ELECTRICITY IN THE ARMY

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 other improvements since that period and to a large exten revolutionizing American army methods. However, the utilization of electrical appliances, except in garrisons where the barracks are fully equipped with electric lights, telephones and telegraph apparatus the two great divisions of the line, the infantry and cavalry, have but little occasion for electrical devices of any character.

With the artillery, field, siege and coast, it is very different. Practically all the guns of the artillery, including some of the flying batteries, are now discharged by electricity, storage batteries being provided for field service, while in garrison and in the fortifications dynamos are utilized for the production of the electric current. In the coast fortifications the cers' quarters about the fort. heavy guns are operated almost exclusively by electricity, both in firing and in hoists for ammunition and the handling of the guns. It is only with the heavier devices are largely utilized in the firing of the guns. The application of electricity to the firing of light and flying batteries is tricity in its various depots wherever pracyet in its experimental stage, as the close ticable. Electric elevators are in use at proximity of the men to the guns is always necessary in their handling and an improvement on the old type of lanyard and primer is still in vogue

Signal Corps Most Important.

It is with the signal corps and engineer corps that electricity finds its most complete application, and the more-extensively, naturally, with the signal corps branch of the service.

With its modern development the signal corps has become the eye, the tongue and the nerves of the army. Telegraphy, telephony, ballooning and automobiling are all included in the work of the signal corps. Telegraphy takes the precedence, but conjunctively with it telephony, as both are operated by the same devices, differing only in the telegraph key, sounder, transmitter and 'phone. With the telegraph blue vitriol batteries and their accompanying leyden jars turnish the electrical power, while where the telephone is used exclusively the dry battery system is utilized. With the wireless telegraphy storage batteries and dynamos furnish the power. In the target ranges, like those at Fort Crook, the telephone is used. The brilliant light produced by the Gramme wires are buried, but have outlets at different points, from 200 to 1,000 yards, to order of the modern searchlight that is which buzzers can be readily attached, and communication is thus had at any point from the firing line to the target butts.

In no country in the world has the military telegraph been brought to a greater degree of perfection than in the United ates and it has been developed by officers nd men still connected with the signal and engineer corps. To a very large extent military lines must be temporary and capable of speedy construction. To this end the signal corps man must also become a cavalryman, not only familiar with the manipulation of the saber, pistol and carbine for emergencies, but he must have a knowledge of telegraphy. merely to send and receive messages, but must also know how to build telegraph or

telephone lines in a hurry. Work in the Field.

In field service each man carries with which he must be able to lay about as fast as his horse can go. He is at liberty to use wire fences where they run parallel with the line of the proposed emergency line. He carries with him a "buzzer" so that he can at all times be in direct com munication with headquarters. Up to a very recent period the signal man or telegwire reel and in order to secure the ground or more feet on the ground, the ground through them, but soon got used to it and now pay little, if any, attention to it. The mounted telegrapher is thus enabled to either telegraph or telephone to headquarters at any time while laying his line of wire without dismounting. This light threestrand insulated wire costs but about \$9 per mile and can be abandoned if necessary without any great loss.

Another more permanent and stronger emergency wire of seven or nineteen strands, perfectly insulated, may be used in a similar way and is not so liable to injury by accident. Other linemen follow along these emergency lines and lossen the knots and repair breaks. They are also provided with lances to hoist the wire to trees or over gate and roadways.

Wireless Outfits. Field wireless outfits are now provided. navy and has proven of the utmost efficiency. The well informed wireless opertor must be familiar with all the systems JUST INSTALLS wireless telegraphy, twenty or more in umber, that are in vogue throughout the

world. It is hardly probable, with all its tre mendous strides in improvement, that the wireless system will wholly supplant the telegraph in army uses. With the wireless telegraph the tower is a necessity and it may not be convenient at all times to erect a tower, while an emergency telegraph line can be laid rapidly and abandoned if neces-

Tried in Real War

The development of electrical appliances to army uses must find its fruitition in time of peace, in order that they may be utilised in time of war. Every recent inention whose practicability has been established by actual experiment by the Signal corps, or Engineer corps is immediately tilised in actual field work in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. Possibly the most elaborate and successful system lies in gaining informatic-

of wireless telegraphy in the world is that conducted by the United States army in "THIRD DEGREE" IN ITALY Alaska. A cable line extends from Seattle to Juneau and Onajuska. Land lines How the Current Helps the Fighting are extended as far as possible northward Means Used to Get a Prisoner to from the cable terminals and then the wireless system is utilized to all points where there are troops or settlements, throughout Alaska. The system of wifeless telegraphy in Alaska was developed by General A. W. Greely, then at the head of the signal service of the army, and has since been carried out by his able pupils. not the least efficient of whom is Captain Leonard A. Wildman, at present chief signal officer of the Department of the Missouri and commander of Fort Omaha. Captain Wildman has invented many valuable improvements to the telegraph, telephone, wireless and cable systems, and has freely given his inventions to the government, which are now being used throughout the army and navy. From the educated electricians of the signal and engineer corps are constantly sent out men who constitute the operators of wireless and cable stations, and to construct subterranean and submarine telegraph lines.

At the Western Forts. 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 which meant that during the first period for army and signal uses. It is also the of imprisonment he should be fed on bread repair depot for all the electrical machinery for the Department of the Missouri that enters into field electrical work. This post is also equipped with a splendid telephone exchange, the lines of reach every barrack room, office and offi-

At Fort Leavenworth a similar condition prevails regarding electrical training. the manipulation of the gun carriages, and though there the instruction is more in the disappearing types of guns. The scademic than practical, as at Fort Omaha. system is, in a measure, similar to that At Fort Leavenworth and at Fort Riley used on naval vessels in the matter of constant experiments are being made with electricity in every manner in which it can contribute to the efficiency of the slege batteries in the field that electrical army, either in field, garrison, battery or fortification.

The government is also utilizing electhe quartermaster's depot at Omaha and for the installation of another electric elevator there.

Thus far the automobiles used by the electricity, but electric automobiles will to escape and went abroad. shortly be introduced at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Omaha for trial purposes. Fort Crook is supplied with its own elec-

have also their own electric plants and is practiced, but the practicability of electricity for flash signaling in field service has not yet been demonstrated. Thus far the acetyline gas lamp signals only are used because of their portability.

Earliest Use in Warfare.

The earliest application of electricity for the purposes of war was during the last siege of Paris and in the Russo-Turkish war on the Danube. It was here that the machine was utilized somewhat after the in to keep order. now in such successful use on warships. the electric light in warfare. During the Spanish-American war, as in the preceding Japanese-China, the British-Boer and the later Japanese-Russian wars, the searcharmies in the field.

While aerial navigation is not properly established, electricity will form a very important part in its utilization for war purmade, with varying degrees of success.

The explosion of mines by means of electricity 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 him a coll of three-strand insulated wire, at Petersburg. Va. This explosion was premature and was really more disastrons to the union army than to the confederates. During the Japanese-Russian war the explosion of mines under fortifications and camps by means of electricity were of fre-

quent occurrence. Efforts have been made to produce an electric gun, but with indifferent success. rapher had to dismount to send his mes- The erratic nature of electricity has proven sage, but under a recent device invented by as uncertain a quality as the dynamite gun Lieutenapt A. C. Knowles of the Thir- as an explosive and the only practical result teenth infantry the breast reel and buzzer thus far successfully attained is its utilizacan be operated from horseback as fast tion as a motive power for moving heavy as the horse can move, except at a lope bodies, as well as torpedoes and for the or gallop. The buzzer is attached to the ignition of powder in securing the discharge of guns of heavy caliber.

connection a small piece of copper wire | Some strange propositions have been put properly connected with the instrument is to the War department for the substitution so arranged as to rest against the horse's of electricity for shot and shell in the desbody, and as the horse at all times has one truction of an enemy. But these propositions contemplate that the foe will stand by connection is thus made complete through supinely and take his electrical medicine the horse. The horses were a little sur- and meet all the conditions of a positive prized at first by the light current passing and negative current of electricity, and hence the designers of these schemes have not yet been able to satisfy the War department that the enemy will unresistingly submit to being paralyzed into acquisence. Other than as a means to produce certain effects the application of electricity to war fare is still very much in its experimental stage. Conditions must be favorable to

produce these effects, otherwise the application of electricity in field warfare must be confined to a small local area, except, of course in signalling, telegraphy and tele-

In these special fields it has reached almost to the acme of achievement and possibility, and its further advance must be along these lines of telegraphy, telephony and light.

An invention of peculiar construction in the form of a small dirigible balloon is now being considered by the electrical experts These constitute about three miles of wire of the army. The purpose of this device is to the outfit, with a strong battery. The to carry shells of gun cotton or dynamite outfit is carried on pack mules and include over the camp of an enemy and drop them, operating chests, poles and other necessary the explosion resulting from the drop, as appliances for wireless work. About to explode the shell by electricity in the twenty systems of wireless telegraphy are air would result only in the destruction of now in vogue and each country uses its the balloon. It is proposed to make these own peculiar system. There is a similarity balloons captive balloons to be operated by to all the systems, differing only in de- wire from the departing point. Considerable tail. However, the United States has a skepticism prevails, however, regarding the special system of its own, devised by an success of these experiments, as an obofficer now in the signal service, and which stinate current of wind might blow the has become in general use in the army and balloon ever the camp of the operator and produce dire results there.

## TELEPHONE Scotland Yard Had No tFound Need of Invention Until of

LONDON. Aug. 10 .- (Special.) -- Scotlan 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. Now and hereafter. however, the Scotland Yard telephone will be open to any citizen who has suffered wrong or who has important matters to communicate to trained detectives.

Scotland Yard is publicly registered in the telephone books as No. 14,110 Central It is hoped that the new system will materially aid in the detaction and the capture of criminals, for heretofore much precious time has been lost by the authori-

Confess.

TORTURE OF A LIFE PRISONER

Three Government Officials Charged with Subornation of Perjary in Case of Anarchists Police Wanted to Suppress.

ROME, Aug. 10.-Pietro Accarito, an anarchist, attempted to shoot King Humbert of Italy one evening ten years ago as he was driving back from the races at the The king, who escaped un-Capannelle. scathed, calmly turned to his side-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 freed and Accarito was sentenced to imprisonment for life with ten years solltary confinement. and water in such quantity only as would be sufficient barely to keep him alive, that he should be confined in a bare room six feet square with a small window which let in air, but not light, that he should not be allowed to talk even with his jailers, that he should not read or write or walk except for an hour each day in a long.

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 Accarito's trial Alessandro Doria, inspector-general of prisons, a very active and realous official, made a discovery.

Case Is Again Opened.

Acting under instructions from Giuseppe Canevellii, director-general of prisons, and with the co-operation of Alfredo Angelelit. proposals were opened only the other day governor of Santo Stefano prison, it was reported that he had persuaded Accarito to give the names of his accomplices. These were immediately arrested, five of them, army at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and all anarchists-Ceccarelli, Diotallevi, Gudini, Omaha are of other motive power than Colabona and Trenta. The last managed

The original trial was reopened. In June, 1899, Acciarito and his accomplices were brought before the Assize courts of Rome tric lighting plant and a similar plant will and Acciarito gave evidence. He said that sooner or later be established at Port he was a victim and a martyr, that his com-Omaha. Forts Leavenworth and Riley panions had instigated and helped him to commit the crime, and that instead of lights are furnished therefrom. At both screening him and covering his escape after of these posts electric flashlight signaling 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. shot an officer and who was now a spy of There was great confusion. The four new the governor's. prisoners, mad with anger, hurled insults at Acciarito, who in turn attempted to assault them. The lawyers for the defense added to the uproar by upbraiding the anarchist and telling him stories of the judges and jury. The public, sympathizing great revolution that would soon take place with the four accomplices, tried to set them at Milan, Rome and Naples. Acciarito free by force, and troops had to be called listened and believed, but still did not con-

Subsequently counsel for the defense endeavored to prove the innecence of their But to the army belongs the first use of clients. They asked the court to hear new evidence tending to show that some of the prisoners were out of Rome at the had made fun at Acciarito's useless act time of the crime; they requested that Ac- and laughed at the tears of Pasqua during clarito should be medically examined to the trial. The governor of the prison light evolved its greatest development with ascertain whether he was insane, and they meanwhile visited the prisoner from time attempted to convince the jury that Ac- to time and said much about the kindness clarito's accusations were a calumny, but of the king and how he would pardon him within the province of electricity, yet when all to no avail. The court rejected all side if he only would speak. the practicability of aerial navigation is issues and ruled that the trial should be Naturally, in a short time Acciarito be continued.

Then the lawyers left the court and aban- of Petito and the governor. Still he reposes, both for flash and wire signalling. doned the defense. The court punished frained from betraying innocent men, even Experiments to this end are now being them for contempt and appointed other for the sake of regaining his liberty. But 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 and the trial was put off. A year passed and 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 word of the accusations he had made a year before at Rome 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 had wept a great deal. He appeared bowed down as with great sorrow. The mute desperation of the first trial and the flerce struggle for liberty and deep thirst for vengeance of the second had both disappeared. He seemed indifferent to his surroundings and overpowered

with a great grief. No pity was wasted on him, especially as King Humbert had in the meantime fallen a victim to an anarchist's weapon at Monza. Acciarito was explating his crime and the solitary confinement in the prison of Santo Stefano had begun to tell on him, people said, and that was all. His alleged accomplices were set free and he

was sent back to prison Like a Page of Romance.

Still, there were people who wondere 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, until today Acciarito, the 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 on account of the government of the king and how they would continue to suffer until both were suppressed. He thought long on what he heard; he developed hatred for the rich and powerful; he gradually became an anarchist and acted at once, not for the cause, but to better his condition. This much the police found out, probably from Pasqua Venaruba, who, in tears, told the life story of her lover in the hope of

saving him. When Acciarito was first convicted he realized what was in store for him, but assumed all the responsibility and all 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. As soon as he reached Santo Stefano, contrary to expectations, he was greeted kindly by the governor, Angelelli, who talked with him and told him that he was prepared to plead for his pardon provided he would give the

names of his accomplices. Acciarite said that he committed the crime alone and had no accomplices, but Angelelli suggested that he should think well and that he would surely remember their names. The prisoner then began his solitary confinement.

The governor continued to be kind to him and to help him to remember. He allowed him a special diet, even fruit, biscuits and wine, it is said; he gave him writing materials, and for companionship he placed in the cell pext to him a convict in a Place are ALLER'S FOOT-RASE.

Our One Dollar Down Sale

and Our Midsummer Clearing Out Sale make this the opportune time for your 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 SHREWD. ACT CUICKLY. Our

exceptionally easy terms are at your service. We Trust the People. Clearing Out Go-Carts and Re frigerators **EXTENSION TABLES** Every Go-Cart and Refrigorator in the house will be closed out at from one-third to one-half less than regular price. (Exactly like cut) Finished in fect; large 42-inch tops, with are determined not to carry over any of these goods. heavy rim. These tables are



price .

special price ....

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Oak Dressers (Exactly like cut). Made of solid oak, highly pollshed, large, roomy drawers, French beveled mirror of oblong shape, trimmings are solid prass guar-anted work-manship, special 8.50 Terms: \$1 Cash, \$2 Monthly.

Clearing Draperies and Summer Goods \$1.50 Snowflake Curtains, per pair.... 75c Ruffled Muslin Curtains. 39c \$2.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains, full

length and 60 inches wide, per pair Cotton Blankets, extra quality 650 and good size, pair. \$1.50 Brussels Net Curtains, full 3.25 size and very neat design, pair. 3.25 \$10.50 Tapestry Curtains, corded 6.50 fringed or bordered, pair ..... Rope Portleres, choice of colors, pair .....

named Petito, a former soldier who had

Sweetheart is Brought In.

Petito tried to make Acciarito confess the

names of his accomplices by posing as an

talked of Acciarito's friends in Rome, how

they were false anarchists and how they

gan to be influenced by the conversations

extreme and effective measure was at

Petito told him that Pasqua had given

and ought to help her."

dying. Acciarito then confessed.

friends were set free.

spoke.

The rest is known. His four innocent

Police Methods Exposed.

to death-the four anarchists, but had no

proofs for their conviction. The director

elaborated a plot which snatched from Ac-

but fell through at the last moment.

ator, and he is director of prisons today.

Several inquiries were held, but the three

officials were exonerated from all blame.

Lately the case has come again before the

courts and the three men have been in-

dicted for forgery, perjury and subordina-

tion of witnesses. They are yet to be tried

RUN AGAINST SPEEDING LAW

Fined by Officials of

Middletown.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.-Reginald C.

Vanderbilt, Paul J. Rainey, Louis Bru-

of Cleveland, and the chauffeur, Mrs. F. B.

lletown. With the exception of Messrs.

guiere of New York; Dr. Christian Holmes

CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE \$7.50 Iron Beds, fancy design, | \$22.50 Combination iso solid oak, highly pol-13.75 ished, special price choice of enamels, 4.95 \$20.00 Sideboards, solid \$15.00 Iron Reds, very massive, fine mirror, special 13.50 magnificent design. 9.50 \$40.00 Brass Beds, large, seamless tubing, special price ..... 27.50

\$35.00 5-piece Parlor Suits, well made, polished mahogany fin-ish, special 19.50 price \$20.00 Dressers, swell top drawers, large French plate mirror, special 12.75 ectal 12.75 \$25.00 Buffets, golden oak finwell made, strong frames, special price. 6.75 ieh, handsome design.16.50

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 the room of a cupboard. Special sale

built extra strong and are a

regular \$12.50 value. Our spec-

ial price-

\$8.50

\$1.00 Cash;

\$2.00 Monthly.

Coloring of Carpets and Rugs \$17.50 Brussels Rugs, hand terns, size 8-2x10-6, sale ... 2.98 \$6.00 Art Reversible Rugs, choice patterns, sale price . 90c Tapestry Brussels Carpets. 69c sale price 25e China Matting, good quality. 120 sale price, per yard. \$20.00 Brussels Rugs, very fine quality, size 9x11, at. 14.50 75c all wool Ingrain Carpets, fine quality, per yard. \$3.50 27x45 Axminster Rugs, pretty patterns \$2.00 27x54 Velvet Rugs. 53c 1.89

LEADERS OF LOW DRICES 16TH & FARNAM STREETS. OMAHA.

Congo.

STILL

Then Petito began to mention names. He

Mentally and Physically, to the Nonmaneaters - Efforts to Suppress Cannibalism.

nun. It is estimated that millions of savages on the upper Congo are inveterate cannibals. Millions more perhaps have the the Solomons, the New Hebrides and New Ireland.

pressed," he added, "as he is the son of an of meat. anarchist. You are the only man that can The extent of the practice is indicated Acciarito nearly went crazy. A week Congo inquiry commissions. One native after, one night in December-it was Christ- witness after another came forward and mas eve-Acciarito was rudely awakened laid on the table bundles of twigs or leaves. from his sleep and taken to the governor's each one representing a human being that "There is a letter for you and it comes

him a letter and pointing to the postmark. rubber. Acciarito opened it with trembling fin-It has even been asserted that gers. It was from Pasqua Venaruba. She tribes which do not indulge in this practice implored him to get out of prison by any are inferior, mentally and physically, to constantly going to and fro from the scene means, to sacrifice his friends who had no the cannibals. "And yet," said Livingstone, pity either for him or for her. She was speaking of the Manyema, "they are a fine starving, and Pietruccio, their son, was looking race. I would back them to be superior in shape of head and general phy-

was held. Acciarito accused them as his For many years travellers generally accomplices, and they would have surely omitted from their books mention of canbeen convicted had not the trial been in inibalism. Such stories would they fancy, be considered exaggerated if not positively untrue. But of late the explorers of In the interval between the second and, all nationalities have studied both people the third trial Acciarito learned the truth, and practice with scientific zeal.

namely, that Pasqua had had no child and Sir Harry Johnston, Herbert Ward, Comthat her letter was a forgery; hence his mandant Guy Burrows of the Congo ad-The public blamed Angelelli and the four innocent anarchists attempted to get redress, but the matter was hushed up. Many years passed and the case was almost entirely forgotten when Angelelli It seems that the police wished to suppress-a typical expression which means imprisonment for life, which is equivalent

pect some hidden origin. of prisons, Canavelli; the inspector, Doria, Thus the prisoner is not killed outright, and Angelelli took the matter in hand and but is placed chin deep in a pool of water ciarito a confession. The methods adopted were little short of torture, but the ofdrown. The victim's limbs, by the way, have been broken three days previously. ficials justified them on the ground that On the third day the poor creature is taken their purpose was to safeguard the person out and killed. This procedure, the fierce of the king. The plot succeeded at first, Bangala say, makes the flesh more tender. Captain S. L. Hinde, returning home from Angelelli alone has been dismissed. Doria Stanley Fa'ls on the Congo, had personal succeeded Canevelli, who was made sen-

ing eaten two of their own companions. The accused were magnificent savages, over 5 feet high and superbly proportioned. Two of the crew, it seemed, had fallen fathers have done," these savages told ill on the voyage up, and were allowed by him with an indifferent shrug, when re-The Bee Want Ads Are the Best Business the captain to take a few days' rest. But monstrated with on the subject. "It is when next rations were served they were good to eat meat that talked," complacmissing. The master of the steamer was ently said another tribe. told that they had died in the night and In the Ubangi country Mr. Ward beheld

Prominent Newport Residents Are likely enough. doubts. He made a sudden raid on the skulls on the outside. In the Ngombi requarters of his Bangala hands, and dis- gion on the Lulungu river, a mighty tribcovered parts of the missing men, smoke dried and cut up conveniently in the lock. Atlantic coast, Mr. Ward found a series of ers of the six suspects, now going to trial strongly fortified villages, where the at Leopoldville.

Cluide of Bryn Mawr, Pa., were all vic-In truth, the Darwinian theory of the tims of the automobile speeding crurade survival of the fittest is seen in Central quired. being waged by the town officers of Midwomen, unable to keep up with the march Vanderbilt and Bruguiere, all pleaded guilty and paid the fines that were imposed. Messrs Vanderbilt and Brugulere pleaded not gullty and evidently intend to test the do the blacks of the Congo forest encumber themselves with the sick or lame who are similarly disposed of.

EATEN

MUCH

Cannibal Tribes Pronounced Superior, expedition against the Mabode tribes.

Man is still much eaten by his fellow

Livingston, the first white man to cross years. But those Batake cannihals never the Manyema country in Central Africa, was reluctant to believe that cannibalism was not in some way associated with superbirth to a child, a son, to whom she had stitious rites. But when he saw the eagergiven his name. Pietro, but that she was ness of the natives for what was evidently starving, as nobody would come to her their favorite food he could no longer close injustice." his eyes to the simple fact-the Congo man "In all probability your son will be sup- preferred human flesh to any other kind Burrows saw another side of this practice.

in the evidence given before the various man getting their supper ready. The day had been killed and eaten by the so-called sentries employed by the Belgian adminfrom Rome," the governor said, handing istration to supervise the bringing in of

sique to the entire Anthropological sofriends were arrested and the second trial ciety."

> ministration, Dr. Parke, Captain S. L. Hinde, also in King Leopold's service, and then tracking it until it becomes helpless, many others have spent years among the when they finish off the monster with their Congo tribes, and they give a matter-of- spears. fact way details of the hab ts 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 sus-

experience of these people. On the down

Africa in all its pitiless application. Even 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

ing lines and nets; the skin goes to cover chiefs, whose greatest glory is a long array of these trophies of the chase.

Commandant Guy Burrows, lately in the the writer a curious story of the Batake people, a body of whom he led in a punitive 'I saw a boy hit in the shoulder by a ball from an old muzzle loader," he said, "and

yet, although seriously hurt, he looked

entirely unconcerned; they are utter fatalwounded, and when I saw this I remarked: Take that boy up or he'll get hit again." "At this half a dozen grave elders came same taste in New Guinea and certain to me expostulating. 'He is only a young groups of the South Sea islands, notably lad, they grumbled. 'You might just as the maneating past remains in the group.

fight is over.' I drove the monsters from stone. Why this should be so is a mystery that me with my chicotte or hippo hide whip, has perplexed the anthropologists. David "The boy recovered and served me for me. They deserted in dignified protest disgusted with me for refusing them such a triffe after they had borne the heat and burden of the day. And I know they smarted long under a sense of gross

During the same campaign Commandant Sitting at his tent door one evening afte camp had been pitched he watched his had been marked by forced marches and sharp fighting in which both side left many dead in the thick jungle.

Presently in the gathering dusk a huge savage passed him stealthily, with a big bundle on his shoulder wrapped in leaves of the wild banana palm. Challenged by Burrows, the man said he was only bearing food for his comrades-just banana food But in fact he and several others had been of the fight, cutting up the bodies and bringing them down in small parcels so as not to attract the white man's attention as Yet in this very country are tribes that would not eat human flesh if they were starving; the curious little pygmles, for instance, of the Great Forest. Yet those are infinitely lower in the social scale than the cannibals-little better than apes, in fact.

Their huts would disgrace an intelligent animal. They have no arts, nor do they till the soil. These queer little nomads exist by hunting, trapping and fishing, They even pursue the elephant, shooting it in the foot with poisoned arrows and

Captain Ewart S. Grogan, the explorer, who walked the whole length of Africa from the Cape to Cairo, collected ample testimony of the pygmies' aversion to human flesh. He witnessed a big tribal fight in this country between the Bateke and the Bangula, and after all was over he came upon the victors feasting on the bodies of the slain, while the tiny ape men, weary as they were with their share with his head made fast to a log lest he of the fray, were scouring the country round for vegetable food.

Herbert Ward, F. R. G. S., is anothe traveler who has given much study to this question. And he, too, testifies that the savages of the upper Congo simply prefer human meat to any other. They asked him innocently if he also

did not enjoy it, and each headman in river trip to Boma six of the Bangala bringing presents to the white travelercrew were put in Irons, charged with hav- skinny fowls, bananas, sugar cane and so on-invariably included quantities of smoke dried meat, spitted on skewers and unmistakably of human origin. "We do as our

had been buried ashore. And this seemed the men's necks adorned with strings of human teeth, dried fingers and collarbones; But the captain of the ship had his and all the houses were decorated with utary of the Congo, 800 miles from the Ubangi cannibals came to buy slaves, drawing upon the supplies for food as re-

Turning to the South Sea Islands, the practice is too deep-seated to be eradicated The campibals in all cases extract the whose but is not plastered with human premacy.

teeth of their human prey for necklaces skulls as testimony to his prowess as a and bracelets. The hair is made into fish- hunter and general provider for the home. In the Solomon Islands, New Britain and war drums and the skulls become fashion- New Ireland, the natives are also canni-Favorite Food of the Savages of the able decorations in the homes of tribal bals from deliberate choice. In the Fiji Islands as late as 1850 lived cannibals as ruthless as any on earth. They fattened their victims in wooden cages until they "LONG PIG" A DAINTY EVEN YET service of the Congo administration, told were ready for the braining stones, which you may see in Ovalau to this day, together with notches on the trees recording the number of human beings sent to the

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ovens. Here the enting of human flesh was full of symbols, poetry and philosophy, a thing sanctified by the gods and governed by ists, these fellows. His comrades carried intricate rules. Lord Stanmore, G. C. M. him on one side, away from the rest of the G., formerly high commissioner of the Fig. Islands, records that the natives reserved a special kind of salad for use at these feasts, and women were rigidly excluded. But all that is over now, and no sign of well let us have him for killing when the save a few historic relics of wood and

> The New Hebrides group is notorious for the comporatively recent clubbing and eating of Dr. Chalmers, the missionary, with m. Mr. Tompkins and a dozen native assistants

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 Ballsbridge 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 at the exhibition illustrating the legend of St. Patrick baptizing the two princesses-Fediem, "The Red Rose," and Ethna, "The Fair." St. Patrick, "A King-like Presence," and monks stand nigh. The royal maids, clad in white rokes kneel by Clibach well. 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 Honora Irwin 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 gines, the vitrifying in the kiln, the soldering, etc. The 'he 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 dreams 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 replies 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 Austro-Hungary, the Balkan States, Turkey and Asia Minor and the German empire will extend from Berlin to Bagdad. Further when the decisive moment 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 Belgtum would Germans, Dutch and British are striving follow and Germany, being in possession of to put down countballam in their respective the coast line, could easily make a successspheres in New Guinea. Sa far these ef- ful invasion of Great Britain. Sconer forts have met with little success. The later, he thinks, Germany will declars war against England to defeat England's antiin a generation or two. No New Guinea German designs and this war he declares maiden will look with favor on a suitor will sound the death knell of British sue