

AGENTS OF SULTAN OF TURKEY
BLAMED FOR CRUEL MURDER

Macedonian Refugees in Minneapolis
Slaughtered in Hovel They
Called Home.

ROBBERY CLEARLY NOT MOTIVE FOR CRIME

Fact That Currency and Valuables Were
Found with Bodies Proves This—Inter-
national Politics at Bottom, Is Theory
of Police Officials.

The Oester Fallacy.
Dr. Oester's fatal philosophy regard-
ing the comparative uselessness of
men after 40 years of age has been
followed by a fearful wave of dis-
couragement and depression among
those who have reached middle life
or later without gaining a competence
or achieving anything like material
success. The extent of the harm
which Dr. Oester has done—inocently,
I believe—can hardly be estimated,
writes Orisona Sweet Marden, in Suc-
cess Magazine. His words have come
like a death sentence into thousands
of homes! They have taken away
hope and left despair in thousands of
aching hearts. "What is the use of
trying," these unfortunates say,
"when one of the greatest authorities
in the world has pronounced the ver-
dict against us?" Gov. Allen, of Ohio,
in commenting upon the edict of some
of the railroad companies and other
corporations that men over 35 should
not be employed, said, "It is not how
long a man has lived that counts, it
is what's left in him." This is the
secret of the whole thing. It depends
altogether on how much is left in a
man as to whether he is old or young,
whether his fires have burned out or
are still alive. What the employer
wants is vitality, resourcefulness,
alertness, freshness and openness of
mind. It does not matter so much
about the years. It is rather a ques-
tion of energy, of reserve power. It
is foolish to fix an age at which men
become comparatively useless. Some
men are young at 70, others are old
at 35. One of the worst delusions that
ever crept into a middle-aged man's
mind is the conviction that he has
done his best work, that he is grow-
ing old and must soon give place to
younger men. Do not be discour-
aged or allow yourself to be influ-
enced by Dr. Oester's "fixed ideas," for
he is himself, at 54, a direct contra-
diction of his own theory.

Meat going out of fashion? There
has been a twofold conclusion in the
results of the recent experiments made
—that we eat too much meat, and that,
generally speaking, we take too much
food. The experimenters, led by
Prof. Chittenden, of Yale university,
for several months, and in some in-
stances for more than a year, reduced
their meat diet by one-half, and yet
maintained as good or better health
than before. The muscular power of
the athletes was increased and mental
activity undiminished. A banana and
a cup of coffee was one bill of fare for
breakfast. Strictly scientific experi-
ments carried on in America, Ger-
many and France have unanimously
resulted in the conclusion that health
and strength can be maintained with
a much less proportion of nitrogenous
food than meat eating peoples deem
necessary. The distinct teaching of
science is that, except the extremely
poor, most people eat about twice as
much as is needful, and that the sur-
plus amount is not merely waste but
becomes the fruitful cause of dis-
ease and suffering. The rice eating
Japanese and Chinese practically con-
firm the scientific doctrine.

Occasionally some foreign publica-
tions assert that there is such an un-
worthy thing as an "American lan-
guage." Our slang phrases and our
dialect stories worry them no lit-
tle. So far as dialect is con-
cerned, remarks, a wise con-
temporary, we have no advantage
over our British brethren. They have
novels written in a jargon which no
one not initiated into the mysteries
can understand. It is not denied that
the United States have contributed
many "Americanisms" to the language
of John Bull. We are a resourceful
people, much given to invention, and
if we want a word that is not in the
dictionary we do not hesitate to coin
one. This may be in very bad taste,
but we have a great country and are
entitled to make occasional innova-
tions.

Theoretically the promotion of
universal peace through the medium
of international agreements offers an
ideal solution of differences arising
between nations. The practical re-
sults have not been such as to arouse
any vast degree of enthusiasm, how-
ever. At The Hague convention Eng-
land's objection to the Transvaal
being given a voice in the deliberations
was sustained. The provisions relat-
ing to arbitration proved distasteful
to several of the powers represented
and it was only on the broader pro-
posals that the signatures of those
present were obtained.

Dr. Robert E. Minahan, mayor of
Green Bay, Wis., has declared war on
the street masher, or "the ahem man,"
as he calls that pest. His honor has
observed that it is unsafe for an un-
escorted woman to be about the
streets after dark, so he makes this
public declaration: "I am going to get
rid of the ahem man in Green Bay.
They say it can't be done. I do not
know positively that the evil can be
eradicated. But I know this much—I
am going to give that fellow the best
run for his money he ever had."

A man who got among the curb-
stone brokers in Philadelphia, shut his
eyes and prayed for the mob was sent
to the asylum. The probate court felt
that a man who would shut his eyes
in that crowd was, to say the least,
mentally unbalanced.

If you are puzzling your brains to
think where you are going to get the
necessary supply of coal next winter,
it may encourage you to know that
the doctors say that great mental ac-
tivity is conducive to long life.

Minneapolis—Again the old saying
that "murder will out" bids fair to be
disproved.

In the heart of Minneapolis, busy
city of the great Northwest, six ap-
parently inoffensive men have been
cruelly put to death, and all the efforts
of men bred to the unraveling of
ghostly mysteries have been unavail-
ing, either to find the murderers or to
discover a motive for the crime.

The slayers have disappeared as com-
pletely as if, indeed, they wore the
fabled invisible cloaks.

Love—
Revenge—
At the bidding of a secret order—
Because the Turkish government
wanted them out of the way.

These are the various theories
formed by the police. And at theories
they stop.

All that is positively known is that
six men, marked for murder, lie in
their graves in Minneapolis—all six
killed by orders of some one while
they slept.

Motives Apparently Absent.
Everything seems to point to polit-
ics. It was not money, because the
men's money and other valuables were
all found intact. It was not revenge,
because they knew no one in Minne-
apolis. It was not love, because they
had no women, either as wives or
sweethearts, in this country.

There is but one explanation—they
were put out of the way by order of
some high political power on the other
side of the water. This is what the
police believe. What were the intri-
cacies abroad no one dares surmise.
And dead men tell no tales.

The six were found lying quite dead
in a ramshackle old wooden house, No.
245 South Tenth avenue, Minneapolis.
So little known were they thereabout
that the police had a hard time in find-
ing out the names of the six. Finally
it was found that two were father and
son, Nicolò and Kirle Demetri, and
that the other four were Kerstan
Yovke, Krivie Metie, Nukola Jales
and Andri Jales.

Bodies Not All Together.
The knives, the blood-stained
hatchet, the splashes of blood every-

where had been found in the house.

Never had a quarrel in their lives and
never carried weapons. He said they
were all men who had come over here
to make their fortunes, and had no
thought of anything else but of mak-
ing money and of sending for their
loved ones on the other side of the
world.

Pathetic Sight at Morgue.
It was a pitiful sight at the morgue
when poor Stuyanoff went there to
identify his dead friends. The sight
of the gaping wounds moved him to
tears. He knelt before each body and
made the sign of the cross as he
breathed a prayer.

Then he arose to his feet and kissed
each dead man on the brow. When he
finally came to the body of his cousin,
young Yovke, he was completely over-
come. Great tears rolled down his
swarthy cheeks; his big red handker-
chief was soon soaked with them. He
took the head of the murdered boy in
his arms and kissed the still face
again and again. Then he left the
room shaking with grief.

"They would not hurt a fly; would
not hurt a fly!" he moaned over and
over.

Fought Hard for Life.
When the house of slaughter was
searched a lamp was found burning in
the rear room upstairs. A light had
been seen there the night before. It
looked, however, as if the bodies found
in the cellar had been dead longer than
the others. This only added to the
mystery.

Both bodies were terribly hewed and
hacked. In all, the six bodies between
them bore more than 100 wounds, al-
most any one of them sufficient to kill
any able-bodied man. There were great
splashes of blood all over the walls
and floors, and it seemed as if the
dead, aroused from their sleep, had
made a desperate fight for life, but in
vain.

Two big bowie knives were found in
the room with the four. Two more lay
in another room. A fifth, in its sheath,
lay in the basement beside the De-
metri. Then there was the hatchet
and not another clew.

"Robbery!" said the police, as a first
guess, but that was knocked in the

other passports were old and inde-
cipherable.
Strengthens Theory of Politics.
And this pointed to the politics of the
case. The Macedonian rebellion took
at once accepted this theory and went
to work on it. But the murderers had
covered their tracks too well.

This much the police believe:
That the victims were leaders of the
rebellion and fled to this country and
that their murderers were agents of the
Turkish government. The idea is that
they fled here, well knowing they
would be followed, but hoping to escape
into the far Northwest, where perhaps
they might be safe. They went West
in the guise of railway laborers to es-
cape pursuit.

But those whose appointed task was
to kill were cleverer than they and
were always close behind. Though the
chase led half way around the world,
the Turkish agents found their quarry
in an obscure corner of Minneapolis
and then went deliberately about the
job of killing. They bled their time.
When all six were rounded up together
and asleep, and when all was quiet
and deserted without, they stole inside
place about two years ago. The police

that passed for a cellar, the dumping
of them down into the hole, and finally
the fight into the murky dark-
ness of the dawn.

Evidences of Conflict.
It was a sight to terrify when the
police broke in. The six were stone
dead, but there was plenty of evidence
that every one had fought for his life
till, weak from loss of blood in the un-
equal contest, he had fallen at the feet
of his enemy to receive his coup.

After satisfactory identification had
been made, and the authorities had
made their preliminary inquiries, the
bodies were buried together. A Minne-
apolis medical college attempted to get
them for dissection, by right of a law
allowing them the bodies of all papers
without kith or kin, but when the
\$502 was shown the college had to give
in.

The police have worked hard, but
nothing turned up. They have been
to Chicago and to Duluth, where there
are other Macedonians, but not a single
clue has come to anything.
And now, "Who killed the six?"
seems to bid fair to go down into his-
tory as one of the greatest murder
mysteries of the century.

The papers bore the earmarks of
Turkey, Greece, Italy and the Balkan
States. Their money, their foreign
coins of gold, several checks and
money orders were all found intact.
They had not been pursued to be
robbed.

What was it then?
There had been no drinking bout.
Neither wine nor spirits, or empty
bottles or glasses were found. There
was no love affair, apparently, at the
bottom of it. The men knew no wo-
men in this country. It may have been
the vendetta, who knows? But every-
thing to-day points to politics.

And now comes the story told by the
passports, that seems to point to polit-
ical murder. There were two pass-
ports found among the belongings of
the murdered men. One was issued to
young Demetri on January 25, 1905.
This was a passport from Macedonia.
It bore the seal of the sultan. Half of
the document was in French, the other
half in Turkish.

It described him as smooth-shaven,
about 33 years of age, medium size, a
native of Macedonia and a subject of
His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. The

and upstairs to finish the job for which
they had come so far.

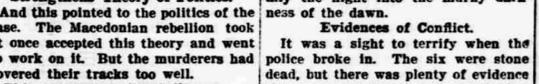
The dead men were not caught en-
tirely by surprise. There are plenty of
signs that they struggled desperately
against overwhelming odds. All the
furniture was upset, showing that
there was a struggle before the men
who had been aroused from their sleep
to go to their death had not given in
without a whimper. Every body bore
wounds enough to kill a dozen men.

Imagine it, then—the semi-darkness,
lighted dimly by one feeble kerosene
lamp at the window, the silent en-
trance of the murderers into the
gloom; the sudden awakening of some
one of the doomed when his wound did
not kill him at the first blow; his cries
to the others, their sudden awakening,
too; the clash of the steel, the cries of
the unarmed victims as they vainly
tried to fight off the the knives, the
grappling, wrestling, biting, scratching
of men fighting weapons with only
their hands; the thrust at head and
heart; the death rattle of one after
another until there was none left to
die.

Then the dragging of two of the
bodies to the mouth of the black pit



THE MURDER CHAMBER



THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY

SEES SEISMIC PERIL.
Chicago.—There are slight indica-
tions that Chicago may experience
an earthquake within a few years,
according to Professor J. Paul Goode,
of the University of Chicago geology
faculty. The presence of certain
species of rock in the earth inside
or near the city limits, he believes,
is an indication of a condition that
might result in the dismantling of a
portion of the city.

"There is no absolutely geological
proof that Chicago may have an
earthquake in the next few years,"
Professor Goode declared. "One can
detect slight symptoms, however.
Certain formations of certain kinds
of rock underneath Chicago might
be taken as an indication. An earth-
quake is as simple as the breaking
of a timber.

"I believe that the seat of the
disturbance at San Francisco was
about seven miles below the surface
of the earth. It was quite probable
a slipping of the crust of the earth.
Generally one block of the crust
slips up while the other slips down.
The focus of the disturbance may be
noted by the direction of the cracks
in the Sierra Madre Mountains are
in the wrenched buildings.

"The Lierra Madre Mountains are
young and are growing slowly, and
no doubt their growing was the
cause of the earthquake."
According to Rollin D. Salisbury,
of the university, California has ex-
perienced close to 1,000 earthquakes,
of which number 417 have occurred
in San Francisco.

"Previous to 1887, 948 earthquake
shocks have been recorded in Cali-
fornia," he stated. "Of these 417
have taken place in San Francisco.
Since that date the earthquake re-
cord of California, so far as available,
is as follows: 1888, 35; 1889, 40; 1890,
33; 1891, 21; 1892, 45; 1893, 41; 1894,
33; 1895, 36; 1896, 40; 1898, 26.

"The majority of this large num-
ber of earthquakes were the merest
tremors. Many of them would have
passed unnoticed but for the exist-
ence at various points of seis-

graphs which record movements
much too slight to be sensible.
"Practically half of the earthquakes
recorded in California have been felt
in the vicinity of San Francisco.
Only a few, however, were severe
enough to be destructive. The most
severe was April 19 1902. Others
severe enough to be destructive oc-
curred April 21, 1892, and March 30,
1898. A careful record of earth-
quakes and of earth tremors has
been made at Lick Observatory and
on Mount Hamilton."

According to Professor Ulysses S.
Grant, head of the geology depart-
ment of Northwestern University,
there is no city in the country in
which a great earthquake could be
more destructive than in San Fran-
cisco, because the western city is
built on a solid foundation of rock.

"If a shock of equal severity had
occurred in Chicago," said he, "it
is probable few buildings would have
been destroyed, because of the clay
and gravel foundation of the city. It
is probable there may be smaller
shocks in the Western States for a
few days, and there may be consid-
erable danger from tidal waves, for
these things are likely to come at
once.

"In fact, it may be that so severe a
shock as the recent one in San Fran-
cisco may bring on a tidal wave that
will be large enough to extinguish
the flames along the water front.

"I cannot say that I think there is
any connection between the eruption
of Vesuvius and the earthquake in
California, because the two phe-
nomena are of different origin. The
latter is of the sort that is caused
by sliding or slipping in the rocky
crust from cooling. Besides this, the
line of 'volcanic sympathy,' which
causes a chain of earthquakes to oc-
cur at about the same time, runs
from north to south."

When New York Had Slaves.
In Washington's time there were
21,324 negro slaves in New York
state.

JAPANESE ARMY SUTLERS.

The Canteen Follows Closely in the
Wake of the Moving
Troops.

One who was with the Japanese
army in Manchuria for six months
says: "Old foreign campaigners re-
marked in the field that no army prob-
ably ever had so many canteens in its
wake. When the army was not
marching there was always a canteen
or two not far to the rear of every
division. When it settled down to
recuperate after a battle canteens
were quickly established in Manchou
houses. These carried cigarettes,
writing paper, postcards, beer, imi-
tation brandy, imitation whisky, imi-
tation port, imitation sherry, sake and
sometimes Manila cigars.

"Japanese are keen traders. Not
200 feet back of the Nanshan battery
one day in the seven-day battle of the
Shabo there was a Japanese peddler
selling cigarettes, Chinese sweetcakes,
rice and beer to the reserves. During
the same battle the canteens were
never more than three miles back of
the front line of trenches.

As the Japanese soldier's pay is
only \$1.36 a month and the army sav-
ing banks had, considering that,
phenomenal deposits, there was not
much spending money in the army.
A bottle of beer cost ten cents and a
packet of cigarettes about three cents.

"Whenever there was a truce bat-
tle the commander-in-chief would
order sake distributed as a ration. On
the mikado's birthday a year ago one
extra double packet of cigarettes was
distributed to each man in the field.
This cost the emperor more than \$15-
600. Otherwise when the distribution
was possible ten cigarettes a day went
with the regular ration.

"One day in an American periodical
received at camp there was a solemn
poem celebrating the abstinence of
the Japanese from drink.

"This caused concern among the
Japanese officers, who disliked the
emphasis laid upon the difference be-
tween their army and a European
army and the commissary general
told the foreign observers:

"Our soldiers like drink as well as
any other soldiers. Sometimes they
need it when they cannot get it and
we send it to them in the trenches."'
As a matter of fact, though the pean-
t at home has a hard enough time
to supply himself with food, he is not
more averse than other people to
strong liquor once he learns the taste
of it. Many a man will go home from
the campaign with tastes he never
had before. The manufacture of beer
is still a young industry in Japan, but
from the time the process was import-
ed it has grown to enormous propor-
tions. Headquarters, even battalion
headquarters in underground bomb
proof trenches, were always supplied
with beer or sweet wine. Marshal
Oyama liked sweet champagne. The
strategist of the war, Gen. Kodema,
drank claret with every meal."

INCIDENTAL INSOMNIA.
Sleep May Be Wood by Taking a
Series of Deep Inspira-
tions.

It commonly happens that persons
otherwise apparently in good health
find a difficulty in sleeping without a
break, their night's rest being inter-
rupted by turns of wakefulness; after
falling asleep for an hour or two they
awaken—a modified or incidental in-
somnia takes the place of normal re-
sponse, says a correspondent of the Lon-
don Lancet. I believe, and I suggest,
that this may be due to a disturbance
of the equilibrium of the cerebral cir-
culation. The cause of the disturbance
may be various. I do not propose to
enter into the question of cause, but I
have in many instances successfully
counteracted the result by forced in-
spiratory movements by assisting and
encouraging the return flow of blood to
the heart; by a rapid and thorough ex-
pansion of the chest cavity, by the
vacuity produced, the blood in the
great veins of the neck and upper thor-
ax is sucked in and hastened on to its
ultimate destination.

The large serratus muscles (costo-
scapulars) are more especially called
on for this duty. The serratus, by its
hindermost attachment to the post-
erior border of the scapula, as a
muscle of "extraordinary" inspira-
tion, requires for its action in this ca-
pacity that the scapula should be
steadily and firmly held to the spine
by the muscles allocated to this end
—in other words, by the shoulders be-
ing vigorously held backward. The
deep breathing thus carried out for
5, 12 or 15 inspirations usually suf-
fices to induce the wished for somno-
lence. Anyway, it is an experiment
easily tried and without risk.

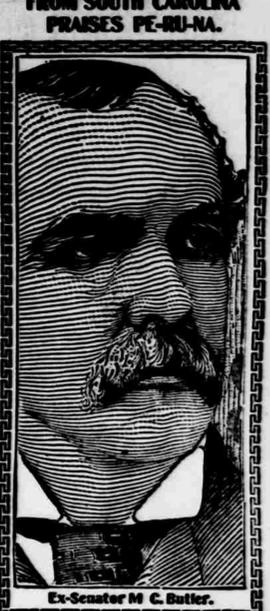
The influence of respiratory move-
ments is demonstrated by the effect of
a prolonged and forced expiratory ac-
tion. The impediment to the return
flow of blood is easily to be observed
when a vocalist with an uncovered
neck is singing a long-sustained high
note; the external jugular veins will
be seen in their course across the
sterno-mastoid muscle in a state of
extreme distension, accompanied by
congestion of the veins of the head
and face, indicating hindrance to the
blood current toward the heart.

Dwindling Republic.
San Marino, the smallest republic in
the world, will soon be without voters
if its rate of emigration keeps up. It
has only 1,700, including widows, but
it is still a goodly republic. Recently
its assembly decided to abolish the
executive council, the members of
which have been elected for life.
Hereafter members will be elected for
three years only.

Skippers' Town.
Searsport, Me., is a town of many
skippers, having been represented on
the high seas by 142 captains of full-
rigged ships. The year 1885 was the
best in her history in this respect, for
Searsport then had 77 captains in
active service. They were not all re-
sidents of the town, but all either lived
there or were born there, so that was
the place they hailed from.

In the Usual Way.
Friend—Do thoughts that came to
you long ago ever return?
Scribbler—O, yes—if I inclose a
stamped envelope.—Stray Stories.

UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM SOUTH CAROLINA
PRAISES PERUNA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused by Catarrh
of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Cat-
arrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a
Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Sen-
ator from South Carolina for two
terms, in a letter from Washington,
D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine
Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for
dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I
have been using your medicine for
a short period and I feel very much
relieved. It is indeed a wonderful
medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the cor-
rect name for most cases of dyspep-
sia. In order to cure catarrh of the
stomach the catarrh must be eradicated.
Only an internal catarrh remedy,
such as Peruna, is available.
Peruna exactly meets the indications.

Revised Formula.
"For a number of years requests
have come to me from a multitude of
grateful friends, urging that Peruna
be given a slight laxative quality. I
have been experimenting with a laxa-
tive addition for quite a length of
time, and now feel gratified to an-
nounce to the friends of Peruna that
I have incorporated such a quality in
the medicine which, in my opinion,
can only enhance its well-known be-
neficial character."

"S. B. HARTMAN, M. D."

CURES CONSTIPATION

It is just about impossible to be
sick when the bowels are right and
not possible to be well when they
are wrong. Through its action on
the bowels.

Lane's Family
Medicine

cleans the body inside and gives
no lodging place for disease. If for
once you wish to know how it feels
to be thoroughly well, give this
famous laxative tea a trial.
Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

That Delightful Aid to Health
Daxtine

Toilet Antiseptic

Whitens the teeth—purifies
mouth and breath—cures nasal
catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes,
and by direct application cures
all inflamed, ulcerated and
catarrhal conditions caused by
feminine ills.

Daxtine possesses extraordinary
cleansing, healing and germi-
cidal qualities unlike anything
else. At all druggists, 50 cents
LARGE TRIAL PACKAGES FREE
The R. Paxton Co., Boston, Mass.

When you buy
WET
WEATHER
CLOTHING

you want
complete
protection
and long
service.

These and many
other good points
are combined in
TOWERS'
WATER-PROOF
OILED CLOTHING

You can't afford
to buy any other
clothing.

Children Taught to Smoke.
In the seventeenth century children
at Worcester, Eng., took their pipes
and tobacco to school, where the mas-
ter taught them "how to hold their
pipes and draw in their tobacco."

Curiosities of Amber.
Flies are not the only things found
in amber. In a big mass of clear am-
ber dredged up out of the Baltic sea
recently there was visible in its in-
terior a small squirrel—fur, teeth and
claws intact.

There are very few women who can
look at their husbands without giving
the impression in the glance that they
believe they might have taken their
eggs to a better market.—Athens
(Kan.) Globe.

The discrimination against the male
sex has no end. When a scarecrow is
built, ever notice that it is patterned
and dressed like a man?

If a sword breaks the owner will be
stabbed. If a gun breaks the owner
will be shot.