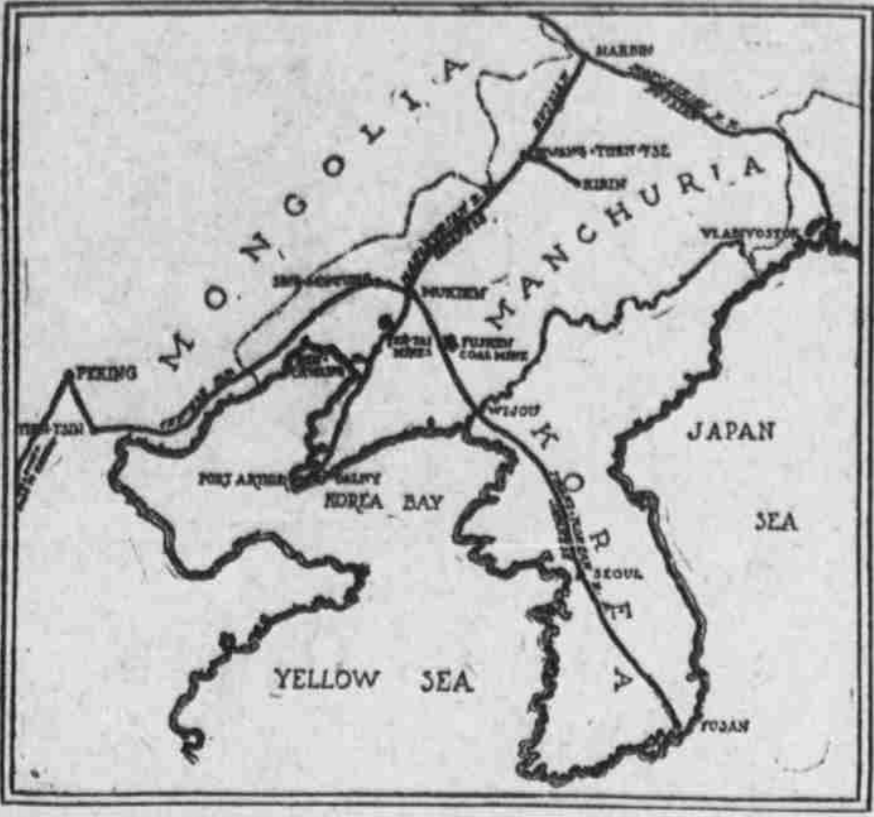


JAPAN'S RAILROAD PROPERTIES; TROPHIES GAINED IN LATE WAR



RICH SPOILS OF WAR LINEVITCH IN LUCK

JAPAN'S GAINS TOTAL MORE THAN \$600,000,000.

Mikado Could Well Afford to Waive Question of Money Indemnity in the Negotiations for Peace—Has All He Fought For.

When the Marquis Ito persuaded the Mikado of Japan to waive the indemnity and make peace with Russia, he was perfectly well aware, it is declared now, that the concessions which Japan had gained were worth far more than the \$600,000,000. It is also said to have been known that Russia would not pay any money, even if Japan fought for another year or more.

Mr. Dennison, in an interview with a Times reporter before he left New York for Seattle, said:

"Japan has gained much more than she went to war for. The three essential points were the evacuation of Manchuria, the return of Port Arthur and Korea, and the withdrawal of Russia from Korea."

"What do you think is the value of the railways transferred by Russia to Japan?" was asked.

"That is a difficult question to answer offhand," was the reply, "but I should estimate their value roughly at \$150,000,000."

"What is the value approximately of the Yentian and Fushan coal mines?"

"I cannot say positively," said Mr. Dennison, "but I should think they are worth anything from \$250,000,000 upward. The Liao-Tung peninsula, with the ports of Dainy and Port Arthur, upon which the Russians have expended so many millions, are very valuable, and will be rapidly developed by Japanese trade and enterprise. The southern half of Sakhalin contains valuable mines and has very rich seal fisheries on its coasts."

In speaking of the value of the fishing concessions ceded by Russia in the new treaty, E. Yamaza, director of the political bureau in Tokio, said:

"The fisheries along the Russian maritime provinces teem with salmon, salmon trout, herring and cod. Three years ago Russia made a provisional regulation by which the fisheries of a large part of the Russian coast were closed to foreign fishermen. A yearly license was granted to Japanese fishermen which allowed them to fish off the southern end of Sakhalin only, and out of this the trade amounted to \$1,000,000. Of the Kamchatka coast the fishing is reported to be phenomenal in its abundance. Under the new concessions the Japanese fishing trade should develop rapidly and be worth \$10,000,000 a year in a very short time."

As to the control of the railroads in Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula, M. Yamaza said:

"Japan now operates the Trans-Korean railway from Fusan to Wiju, the light military railways from Wiju to Mukden, the Eastern Chinese railway from Kwang-cheng-Tse to Port Arthur and Dainy, branch lines from the main line to the coal mines of Fushun and Yenta. There is a concession for a new line from Mukden to Sing-min-tung, a distance of thirty miles, to join the Chinese Imperial railway from Tien-Tsin, and the concession for the line to Kirin from Kwang-cheng-Tse about 100 miles; also the line from Niu-Chwang to the main line to Port Arthur."

The Chinese government nominally operates its own lines, but these will come under Japanese direction, in order to facilitate the handling of the joint systems and the through traffic.

The Japanese government has been backing China up in her attempt to get back the concessions of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Peking railways.

Originally the Belgians had the concession to build the Hankow-Peking railway, and the line from Hankow to Canton was to be constructed by the American-China Development company. Finding later that Russian and French capital was at the back of the Belgian concession, Japan wanted the concession returned to China. Recently the American syndicate sold back its Canton-Hankow concession to China, after building twenty miles of the road.—New York Times.

EXPERTS THINK HE WOULD HAVE SUFFERED DEFEAT.

Belief of American Railroad Men That the Siberian Line Was Inadequate to Supply Enormous Demands of Army Sufficient to Cope with Oyama

American railway men are of the opinion that Gen. Linevitch should thank the gods that M. Witte concluded a treaty of peace at Portsmouth. If he had failed to do so, they believe that Oyama would have overwhelmed the Russian forces in Manchuria in the great battle that must have followed the breaking off of peace negotiations.

The railway men base their conclusions on the belief that while Oyama had an army of upward of 600,000 men when the war ended, Linevitch had not been re-enforced.

It must be remembered that the Russians, to reach Linevitch, must transport everything about 6,000 miles over a single-track railroad, which has heretofore failed to handle its traffic satisfactorily under even the most favorable conditions. To the insufficiency of the road add the paralysis due to faulty management, and the Siberian railway would have been wholly inadequate to keeping an army of 400,000 men in first-class condition—still less to increasing its force and needed supplies.

J. Taburno, one of the Novoe Vremya's (New Times) war correspondents, has recently sent some interesting letters to his paper concerning the service on the Siberian railway.

Early in the war, when Viceroy Alexeiev was in command throughout Manchuria, he traveled over the road a great deal. Having a great dislike to night travel the viceroy would invariably have his special train sidetracked for about ten hours every night, and as he refused to allow other trains to pass the station where he stopped, because they disturbed his sleep, whenever the viceroy was traveling the trains loaded with soldiers, provisions and ammunitions were held up during the whole of the viceroy's sleeping time.

According to Mr. Taburno all of the Russian generals insisted upon having special trains, which not only absorbed nearly all the passenger rolling stock and forced the soldiers to travel in ordinary freight and cattle cars, but also caused innumerable delays and blockades.

For instance, it is related that Gen. Gripenberg was supplied with a special train in which he spent much of his time. Finding that the special trains of other generals were fitted with electric lights, the general sidetracked his train for two weeks to have the electric lights put in. Later, while sidetracked only eight miles from the headquarters of another general, Gen. Gripenberg refused to travel over the well-paved highway, but made frequent visits to his colleague in his special train, in spite of the protests of the railway men against the necessary stoppage of traffic on the line every time these visits were paid.

Among other favored travelers by rail were a number of blooded cows, imported expressly to supply the general officers with milk. One of these cows when far south in Manchuria was ordered to the neighborhood of Harbin; and as the track was filled with trains carrying soldiers south and wounded north, it was found that the switching and hauling of this cow had held up the whole line for the equivalent of twelve hours. And then, owing to some mistake in transportation, another six hours was spent in getting this cow to a locality where she could be readily reached by the general's private servant.

In view of these revelations it is almost too much to believe that the single-track Siberian railway could be depended upon to keep Linevitch's army in equal numbers and efficiency to that of Oyama. And if the Portsmouth conference had definitely adjourned without having made a treaty, it is probable there would have been "something doing" in Manchuria.

NAN PATTERSON AGAIN A WIFE.

Central Figure of Recent Tragedy Re-marries Former Husband.

Nan Patterson, who was the central figure in the Caesar Young murder case, has been remarried to her former husband, Leon C. Martin.

Although she obtained a divorce from him in California at the time she met Young, Martin was one of the first and one of the few to aid her when she was in the Tombs.

The tragic death of Young, the arrest of Miss Patterson, which quickly followed, in June, 1904, and many of the developments which attended the case in its early stages furnished a series of sensations which attracted wide attention. Young was a race track follower, horseman and bookmaker, who had accumulated a fortune in a few years.

It was declared he had formed a warm attachment for Nan Patterson, a former show girl, and that to put an end to their intimacy Young's wife had prevailed upon him to go abroad. All arrangements for the trip had been made and Mrs. Young was at the pier awaiting the arrival of her husband when she was informed that he had been shot and killed while riding in a cab with Miss Patterson.

Although the tragedy in the cab was witnessed by several persons there was a wide difference of opinion as to whether Young committed suicide or was murdered. The man and woman had been struggling, then followed the report of a pistol, and when bystanders rushed up to the cab Young was dead, his head resting in Miss Patterson's lap.

According to her story, Young was downcast and despondent and said he would kill himself rather than leave her. The struggle, she said, was for possession of the weapon with which he threatened to take his life, but she



MRS. LEON C. MARTIN

was unable to prevent him from carrying out his purpose.

Two juries disagreed and a third ended because of the illness of a juror. The state then dropped the case.

NO GREAT FACTOR IN WARFARE

Balloons Have Yet to Prove of Value in This Direction.

The aeronaut who was illustrating to an Ohio gathering the value of a balloon in time of war as a means of attacking an enemy by dropping dynamite or some similar explosive from high up in the air only succeeded in accomplishing the complete demolition of his own balloon and the loss of his life. This suggestion for dropping explosives is as old as balloons. When the first ascensions were made with hot air it was predicted that in the future balloons were to play an extremely important part in warfare. Though that was long ago, they have yet to demonstrate their worth in this direction. They have been used with more or less success, less rather than more, we should say, for observation purposes, but even in the war between Russia and Japan it is admitted that the attempts to accomplish anything with balloons were failures. Possibly when airships are built that can be controlled far more completely than any yet constructed, they will be used for war purposes. The limited weight they can carry and the great restriction on their navigation make the value of even the dirigible balloon in warfare a question yet to be solved.—Boston Herald.

EDUCATORS HERE AND ABROAD

Foreign Professors Better Off Financially Than Are Americans.

The official pay of the foreign professor at first glance seems absurdly small in comparison with the pay in American institutions. In Prussia, for example a full professor receives by law \$1,000 (in Berlin \$1,200) the first year, to be increased \$100 a year every fourth year for twenty years. In addition he receives an allowance for house rent. This is, however, only the fixed part of his income. The honorarium which he receives from the fees of his students will vary greatly, depending on the subject taught, and the attractive power of the teacher. Incomes of \$5,000 a year, and even larger sums, are received in the larger universities by certain well known men. Taking into account the fact that the foreign professor has a life place, that his widow and minor children receive pensions, he is better off financially, and is far more free from the anxieties which come with modest income, than is his American brother whose nominal pay is higher.—Henry S. Pritchett, in the Atlantic.

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, THE REPUTED SLAYER OF GEN. CUSTER, DEAD



RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

Rain in the Face, the Sioux Indian chief who is reputed to have killed Gen. Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn in June, 1876, died Sept. 18 at the Bullhead station, Standing Rock reservation, N. D., in his sixty-third year.

His reputed deeds during the Custer massacre had made Rain in the Face an important historical character. He was declared to have joined Sitting Bull's hostile band two years before the fight for the purpose of killing Gen. Custer and carrying away the heart of Col. Tom Custer, brother of the general.

This hatred of the Custer brothers harked back to the murder of an army surgeon and a trader when they stopped to water their horses on the Red river in 1873. A scout in the fall of 1874 brought word that Rain in the Face did the murder to Gen. Custer at Fort Lincoln, and Col. Tom Custer went to the Standing Rock reservation and took the chief a prisoner.

The chief was confined to the guard-house after having boastfully confessed the crime. Winter came, and Rain in the Face lay upon the floor, without as much as a blanket to cover him, and at times the snow would drift in inches deep. It was in this miserable prison that he first conceived the intense hatred he bore both the general and his brother.

In the spring of 1875 he escaped and at once joined Sitting Bull. Whether he personally secured vengeance on the Custers in the massacre of June 26, 1876, is a disputed question. He

THE COUNTRY OF THE CAUCASUS

Interesting Facts About Unquiet Territory of Russia.

Its area is about 180,000 square miles, constituting the isthmus separating the Caspian from the Black sea and the Sea of Azov.

Russian Armenia is included in the southern part.

The Caucasus range divides the country into northern Caucasus and Trans-Caucasia.

In the variety of its peoples and the ever changing topography it is one of the most interesting of all countries.

The vegetation is extraordinarily diversified, from the forests of northern pine to the luxuriant growths of figs, pomegranates, etc., in the basin of the Rion.

Its oil wells are second only to those of the United States, producing annually nearly 10,000,000 tons of petroleum.

The mineral products are the richest in Russia, the annual output being over 600,000 tons of manganese ore, 3,000 tons of copper, besides sulphur, cobalt, salt and iron.

The northern portion produces one-fifth as much wheat as European Russia proper and one-tenth as much hay.

In Trans-Caucasia cultivation of the vine claims chief attention; much tobacco is also raised, besides tea and cotton.

The Caucasus is a very favorable region for live stock raising. The native horses are held in high repute all



View of the Battlefield of the Little Big Horn.

boasted that he had killed them both and had "cut the heart out of Col. Custer." In his later years, however, he was not so positive about it.

Rain in the Face was one of six brothers, a fullblooded Unkappa Sioux, and of great physical prowess.

Generous Fraternal Orders.

There are in America to-day doing untold good to the needy over 200 fraternal beneficiary orders, with a combined membership of over 5,000,000 who are protected to the extent of about \$7,500,000,000 and have distributed benefits to disabled members amounting to more than \$25,000,000. In 1904 alone they distributed \$65,000,000, or at the rate of \$1,250,000 per week, besides paying over 40,000 death claims last year. Sixty-four of the above orders have a membership of over 10,000 and the others from 5,000 to 7,000.

Aggressiveness Usually Concealed.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who is in the public eye through his fight to wrest the control of the Wabash railroad from the Goulds, is not exactly the manner of man taken to be a fighter. He has mild and kindly ways, wears glasses and impresses one as being much less aggressive than he is. He is a fighter. On provocation it is in him to declare his convictions and opinions, personal and impersonal, in a most emphatic manner.

CHRONIC ERYSIPELAS

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Although Whole Body was Affected.

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire is a most uncomfortable disease on account of the heat; it is also a very grave disorder, attended always by the danger of involving vital organs in its spread.

The case which follows will be read with great interest by all sufferers as it affected the whole body, and refused to yield to the remedies prescribed by the physician employed. Mrs. Ida A. Colbath, who was the victim of the attack, residing at No. 19 Winter street, Newburyport, Mass., says:

"In June of 1903 I was taken ill with what at first appeared to be a fever. I sent for a physician who pronounced my disease chronic erysipelas and said it would be a long time before I got well.

"Inflammation began on my face and spread all over my body. My eyes were swollen and seemed bulging out of their sockets. I was in a terrible plight and suffered the most intense pain throughout my body. The doctor said my case was a very severe one. Under his treatment, however, the inflammation did not diminish and the pains which shot through my body increased in severity. After being two months under his care, without any improvement, I dismissed him.

"Shortly after this, on the advice of a friend, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, two at a dose three times a day. After the second box had been used I was surprised to notice that the inflammation was going down and that the pains which used to cause me so much agony had disappeared. After using six boxes of the pills I was up and around the house attending to my household duties, as well as ever."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be obtained direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Contributors Honored.

"We announce the decrease of the new magazine," says an editor—"also our inability to pay its contributors; but, in recognition of their services, we have made honorary pall-bearers of all of them, and will give a funeral dinner, at which we hope to see them all."—Atlanta Constitution.

Britain and the Suez Canal.

Theoretically the Suez canal is neutral. Practically, however, Great Britain owns it by purchase of the greater part of the certificates of indebtedness. Likewise that same power has a strategic cover at each end of the canal.

A Phenological Point.

We have never yet seen a captain of a varsity crew who possessed a poor or retreating chin, a weak or turned-up nose, a small neck, or a diminutive brow or irresolute eyes.—Phenological Journal.

Pines of Scandinavia.

The longest-lived trees in northern Europe are the pines of Norway and Sweden, but 570 years is their greatest period. Germany's oldest oaks live only a little more than 300 years.

France leads the countries of Europe in theaters, having 384.

Six Doctors Failed.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 26th (Special)—After suffering from Kidney Disease for three years; after taking treatment from six different doctors without getting relief, Mr. J. O. Laudeman of this place found not only relief but a speedy and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Speaking of his cure Mr. Laudeman says:

"Yes, I suffered from Kidney Trouble for three years and tried six doctors to no good. Then I took just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they not only cured my kidneys, but gave me better health in general. Of course I recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to others and I know a number now who are using them with good results."

Mr. Laudeman's case is not an exception. Thousands give similar experiences. For there never yet was a case of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills could not cure. They are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease.

In a fox's run at Ulverscroft, Leicester, was recently found a vixen and two cubs, thirty-two rabbits, pheasants, partridges and a wild duck.

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure for Stomach Trouble—A New Method by Absorption—No Drugs.

DO YOU BELCH? It means a diseased stomach. Are you afflicted with short breath, gas, sour eructations, heart pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, burning pains and lead-weight in pit of stomach, acid stomach, distended abdomen, dizziness, BAD BREATH, or any other stomach torture? Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure and very pleasant. Cures by absorption. Harmless. No drugs. Stomach trouble can't be cured otherwise—so says medical science. Drugs won't do—they eat up the stomach and make you worse.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence the offer.

SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c, and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

9305 FREE BOX 114

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does NOT sell it, for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to Mull's Grape Tonic Co., 148 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill. Give full address and write plainly.

Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box.

Seen in many lands—gauglunks.