstone, speaking of the Manjema, "they are a fine people, in shape of head and general physique, to the entire Anthropological society."

For many years travellers generally omitted from their books mention of cannibalism. Such stories would they fancy, be considered exaggerated if not positively untrue. But of late the explorers of all nationalities have studied both people and practice with scientific zeal.

Sir Harry Johnston, Herbert Ward, Commandant Guy Burrows of the Congo administration, Dr. Parke, Captain S. L. Hinde, also in King Leopold's service, and many others have spent years among the Congo tribes, and they give a matter-of-fact way details of the habits of the savages which are almost incredible. In the Bangala country not only are the bodies of those slain in battle eaten, but the natives habitually kill men for food. And about this there is much curious system, such as inclines students of anthropology to suspect some hidden origin.

This prisoner is not killed outright, but is placed alive in a pool of water with his head made fast to a log that he drown. The victim's limbs, by the way, have been broken three days previously. On the third day the poor creature is taken out and killed. This procedure, the fierce Bangala say, makes the flesh more tender.

Captain S. L. Hinde, returning home from Stanley Falls on the Congo, had personal experience of these people. On the down river trip to Boma six of the Bangala were put in iron, charged with having eaten two of their own companions. The accused were magnificent savages, over 6 feet high and superbly proportioned. Two of the crew it seemed, had fallen ill on the voyage up, and were allowed by the captain to take a few days' rest. But when next rations were served they were missing. The master of the steamer was told that they had died in the night and had been buried ashore. And this seemed likely enough.

But the captain of the ship had his doubts. He made a sudden raid on the quarters of his Bangala hands, and discovered parts of the missing men, smoke dried and cut up conveniently in the lockers of the six suspects, now going to trial at Leopoldville.

The truth is the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest is seen in Central Africa in all its pitiless application. Even women, unable to keep up with the march of the warriors, are killed and cut up for food instead of being left behind at the mercy of other tribes or wild beasts. Nor do the flocks of the Congo forest encounter themselves with the sick or lame, who are similarly disposed of.

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ART IN STAINED GLASS WORK

English Royalty Attracted by Perfection of Display at Dublin Exposition.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—During the progress of the royal tour through the home industries section of the Irish exposition their majesties were greatly interested by a large cartoon, the rough basis of a stained-glass window by J. Clarke & Sons. Quite close, although at the Ballinacorney station, was the beautiful window which has been the admiration of every visitor to the Dublin exposition this year. Perhaps nothing could be more beautiful or more effective than the window is one exhibition illustrating the legend of St. Patrick baptizing the two princesses—Pedel, "The Red Rose," and Ethna, "The Fair." St. Patrick, "A King-like Presence," and monks stand high. The royal maids, clad in white robes kneel by Clibch wall. One of the most beautiful specimens of the stained-glass art which is at present on view in Messrs. Clarke's studio is one under a commission for an Irish patron to honor Irish McMahon, to be erected at Philadelphia, Pa., by her husband. The design is very beautiful and affords a splendid illustration of the perfection to which this art can be brought. First there is the making of the design, the drawing of the cartoon to full size, the fixture of the glass, the delicate methods of securing the quality, weight and color of the glass, the vitrifying in the kiln, the soldering, etc. The Irish are able to turn out work which will compare favorably with the work of Munich is shown by the splendid windows at Feenagh, Limerick, Claremorris, Kilkenny, Palace East and many similar places.

DREAMS OF GERMAN EMPIRE

Book by Imperial Councillor Martin Attracts Wide Attention Among Politicians.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Speaking of the German dream of empire, a book by Imperial Councillor Rudolph Martin entitled, "Kaiser Wilhelm II and King Edward VII." Just published, is undoubtedly exciting extraordinary interest in political circles. In this work Prof. Martin asks why the British, headed by their king, are so intensely suspicious of Germany, and realizes that the reason is that King Edward and other far-seeing Englishmen recognize that Germany is bound to expand into a great world-power. Within the next twenty or thirty years he asserts Germany is bound to absorb Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States, Turkey and Asia Minor and the German empire will extend from Berlin to Baghdad. But when the annexation movement comes it will strike a decisive blow at its rivals. Prof. Martin says that France will be the victim of German anger and that the German army will inflict a crushing defeat on the French forces and take possession of the greater part of France. Having achieved a military victory Germany will proceed to annex the northern part of France in order to gain possession of the coast line from Dieppe to Dunkirk, thereby securing a most favorable base for successful operations against England. The annexation of Belgium would follow and Germany, being in possession of the coast line, could easily make a successful invasion of Great Britain. Sooner or later, he thinks, Germany will declare war against England to defeat England's anti-German designs and this war he declares will sound the death knell of British supremacy.