

## AS TO BULGARIA

WILL WAIT TWO DAYS AND THEN TAKE ACTION.

### A CONFLICT SEEMS AT HAND

Little Nation, at Whatever Cost, Will Cast Lot with Persecuted Christians of Macedonia—Will Protect the Women and Children.

LONDON—Disquieting rumors come from Vienna and elsewhere regarding the Balkan crisis and whilst it is impossible to confirm the more sensational statements, here is accumulation of evidence that some violent solution cannot long be delayed.

The Sofia correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends, under Saturday's date, another long dispatch warmly defending Bulgaria's patient and quixotic attitude of loyalty toward the porte and the powers denouncing Europe's indifference to the wiping out of a large Christian community.

He says: "Bulgaria has displayed unexampled moderation. Her last urgent request to the powers was that they should compel Turkey to suppress the uprising by legitimate methods of warfare, but to spare women and children from indignities and massacres. But even this, Christian Europe has refused and Prince Ferdinand's government, having fully considered the question and aware of the disastrous consequences with which the powers threaten Bulgaria if she intervenes, has decided that she cannot longer neglect her sacred duty to prevent the Christian population being done to death. In a couple of days more the die will be cast and Bulgaria will do her duty. An official communication will be made to the powers in the above indicated time, and forthwith the necessary measures will be taken and only countermanded if the powers immediately intervene. This is Bulgaria's last word. The moral responsibility will fall upon Christian Europe, even if the material consequences have to be endured by Bulgaria."

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard says large forces are being collected to the north and northwest of Constantinople, where, in the event of war, the first fighting is expected to occur, and, though allusions to any plan of campaign is strictly censured, it may be assumed that German advice during recent years had not left Turkey unprepared this time. From Vienna comes the semi-official statement that Austria has again proposed to the powers to admonish Bulgaria, but that so far nothing has come of the proposition.

### LEAK FROM THE GRAND JURY.

Indictments in the Postal Cases Were Tipped Off.

WASHINGTON—Information has come to light which seems to indicate that Isaac S. McGiehan and Joseph S. Huntington, members of the Columbia Supply company, were given advance information of the indictments returned against them by the federal grand jury here last Tuesday, and have temporarily gotten out of the way.

It was said that word was received here early Friday morning, six hours before the indictments were made public, that these men were wanted in this city to answer charges of bribery. It is said that both these men disappeared from New York before the warrants could be served on them.

### Tornado Strikes Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—A tornado struck the vicinity of Bloomington, in southwestern Oklahoma, Sunday, doing extensive damage. The residence of Mrs. Sarah Carter was destroyed, the woman and her eldest daughter being injured. Two children were blown across a barb wire fence into a pasture. Buildings on the farms of Frank Allen, John Push and William Herndon were also completely destroyed.

### Heavy Snow in Yellowstone Park.

YELLOWSTONE PARK—Six inches of snow on the level have fallen throughout Yellowstone Park during the last forty-eight hours.

### Well Known German Dead.

MILWAUKEE—Dr. Ernest Nantke, aged 40 years, professor of chemistry and conductor of a brewers' school in this city, died suddenly of pneumonia.

### Killed with Empty Beer Kegs.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Late Sunday afternoon, at Trafford City, Tony Blier was so badly battered up with beer kegs that he died in a few hours. Blier had gone for a rest under a cliff just under the camp of some Italians. The Italians took offense at the intrusion and hurled three empty eighth-barrel beer kegs down on Blier's head, crushing his skull. No arrests have as yet been made.

## ATROCITIES BEYOND BELIEF.

Turks Dig Flesh from Living Woman with Pocket Knives.

LONDON—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Monastir, in a dispatch dated September 6, claims that himself, the British vice consul, MacGregor, and an American missionary named Bond, are the intended victims of Turkish revenge because they reported the Turkish atrocities. If their murder could be compassed, it would be fathered upon the Bulgarians.

The correspondent describes further atrocities by soldiers. In one case they flayed a little girl's head, while in another they dug the flesh from under a woman's arms with pocket knives in order to see the working of her lungs.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated September 10, says the porte telegraphed to Washington asking to have the American squadron recalled from Beirut, but the request was refused. Minister Leishman declared that it would remain until the departure of the late wali, Reshid Pasha.

### ST. LOUIS FAIR THREATENED.

Westinghouse Strike May Tie Up Important Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The strike at the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Machine company threatens to tie up important work on the St. Louis fair buildings.

President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists has taken the matter up with President Campers of the American Federation of Labor. It is claimed that the support of that body has been assured and that a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been called to meet at Washington on September 21, when the question of calling out all union men employed on Westinghouse contracts on the fair grounds will receive consideration, providing an appeal to be made to the Westinghouse people in the meantime by President Campers is not satisfactorily answered.

### FIRST DOCUMENT OF PIUS X.

Addresses Letter to Certain Cardinals Confirming Appointments.

ROME—It has been announced that Pius X would announce Tuesday his first encyclical addressed to the Catholic hierarchy and people throughout the world, but this was incorrect.

The pontiff published his first official document, consisting of a letter addressed to Cardinals Vannutelli, Rampolla, Ferrata and Yves y Tuto, confirming their appointment by Pope Leo, as a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. The letter, which is brief, is followed by a prayer to the Virgin Mary, which will acquire importance as being the first to bear the signature of Pius X.

### HEAVY DAMAGE TO GRAIN.

Wheat and Hay Badly Injured in Washington.

PORTLAND, Ore.—A special to the Oregonian from Spokane says: Reports of damage to the grain and hay crops are coming in from all sections of eastern Washington except in the Big Bend. Few districts have not materially suffered from rains. For the past two weeks rain has fallen in heavy showers nearly all day, the drenched expanse extending from Walla Walla county north to the international boundary and into north Idaho. A fair estimate of the wheat harvest is that two-thirds has been cut. Much of this is stacked in the fields and is swelling from the heavy downpour.

### Plague Condition is Serious.

MARSEILLES.—The unofficial reports make the plague situation serious. The dead, it appears, includes four women and one man whose bodies were covered with bubos, leaving little doubt as to the nature of the disease.

### Drop Hints of Abdication.

LONDON—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail declares that the Hungarian political crisis has become so acute that the abdication of Emperor Francis Joseph as king of Hungary is freely discussed in the latter country, and although no party leader is willing to openly discuss the probability, there is a strong feeling in favor of Hungary's right to choose its own king, the candidate favored being the German emperor's second son, Prince Eitel.

### To Guard Frontier Carefully.

SALONICA—Palace authorities, acting upon advices received here from the Turkish minister at Belgrade, have telegraphed to the wali of Kossovia, instructing him to guard the Servian frontier more carefully, because the Servian revolutionary committee is said to be holding meetings at many places, and is organizing bands, distributing bombs and explaining the use of them to their followers.

## ACTS ON DEMAND

TURKEY REMOVE THE GOVERNOR WHO WAS OBJECTIONABLE.

### LEISHMAN'S PRESTIGE LARGER

Chekh Bey Says that Peace Has Been Established at Beyroot—City is Now Quiet and the People Are Resuming Business.

WASHINGTON—The following bulletin was posted at the Navy department Friday:

"Admiral Cotton telegraphs from Beyroot, September 10, that the governor general of Damascus has been appointed acting governor general at Beyroot and has expressed a desire to settle the case of the American vice consul satisfactory to the United States government. Beyroot quiet, business improving, confidence increasing."

The State department had authentic advices that Governor General Nazim Pasha of Damascus, who has been appointed acting governor of Beyroot, is a trustworthy and broad-minded man, and Minister Leishman has been instructed to advise the sublime porte that the Washington government is greatly pleased at the immediate granting of its request for the removal of the governor of Beyroot and the appointment in his stead of a responsible person and one favorable to foreigners.

A long cablegram reached the State department from Minister Leishman on the general Turkish situation, which has not yet been made public.

The prestige of Minister Leishman at Constantinople has greatly increased since the appearance of the European squadron off Beyroot, and the scope of his representations to the porte has also increased in the last few days. It is understood our government will push to an early conclusion all its pending claims against Turkey.

Chekh Bey, the Turkish minister, was a caller at the State department Friday, bringing further reassuring advices that a "condition of absolute peace has been established at Beyroot."

CONSTANTINOPLE—The American consul at Beyroot reports that the situation there is improving, thanks to the confidence inspired by Nazim Pasha, who has succeeded Reshid Pasha. Rumors of fresh outrages continue to reach Constantinople, but these reports are deliberately spread, with the object of creating the impression that the present situation at Beyroot was caused by the arrival there of the United States warships.

As a matter of fact the general state of affairs is chronic at Beyroot. Insecurity has prevailed there for months.

### CHARGES NOW PUBLIC.

United States Attorney Gives Names of Men Indicted.

WASHINGTON—United States District Attorney Beach on Friday announced that the six persons named in the seven indictments returned by the grand jury last Tuesday are:

George W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances, postoffice department; August Machen, former general superintendent of the free delivery system postoffice department; James W. Erwin, former postoffice inspector, with headquarters in San Francisco; George H. Huntington and Isaac A. McGiehan, both of New York City, owners of the Columbia Supply company of that city, and Eugene D. Scheble of Toledo, O., a dentist and interested in the firm of Maybury & Ellis of Detroit, Mich., letter box manufacturers.

### Nebraska at St. Louis.

LINCOLN, Neb.—At a meeting of the Nebraska commission for the St. Louis exposition arrangements were discussed with prominent exhibitors to have entries ready for the Nebraska exhibit at the exposition. October 18 will be Nebraska day at the fair, that being the anniversary of the day the first territorial governor of Nebraska took the oath of office.

### Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON—Tuesday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$235,284,092; gold, \$106,738,142.

### Spends Money in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—General Superintendent J. P. Young of the Rio Grande & Western railway on Thursday announced that the city council of Salt Lake would be presented at its next meeting with a petition for necessary franchises for improvements for the Denver & Rio Grande system in this city, aggregating nearly \$1,000,000. This will include the erection of a new station to cost at least \$200,000.

## PENSION LIST GROWING LESS.

Beneficiaries Drop Below the Million Mark.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Ware places the total number of pensioners now on the rolls at 996,545, of which 725,356 are soldiers and 267,185 are widows and dependents. Mr. Ware announces that it is not probable that the pension roll will again cross the million line, the high water mark having been reached a year ago.

Five of the pensions are on the roll on account of the war of the revolution; 1,116 of the war of 1812; 4,734 on account of Indian wars, and 13,874 on account of the Mexican war. The average annual value of each pension is now \$133. The total annual value of the Spanish war pension roll has reached \$1,765,310.

Commissioner Ware makes the following recommendations: Laws forbidding the pension or right to pension of any man convicted in court of an infamous crime; prohibiting the giving of pensions to women who marry soldiers after the soldiers become old pensioners; a different method of examining applicants for pensions, Mr. Ware stamping the present system as uncertain, unsatisfactory and of an enormous amount of political friction.

Mr. Ware says the bureau has gained on the current work 100,000 cases during the last two years.

### MONEY TO RECLAIM LAND.

Commissioner of General Land Office Makes Report of Cash on Hand.

WASHINGTON—W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office, has made public a statement showing the amounts to the credit of the reclamation fund from sales of public lands in the several states and territories during the fiscal years of 1901, 1902 and 1903 under the provisions of the act of congress approved June 17, 1902. It is shown that during the present year there has been covered into the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of public lands in sixteen states and territories the sum of \$8,461,493, making an aggregate of \$16,191,836 as the total thus far received and on deposit in the United States treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund. Of this amount Nebraska contributed during the present year \$118,338, and a total since 1901 of \$354,036. During the year 1903 South Dakota sold lands credited to the reclamation fund valued at \$239,420, making the total received from that state \$546,982. In Wyoming lands were sold which brought \$272,923, during the current year, making an aggregate of \$658,686 during the last three years.

### TO ENFORCE PURE FOOD LAW.

Some Foreign Goods Are to Be Shut Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The agricultural department is making strong efforts to keep out of the country all imported goods, the entry of which is prohibited under the pure food act. Since August 1, when the act went into effect, approximately 600 shipments of meats, wine, olive oil, etc., have been held up pending an examination as to the determination of the question whether their use is prohibited in the country whence they are imported into the United States. Up to this time only one shipment, consisting of white wine, has been refused entry.

The special agents and consuls abroad keep the department advised by cable of all shipments of goods which may come within the prohibitions of the law, and instructions are sent at once to the collectors at the ports where they are to arrive to hold them in warehouses and send samples to Washington for analysis.

### PAUL MORTON AT OYSTER BAY.

President Also Hears Report on Alleged Indian Frauds.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The president entertained at luncheon Paul Morton of Chicago, vice president of the Santa Fe railroad system; Francis E. Leupp of Washington, and Lieutenant Gordon Johnston of the army, who was a member of the president's regiment of Rough Riders.

Mr. Leupp, who is a Washington newspaper correspondent, was appointed by the president several months ago as a commissioner to make an investigation of alleged Indian frauds in the Oklahoma territory. He has completed his work and made his report to the president.

### Omaha Steer is Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A prized shorthorn steer belonging to W. F. Christian of Omaha passed to the happy hunting grounds Wednesday morning. He had brought it from Omaha, where it captured the red ribbon. A string of red and blue ones floated over its quarters. It was taken ill with bladder and kidney trouble in Omaha, but appeared to have recovered. Tuesday night is suffered a relapse and died.



## For the Individual

1796 9 1872 9 1952



WHERE OTHERS GIVE UP IS JUST WHERE WE GET OUR SECOND BREATH.

### THIS ACCURACY REVIEW DEPARTMENT

is for co-operation in information to reduce mutually expensive mistakes. It is for mechanical, commercial and professional people; the employer, employe and customer; and consists of extracts taken by permission from the copyrighted letters, lectures, note books and libraries of Dr. Earl M. Pratt. When you secure on any subject an idea personally useful to you, and you wish to give it to him, address him in care of The John Cramer Library, Marshall Field Building, Chicago. He is hunting the whole world over for information of every day use to you, and he regrets his inability, personally to reply to contributors. So far as possible he wishes to have in this space the very ideas you would like to find here. You are at liberty to send him any suggestion you may care to. His Arcade Index Libraries were started in 1872 and now contain unpublished information dating back to 1796 with systematic plans extending to 1952. Your short story of some example of forethought deposited in the Arcade Index collection may prove to be your best monument.

### A Letter on Law

(By a Correspondent.)

What should I know about law? I am the average individual, neither ordinary nor extraordinary, neither fool nor sage. During my business life I have occasionally consulted a lawyer, have had several lawsuits, and have learned some law.

A lawyer once told me that when he was studying in an office for admission to the bar, he thought of writing an essay on "Popular Misconceptions of Law," and asked the advice of his preceptor about it, who said: "Young man, you better write an article on 'Lawyer's Misconceptions of Law.'" The student's ready response was: "I believe that subject is too broad."

### A Lawyer's Knowledge.

Some people believe a lawyer should know everything, and when they discover their lawyer does not, begin to look for another one. Such persons usually have as many lawyers as they have legal propositions lodged in their brains. Whenever the lawyer fails, so does their faith. They seem never to come to the conclusion that a lawyer should not be expected to know it all any more than any other person in his particular calling or business.

Although a lawyer should not be expected to know everything he should be expected and should know those things which will fulfill the purposes for which he is sought to be used by his clients. A legal author well says: "An attorney agrees that he possesses at least the average degree of skill and learning in his profession in that part of the country he practices, and that he will exercise that learning and skill with reasonable care and diligence."

### Courts of Equity.

I always supposed a court of equity was a court of justice until I learned to my sorrow that it was not. I asked my lawyer the real meaning of a court of equity. He said it was a court of chancery. "And what is a court of chancery?" "It is that side of the court as distinguished from the law side." "And how do you distinguish it?" "The difference between a court of equity and a court of law is that equity begins where the law ends, that equity reaches those cases the law does not, that equity takes jurisdiction of those matters only where the law fails to provide a remedy." As I did not fully understand his explanation he further said: "These courts of equity are an outgrowth of the English common law. At an early day the only courts were the law courts, and as in many cases persons were wronged, and the courts of law afforded no remedy, it became the custom to petition the king for justice to be done. These cases became so numerous that the king finally referred them to the Lord High Chancellor, and he, in turn, feeling burdened by them, secured the establishment of regular courts of chancery, from which we derive the term 'chancery,' and which are called courts of equity because they seek to do equity in those cases where the law fails to do so." As an illustration he mentioned the case of a court of equity granting an injunction in a matter where a court of law could only give damages which would be an entirely inadequate remedy.

### In Common Sense.

I have found law as a rule is found

ed on good sense. It is, or should be, simply common sense. Some laws, no doubt, especially statutes, are based on error and wrong, but in the main they are "the science of social order and the perfection of human reason."

The best definition for law I have ever seen is the simple one: "Law is a rule of action." There are longer definitions, and those going more into detail, but none so general and comprehensive.

In endeavoring to remember different distinctions in law I have found it useful to memorize certain apt phrases. One of the best I recollect is that of Justice Story, who, in referring to particular powers of government, says: "The difference between the departments undoubtedly is that the legislature makes, the executive executes and the judiciary construes the laws."

### Some Legal Definitions.

Until I had my first lawsuit I always thought the pleadings in a case were the speeches of the attorneys; I then learned that they were not, but were in fact the preliminary written statements of the cause of action for the plaintiff and the defense on the part of the defendant, and were entirely distinct from the forensic arguments of the lawyers. My first impression was that a good pleader was a good speaker, one who could convince a judge or persuade a jury; my later knowledge was that a good pleader was a lawyer who could properly state the case of his client on paper in legal phraseology and according to the legal effect.

Probably the shortest will ever written is that spoken of by Rabelais. It was as follows: "I owe much, I have nothing, I give the rest to the poor." Lord Mansfield says: "There is nothing so unlike as a simile, and nothing more apt to mislead."

Judge Cooley defines a constitution as "The body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the powers of sovereignty are habitually exercised." Coleridge says: "A nation is the unity of a people."

A countryman once went to the office of a justice of the peace to be married. After the conclusion of the ceremony he asked the justice what were his fees. The justice replied: "Well, the law allows me \$1.50." "Very well," said the countryman, "here is 50 cents more, that makes \$2.00."

### Secrets Always Kept.

Lawyers are as a rule, good to keep secrets. The ethics of their profession gives them training. Every conscientious lawyer must consider "his lips sealed with sacred silence." "A maxim," says Bishop, "is the embodiment of a general truth in the shape of a familiar adage."

It is a principle that every wrong has a remedy. Even the smallest one is entitled to compensation. "The insignificance of the injury goes to the extent of the recovery and not to the right of action." To illustrate: In some cases one cent damages are awarded.

### Law Index of Little Value.

I once asked an attorney whether an index of law could not be made such as those outside the profession could use. He said that an index might be made, and in fact many do exist, but that it could not be put to universal use because of the lack of knowledge of basic principles and familiarity of legal terms, and then told the following story: An owner of a sugar camp had the misfortune to have a neighbor who kept sheep. One night the sheep broke through the rail fence and drank the sap, upset the sugar troughs and otherwise played havoc in the camp. The owner of the camp went to a justice of the peace of little learning and plenty of books who had unfortunately been admitted to the bar. The case was stated to the legal adviser, who said the matter was such a perplexing one that he must consider it for a few days before giving his advice. He then told his client he thought it unwise to begin suit as he could not see as there was any cause for action. The client thought otherwise, and said it seemed plain to him that where one man's sheep broke a fence and destroyed another's property the law would give damages. The attorney replied, "Well, you don't know. Do you see all these books? I have looked through them all, and I find nothing about 'sheep,' 'rail fence,' 'sap' or 'sugar trough.'" If he had known how to use his books he would have found all he wanted under the head of "torts" and "trespass."

### Causes of Legislation.

If lawyers were consulted more about preliminary business matters there would be much less litigation. This is well shown by the fact that there is so much more litigation here than in England, where every business man has his solicitor and scarcely makes a business move without consulting him; while here the average man acts as his own lawyer. The old saying is no doubt true: "A man who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for a client." J. H.