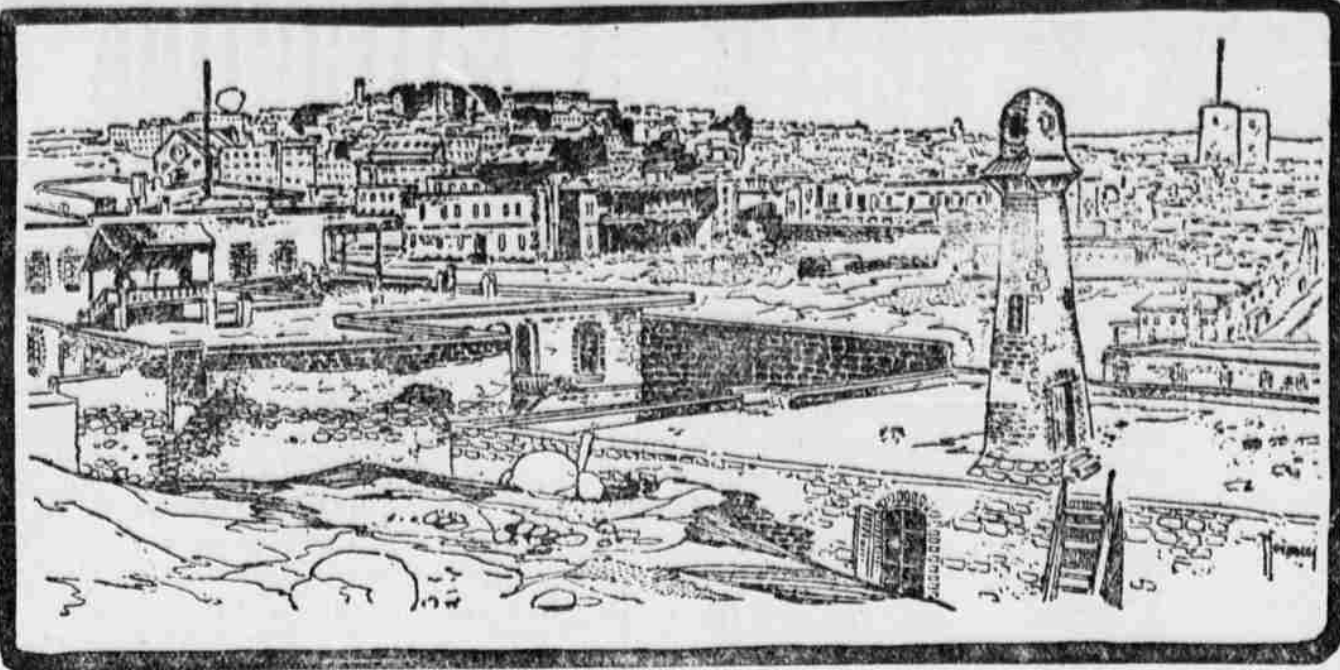


FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF HUMAN LIVES AND MONEY DURING DISTURBANCES AT BAKU



SCENE IN BAKU, THE CENTER OF THE REBELLION.

The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Baku, Russia, sends the following account of the recent disturbance at that place:

The worst of the storm of massacre, pillage and incendiarism which has swept over Baku and its environs is over, but the picture is one of deepest gloom.

It is difficult to describe the horrors of the last six days. Massacre has followed massacre. A pall of smoke from burning oil wells, tanks and refineries has hung over the city day and night.

The butchery began with the slaughter of 1,500 Armenians while the police looked on as if it were a theatrical display. Children were dashed to pieces before their mothers' eyes. Men either were cut to pieces instantly or mutilated in an indescribable fashion before they were put to death.

An Armenian vizier, who barricaded himself in his house, was roasted to death with his wife and children. The Armenians who took refuge in another house were holding out against the Tartar soldiers when a magistrate demanded admission. The latter persuaded them to come out, assuring them of his protection. He then ordered the soldiers to fall on them, and all were barbarously murdered.

Then the troops took up the task of suppressing the orgy of bloodshed, and in the six days of fighting more than a thousand persons have been killed. Several thousands were wounded, almost exclusively Tartars, Puritans and Armenians.

Nearly 100,000 fugitives are without work, almost the whole oil industry being ruined, involving serious consequences to the trade and commerce of the whole country. The financial loss cannot be computed, but there will be a loss of about \$10,000,000 annually to state revenue from the excise.

Boats running on the Volga will doubtless have to use naphtha instead of oil. The quantity of naphtha on hand will be sufficient for the river boats for at least five months. It will take nearly a year to repair the damage here.

But for the activity of the soldiers the bloodshed might have been greater. As it is a great many have been killed.

There is little left unburned above the ground in the outlying oil fields of Balakan, Rouman, Sabunto, and Bibebat, from which the crude oil supply for the Baku oil industry is drawn. All the extracting plants, including derricks, pumping establishments, and the oil reservoirs in which the crude oil is stored, have been destroyed. The breaking of the reservoirs unloosed a flood of burning oil which it was impossible to extinguish.

A large portion of the "black town" quarter, in which most of the refineries were located, was also burned.

The financial loss has not yet been established, but it will run into the millions. It is stated that the loss in crude oil which will run waste until the reservoirs can be rebuilt, and the refineries again started, will amount to \$200,000 daily.

Costly Dreams of Empire.

The dream of empire is doubtless a pleasant diversion from the stern realities of the ordinary ruler's life, but when it becomes something more than a dream it is usually a costly experiment. The czar has found it so in the far east and Germany is beginning to realize that the Kaiser's vision is almost as much as it can bear. Millions of Russian rubles have been spent in a vain attempt to make Siberia and the Pacific coast a productive part of the Russian empire, while the Kaiser has spent 50,000,000 on his African wars, with no prospect of return from those colonies for half a century. The public debt of Germany has increased \$300,000,000 in ten years, and there is no prospect that it will be decreased in the immediate future.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Arguments of Lawyers.

Elihu Root contends that it is folly to urge a lawyer to be brief in his argument. "As a matter of fact," he says, "the argument's length generally is its sole reason for existing. By the time it is concluded the jury is likely to have forgotten the evidence." Mr. Root tells of a lawyer whom a judge advised to be brief. Counsel replied: "How would it be if I confined my argument to these words: 'Your honor, my opponent is wrong. I am right. You are an excellent judge.'"



BENEFIT OF ELECTRIC TRAVEL.

Quick Transit Relieves Congestion of Large Cities.

A rather striking phrase was used by Prof. E. A. Ross, a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago, in the course of a recent address. "Steam massed people," he said, "but electricity is dispersing them." And, not quite so happily, continuing, "When the mechanic comes to think nothing of living ten miles from his work the slum will vanish and the city will diffuse itself into the country." The objection to this is that, in American cities, the slums are not made up of mechanics. Nevertheless, the tendency of the electric railway to extend the distance between the shop and the home is undoubtedly of the greatest benefit to American workmen. As a simple problem in arithmetic a twelve-mile ride for 5 cents is cheaper than a mile-and-a-half ride for 2 cents. But the difference in standard of living made possible by the longer hauls and uniform fares of the American street railways, as compared with the shorter distances and graded fares in Great Britain, is even greater than the proportionately cheaper transportation.—Chicago Western Electrician.

AMERICAN VOTERS IN CANADA.

Possible Annexation of Western Part to the United States.

Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian franchise. There are in round numbers 150,000 males more than 18 years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 240,000, a high percentage because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1905 the American vote in the Canadian west will be overwhelming. In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. It is called "the coming nation."—World's Work.

Senator Platt's Responsibility.

Before Senator Platt of New York had been shelved practically a great many persons appealed to him for help of one kind or another. On one occasion a young army officer had been denied promotion because of some defect in his eyesight. His mother wrote to Senator Platt asking him for his assistance, closing her letter with the words: "I leave it all to you and the Lord." The senator forwarded this appeal to the secretary of war, saying in his own note: "I have noticed that when a matter is left to me and the Lord I am held responsible in case of failure; therefore I beg that you will assist me."

Indiana's Veteran Physician.

Dr. W. H. Wisard of Indianapolis is probably the oldest practicing physician in Indiana. He was born Jan. 17, 1816, and is therefore nearly 90 years old. Although he is not exerting himself to build up a practice, he still answers calls and puts in his spare time going over his old accounts and making out unpaid bills. He is one of two surviving charter members of the Indiana State Medical society, the other one being Dr. P. H. Jameson of Indianapolis, who is about eight years younger than Dr. Wisard.

ENORMOUS COST OF WARFARE

Fighting Has Saddled the Nations of the World With Debt.

Two or three centuries ago it was discovered that money for warfare could be secured more easily and in larger quantities by bonding the nation for it and taxing the people to pay the interest. Wars began to cost more. In less than 300 years Great Britain has spent on warfare \$6,795,000,000. The revolution of 1688 cost \$155,000,000, the war of the Spanish succession, \$220,000,000; the Spanish war, \$325,000,000; the seven years' war, \$535,000,000; the American war of revolution, \$725,000,000; the war of the French revolution, \$2,360,000,000; the war against Napoleon, \$2,930,000,000. The Boer war cost Great Britain in cash more than \$800,000,000.

It is estimated that the wars of the nineteenth century cost the world \$17,922,000,000. A statistician has figured that there are 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century. According to these figures, the world paid out nearly \$6 a second in the last century for war. Adopting Archbishop Usher's chronology, which made the world 5,944 years old at the end of 1899, the nation spent in the nineteenth century for war an amount equal to nearly \$6 a minute since the creation. This statistician has estimated that the world's population is 1,500,000,000. If this is correct the amount spent in war between 1801 and 1900 would furnish each man, woman and child with nearly \$12 pocket money.

The debts of the chief nations of the earth aggregate more than \$34,000,000,000. It is believed that three-fourths of this sum was swallowed up in warfare and preparations for it. Nearly all the sum represented by the debts of Great Britain, France and Germany was spent for warfare. These countries are spending annually in interest on their debts nearly \$390,000,000. This sum is in addition to the amounts being expended for the support of military armaments. The amount appropriated this year for this purpose by Great Britain in round figures is \$369,000,000; by Germany, \$217,500,000; by France, \$200,200,000; by the United States, \$195,000,000.—New York Tribune.

Some Unblazoned Heroes.

Among the heroes of the day must be counted the Louisiana physicians who are fighting the battle of the people against the dreaded scourge, and who will not give up the fight, even when stricken themselves. It often takes more courage to face plague and pestilence in the sickroom than danger on the field, for in the former case there is none of the excitement of the fray nor the prospect of glory to win in the end. It is simply the sacrifice of life and all that makes life worth living at the call of duty, and many a hero of the battlefield would shrink in fear and loathing from the danger fearlessly faced by these nameless heroes in humanity's cause.—Baltimore American.

In the Matter of Buying.

Congressman Joy strolled into a Washington billiard room one evening and found Comptroller Tracewell playing a game with a mutual acquaintance. Tracewell was just putting some fine-cut tobacco in his cheek and Joy asked for a chew. "I don't chew enough to warrant me in buying any," he said, as he stowed away a full-grown helping. Said Tracewell dryly: "You've got that the wrong way, Joy. The trouble with you is you don't buy enough to warrant you in chewing any."

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE

Bell Family Peculiarly Adapted to Work Out Problem.

A writer in Harper's Weekly makes some interesting remarks concerning Alexander Melville Bell, the father of the distinguished patentee of the telephone, who died recently. The sequence of studies that led to the telephone is interesting to trace. We have Bell, the grandfather, a teacher of elocution; Bell, the father (who has just died), trained by his father in a mastery of vocal speech and devoting most of his life to teaching the deaf to speak. He is credited with the invention of invisible speech and with the method of lip-reading which enables deaf persons to see the spoken words they cannot hear. Bell, the son (Alexander Graham Bell), trained to the hereditary profession and taught to concern himself with sounds and the conveyance of them, was also devoted in early life to the training of the deaf to speak and in the use of visible speech. The great development in the use of electricity that came thirty-five years ago found him with his mind already occupied with problems of sound and its transmission, and the Bell telephone followed.

CHARITY WORKERS IN SCANDAL

Charges of Unbecoming Conduct Freely Exchanged.

Miss Edna McCaughtry figures as the principal victim in the University settlement scandal recently exposed in New York. The leaders of the University settlement comprise a band of slum workers under the patronage of I. Graham Phelps Stokes and other millionaires. Assistant Head Worker Kellogg Durland, a Harvard graduate, who was dismissed for unbecoming conduct, was threatened with violence by the friends of Miss McCaughtry, whom, it is alleged, he had slandered. The young woman was in Durland's



Edna McCaughtry.

employ and he is said to have broken off an engagement with her, alleging that she was addicted to the use of opiates.

RUSSIAN AND JAP COMPARED.

Envoys of Warring Countries Both of Pronounced Type.

A London writer says Sergious Witte belongs to the mastiff type, Baron Komura to that of the weasel. The Russian envoy's manners are notoriously bad, so bad that he rarely enters the czar's presence without making some courtier's hair stand on end. Genial as he is by nature, he is often rough and off-hand, and sometimes he is quite brutal in his calumnies; he tramples conventionality under foot ruthlessly and calls spades spades in a fashion that his enemies dub indecent. The Japs' manners, on the contrary, are exquisite. His courtesy is as kindly as it is ceremonious, and there is something quite touching in the gentle deference he shows to all whom he meets, even while allowing not one of them to approach him too nearly. Just as M. Witte is a staunch democrat, Baron Komura is an aristocrat by instinct.

Debts of Russia and Japan.

Since the beginning of the war Japan has increased her debt from about \$200,000,000 to \$981,000,000, but of this amount she has on hand perhaps as much as \$175,000,000 unexpended. In the same time Russia's debt has increased from \$3,282,000,000 to about \$3,700,000,000. Japan will probably receive about \$100,000,000 from Russia in payment for the maintenance of prisoners of war, and Russia must also borrow money for her immediate needs at home. Japan, therefore, seems to come out of the war in better financial condition than Russia, in spite of the latter country's vastly greater resources.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Motor Car Auction.

In London the business of auctioning off automobiles of all vintages has been established for more than two years, and the scale on which it is done is eye-opening. The extent of such transactions may be imagined from the fact that it is said that one house alone in the world metropolis shows an average weekly turnover of \$50,000. The establishment in question seldom houses less than \$100,000 worth of cars at a time, all of which are on view at the bi-weekly sales.—Motor World.

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY VETERANS

Institutions Connected with the G. A. R. Select Leaders.

The National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War held its annual session during the Denver encampment and elected the following officers: National commander, Col. J. D. Walker, Pittsburg; national senior vice commander, John Kissane, Cincinnati; national junior vice com-



mander, John T. Parker, Lynn, Mass.; national chaplain, the Rev. John S. Gerguson, Keokuk, Iowa; national historian, Gen. Henry White, Indianapolis; adjutant general and quartermaster general, W. C. McKelly, Pittsburg. The survivors of the battle of Shiloh organized a national association. Maj. S. K. Hooper, of Denver, was elected commander in chief, S. N. French of Denver was chosen adjutant general, and Maj. E. H. Cooper of Chicago senior vice commander.

E. B. Stilling of Boston was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commander in Chief Blackmar of the Grand Army of the Republic.

KAISER MERRY ON HIS YACHT.

German Emperor Plays Pranks on His Distinguished Guests.

Emperor William when he goes voyaging in his yacht is frequently in a merry mood. He usually has on board as guests a number of prominent men, with a few of whom early rising is a fad. His majesty, however, rises every morning at 5 o'clock and he often amuses himself by pounding on the doors of the guests' cabins and ordering them to jump up and dress. Then after breakfast the emperor compels the guests to line up and be drilled by the yacht's drill master in true military style. Some of the gentlemen are sure to be portly and awkward and the queer figures these cut excite their imperial master to hearty laughter. The gymnasium on the yacht contains an electric horse, which jumps, kicks and plunges wildly, so that only a good rider can escape a bad fall. The emperor is extremely fond of riding this electric plunger and thus making fun for his guests.

FRANK W. PALMER IS RETIRED.

Has For Many Years Held the Office of Public Printer.

Frank W. Palmer, the distinguished soldier and editor, who has been at



FRANK W. PALMER

the head of the public printing office for many years, has been retired.

The claim is made that for a long time Mr. Palmer has been physically unable to enforce discipline in his office.

Medal for Humane Teamster.

Miss Ida Sheehan of Brooklyn will present a unique medal to Martin Corcoran, a teamster. Across the bar will be the word "Humanity" and on the pendant the inscription: "Presented to Martin Corcoran on Sept. 5, 1905, for being the Most Humane Driver in Greater New York." The medal was Miss Sheehan's own idea and she pays for it herself through the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She decided whom she would give it to after a course of sleuthing extending over two months. Her method was to watch drivers on the street, pick out the ones who seemed to be treating their horses with unusual kindness and follow their subsequent conduct.

Turbines for Japan.

The Japanese have bought thirty-seven steam turbines with electric generators, all of which were made or are being made in Schenectady. The machines represent 35,000 horsepower. The first shipment did not reach Japan till July 29, 1904—just a year ago. Already eleven of the thirty-seven are in successful operation for street railways, lighting and power purposes. Some of the turbines will be used for operating electrically the Mijke coal mines on the island of Kyushu.

CLERK HAD NO JURISDICTION

Haughty Hotel Magnate Unable to Regulate Temperature.

In most up-to-date hotels all rooms are provided with thermostats—little instruments which permit the occupants to regulate the temperature automatically. Of course the usefulness of these contrivances is limited to the cold season when artificial heat is produced.

Some days ago, in the midst of the hot spell, a woman from Dubuque, Iowa, registered at the Hotel Astor. While seated at her window fanning herself frantically, she espied the thermostat on the wall. She had heard of the invention and pressed the button until the marker was opposite the 59 point, believing that a breath of real cold air would revive her at once.

Instead of growing cooler the room grew distinctly hotter. The marker instead of remaining at 59, soared to 97. After three more ineffectual attempts to make the machine work, she went to the office and asked for the clerk.

"See here, that thing in my room is out of kilter," she snapped. "It says, 'Press down until marker is opposite the desired temperature figure, and the air in the room will change accordingly.' The machine doesn't work right. I'm hot. I want cold air, I do. I fixed it for 59, and instead of that I get 97."

"Why, my dear madame, I am not to blame," replied the clerk. "You should not come to me with objections of that kind."

"Well, who should I go to?" she retorted.

"I think you had best consult the Almighty about it," sighed the clerk. "He regulates the temperature during the summer time."—New York Globe.

WAS ONE ON HIM.

President Forgets His Purse and Cannot Pay Check.

When President Roosevelt made his western trip, while running for vice president, he arose early one morning according to his habit, and went into the dining car for a cup of coffee. The train had stopped at a little cross-road station. While Col. Roosevelt was waiting for his coffee one of the newspaper reporters from New York entered the dining car for breakfast. "Sit down here, governor," said Col. Roosevelt, "and have a cup of coffee with me."

"Never mind governor," replied the reporter, as he took out his notebook and began a dispatch to his paper. "I've got just twenty minutes to write this yarn while they are switching about the yards, and, besides, I'm going to take something more than coffee."

"That's all right," replied Col. Roosevelt, "take whatever you like." After the colonel had finished his cup of coffee he asked for the waiter's check including what the reporter had ordered, but found that he had left his purse in the private car and had only 25 cents with him. The private car had been switched away off in the yards, and Col. Roosevelt, beaming with good humor over the joke on himself, said: "Remember, John, that the coffee is on me," and gave the waiter a dime.—Success.

Creator of Frocks.

"Lucile," known in London society as Lady Duff-Gordon, is the creator of emotional frocks and also the happy discoverer of the garden shower—or rather, show garden—for outdoor dresses. At the back of her business establishment—a fine old Georgian mansion in Hanover street—is a large, old-fashioned garden. There, in harmony with the sky and trees and not in a stuffy showroom, "Lucile" discovered the ideal place for the exhibition of outdoor gowns. Accordingly "Lucile's" customers will choose their frocks for race meetings, garden parties and outdoor wear generally in her garden, and while this important business goes on a ladies' orchestra will "discourse sweet music." Another novel idea is a breed of "Lucile's" pet dogs for "Lucile's" gowns. It all sounds very delightful and Lady Duff-Gordon is apparently not only an artiste in "emotional" frocks but also a first-rate woman of business.

Riches of "Old Mizzoura."

Former Congressman Vandiver at Sedalla the other day produced figures to show that the Missouri mule or the Missouri hen or the Missouri cow or the Missouri hog could easily in a year pay the \$15,000,000 which the Louisiana territory cost the United States. All honor to these great Missouri products. But in truth the Louisiana territory did not cost the United States a dollar. From the time we took possession the custom house receipts at New Orleans paid the interest on the bonds issued for the purchase and long before the bonds became due the revenue from land sales and other sources in the territory was more than sufficient to cancel them.

Wireless.

I am the spirit, thought. In the clumsy garb men praise As a thing of sense and sound and sight I walked their common ways. Then over their iron threads I paced with patient care But they've found at last, these sons of men, they may trust me to the air. I'll me whither to go. Clothe me and set me free. I pass and my winged feet skim the waves of the wide electric sea. Where you would have me tarry, make me a welcome there. Faithful to you, O sons of men, you may trust me to the air.

Freer at last am I to fly as a spirit may With only the weight of the wings I wave. Oh, this forest tells the day When without speech or language some cunning mind may dare Wait me to other minds and know he may trust me to the air. —Charles P. Cleaves in Youth Companion.