GARRISON WAS WIPED OUT

Japanese Blew Fort to Pieces from Several Tunnels.

QUEER UNIFORMS WORN.

Besiegers Carried Dynamite Grenades and Lighted Matches-Many were Killed by Falling Debris of the Fort After Explosion Owing to Rapid Advance.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army, before Port Arthur, yia. in-Kow and Tien-Tsin.-After the neral assault against the forts of h-Lung and Keek Wan Mountains, fulting in furious fighting and cat loss of life, the Japanese were agaged in tunneling under the north burt of Keek-Wan Mountain.

The fort had so love registed the as saults of the Japan e that it was considered necessary that the explosion of the mines and the subsequent attacks should be carefully planned. Gen. Samejima, commanding the left division, asked for voluntears who would be prepared to capture the fort or die in the attempt.

In order that the dark blue uniforms of the men might not show against the brown of the soil which would be turned by the force of the explosions, all the attachers wore brown woolen underdrawers over their tunics. Instead of a cap each man wore a brown woolen headplece, which extended to the shoulders, leaving only the face visible.

Every man carried a rifle in his right hand and dynamite grenades in his left, while a lighted slow match was attached to his cartridge belt, with which to ignite the fuses of the grenades. In this peculiar garb, with the lighted matches at their waists. troops presented a strange appearance.

The explosions made two large breaches in the north wall of the fort, through which the Japanese in the moat swarmed. They charged so quickly that fifty of them were either killed or wounded by the falling debris.

In the meantime the Russians had sushed some 300 reinforcements to the fort through the covered wall at the rear.

The commander of this enterprise realized that any attempt to gain the interior of the fort would end in disaster if his whole force advanced in one body, so he disposed of his men along the wall and ordered them to gain the lower level of the interior of the fort by twos and threes, and to

ad cover in the holes which had been side in the surface by the Japanese ills, these offering good cover from e rifle and machine gun fire direct-I from the rear of the fort. In these sles 150 of the attackers had found giver by 5 o'clock in the morning.

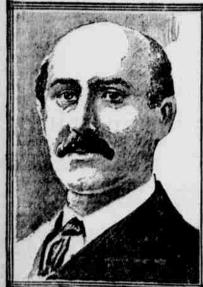
Advancing carefully, the Japanese approached the Russian defenses in the rear of the fort, and by working from hole to hole under cover of the darkness, the entire battallon gained the interior of the fort, notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the Russians.

The first charge made against the midnight, when the last corner of the two years ago. Lussian defenses was captured.

The fighting was desperate in the extreme with bayonets and dynamite hand-grenades, and the entire garrison was killed with the exception of a party of twenty, who escaped through the covered wall, which they destroyed behind them by exploding four mines, thus preventing the Japanese from pursuing them.

Though the numbers engaged and the area of the fighting were small, both assault and defense were more furious than any in the previous his tory of the siege of Port Arthur. With the exceptions noted, the garrison died fighting to the last man with wonderful determination.

The final rushes of the Japanese were irresistible. Their wounded refused to retire, and insisted on continuing the fighting saying that they had vowed to take the fort, and that they must succeed.



Walter Camp.

Yale's athletic adviser, may be regarded as the most influential man connected with college football in America. His suggestion of so radical a change in the rules as to require in the past, is the most vital change proposed in connection with the great game in many years.

Oscar Malmras. U. S. consul at Coion, was appointed by President Lincoin the day before he was assassiservice ever since

IRELAND TO GROW TOBACCO.

Expeniments with Governmental Aid Give Hope of Much Success.

Dublin.-A new era appears to have opened for Ireland. Not only will she be a manufacturer of tobacco, but she appears likely to be able to grow a good leaf of her own.

From the lands of Colonel Nugent Everard in Randalstown, County Meath, twenty acres of tobacco have been harvested, and Professor J. N. Harper, of Kentucky University, the American tobacco expert, describes it as "a tobacco crop of the highest quality, quite equal to that grown in Virginia and Kentucky." Professor Harper also pronounces the Irish climate to be almost perfectly suited for tobacco culture.

Colonel Everard has been supported by the Irish department of agriculture, and his is the first experiment in producing a tobacco crop in Ireland on a commercial and practical scale.

The department of agriculture the extent of ten acres by bearing the cost of the drying and curing plant. twenty acres. The best procurable seed was brought from Virginia, and the process of caring, sorting, and drying has given employment to a number of local hands.

The twenty acres have yielded about 14,000 pounds weight of leaf. This is a remarkable result for what is practically an initial experiment; it is estimated, however, that the average yield per acre will be about 1,000 pounds of tobacco. Dublin manufacturers and experts have valued the samples already grown as high as

26 cents a pound for the best leaves. The government has removed the prohibition against tobacco culture, and undertakes to refund to the grower one-third of the duty levied. The concession, however, is limited to five years, and it is impossible to expect farmers to undertake the heavy initial cost for this limited period.



Rear Admiral Van Reypen.

Who has been chosen president of the American National Red Cross Society to succeed Miss Clara Barton. Admiral Van Reypen has for many years been identified with work of mercy in time of war and was Ameriwall of sandbags proved unsuccess- can delegate to the International Red ful but charge followed charge until Cross conference in St. Petersburg

Auto Cotton Picker.

The Lowry auto cotton picker is yet in an incomplete stage, but its inventor of the round bale process. promises that when it has been perfacted, the expense of picking cotton will be reduced to about one-fifth of the present cost.

The machine is not automatic, and is really nothing more than a laborsaving device, designed to be operated by five negro boys. The pickers are long arms, which are held by the boys and placed against one boll at a time. The moment the arm touches the boll the machine becomes wholly automatic, but not till then.

Preliminary tests were held near Shreveport on the Foster cotton plantation, and each "arm," as the pickers are called, picked an average of 126 bolls a minute. This is at the rate of about 3,000 pounds of seed cotton per day per machine. The machine is propelled by a gasolene engine, which also furnishes the power for operation. The machine straddles over one row, which it picks clean, and also picks clean the inside half of the row on either side.

The Passing of an Athlete.

It does not seem right that that stalwart expounder of physical culture, the late William Blaikie, should have died of apoplexy at the comparatively unripe age of sixty-one. His well-known treatise "How to Get Strong" (Harper's), published thirty years ago and still very much alive, was a pioneer in the field of physicalculture literature, a field now cultivated by an army of writers and advertising practioners. To be sure, Mr. Blaikie put his mind rather more on strength than on longevity, but he aimed to make his disciples healthy and longevity ought to be one of the natural fruits of healthfulness. H was famously strong as a Bostor Latin School boy, stroked a winning Harvard crew in 1866, and went England as trainer of the Harva crew of 1866 that rowed Oxford.

the early years of his law practica was a frequent lecturer on athletic and it is doubtful if any proselyting athlete since his day has quite equalled him in influence. - Harper's Weekly.

Miss Philadelphia can truthfully say anted and has been continually in the to the Liberty Belle, "you are making yourself altogether too free."

New Invention in Telegraphy Improves Old System.

HIGHER SPEED CLAIMED

Adaptation of Typewriter to Telegraph and Substitution of Typewritten Message - System Two Austrians Calls in the Aid of Photography.

New York.-It has been estimated that for every wireless message sent and received there are sent more than 300,000 messages over the wires. With this in mind, it is easy to see that an improvement or invention that greatly facilitates the sending of messages in the old way is of greater present day value than the discovery of a system or principle which will probably remain in the experimental stage for at least a score of years more.

Two such inventions and discovagreed to assist any one who would reries have been made recently, or experiment with tobacco culture to tather, which, if capable of accomplishing what the inventors assert, must produce a change, amount-Colonel Everard agreed to lay down ing almost to a revolution, in the ordinary telegraph of every day life.

The first of these inventions is the work of an American, J. C. Barelay, assistant general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The invention consists of the adaptation of the typewriter to the telegraph and the substitution of a typewritten message, given at full typewriter speed, for the slow and laborious code of the Morse alphabet. By the use of his appliance, according to Mr. Barelay, a person may sit at a typewriter in one city and hammer out his message as fast as he is able, while a similar typewriting machine in another city at the other end of the line takes down the message in identically the same way it is given, capitals, punctuation and all.

It is obvious what a saving of time and labor this means. According to Mr. Barclay the sender needs to know only how to operate a typewriter. The receiver needs only to keep the machine supplied with paper.

Mr. Barclay said recently that he had been at work on his invention for a long time and had overcome all defects.

Mr. Barclay said that there were reasons why he could not now give out a technical description of the machine in use or allow the machine itself to be seen. When these reasons are done away with he will issue a description of the patent and give a public exhibition of its work.

The second invention which seems destined to work a great change in methods of telegraphing is the work of two Austrian scientists, and is known as the Pollak-Virag telegraph instrument. The results claimed to have been achieved by this instrument are much more wonderful in their way than those accomplished by Barclay in his adaptation of the typewriter to use in telegraphing,

The inventors of the Pollak-Virag telegraph instrument assert that by their system they can send without undue haste from 40,000 to 50,000 words an hour, and that it is received in good legible handwriting which need not be translated.

How this is done it is not so easy to explain or understand. The technical description given by the inventors is far too complicated for the layman to get anything from. As nearly as it can be described the system is about as follows, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

The message to be transmitted is converted into telegraphic dots and dashes on a "perforator" that looks like a typewriter. The perforator punches in a slip of paper a series of small holes that correspond to the form of letters. The slip is passed over a series of cylinders and electric waves, find their way through the prepared holes and come out at the other end in the same sequence in which they were sent.

in recording the letters the system calls in the aid of photography. The electric waves are conveyed to a little mirror and they cause the mirror to move in two directions, horizontal and vertical. Electric light is focused on the mirror and sent by it to a sencitized paper. The mirror moves only the smallest fraction of a millimeter and the exposure of the sensitized paper is only the thousandth part of a second, but legible writing at the rate of fifteen a second.

The motions of the mirror are only two, vertical and horizontal. If produced slowly the letters would be angular, but the rapidity of the flashes with the movement of the paper film give the finished message the appearance of handwriting. Developing and fixing the message takes ten seconds.

Cabbies' New Measuring Device. Paris.-The new device known as the "taxameter," consisting of a clock-work arrangement for measuring distance and indicating the exact amount of the fare was placed in a limited number of cabs

The fare is 75 centimes for 1.200 meters. The trial appeared to be satisfactory and the apparatus will probably gradually be adopted by the various companies.

Cabbies that have tried it are pleased with the system and think they can make more money than by the old method.

Actions speak louder than words, but they do not speak as often. you wish to flatter a man it is suffi-

cout to say: 'In business every one

recognizes your genius,"

GERMANY OUR ALLY?

She Looks to Us for Aid in Gratifying Her Imperial Ambitions.

Dr. Emil Reich writes, in World's Work, of the attitude of Germany toward the United States. He says:

There have been states which have found it possible to stand outside the arena of European conflicts, always selling their inaction dearly to the combatants. Such a power up till 1870 was England, favored greatly by her geographical position. It is thus, though not exclusively thus, that England was able to rise to a height to which her rivals struggled vainly to attain.

But to-day the vortex of European rivairies has widened and England can no longer act the spectator. Up to 1870 she was courted by Germany, who knew that in the coming struggle the neutrality of England meant the very existence of the German Empire. But since her victorious issue from that trial, the ambitions of Germany have grown and can only be assuaged at the expense of the British Empire. Look where she will Germany finds in Europe no steadfast friend; some have humiliations to revenge, others fear humiliations to

This it is that explains the extraordinary interest manifested by Germany in America; for America no longer remains isolated from European politics. Henceforth it is possible for her to take up the part of manire-Empire no longer played by

German impérialism has a character of his own. It is the outcome of high ambition and lofty ideals upon one hand, and of stern necessity on the other. Whether it be granted to any nation to accomplish so high a desilny as that which Germany has set before herself, may well be doubted, Germany aims at more than mere conquests of power, more than the achievement of an outlet for her tecming sous. She wishes also to impose her intellectual stamp upon the world; she wishes at the same time to play the part of both Greek and Roman. In both directions she can find no more powerful ally than the United States.

American Shoes in France.

Nantes, France.-Among the features of the season has been the general appearance of shoes closely resembling in form and style those made in the United States.

The clumsy, ungainly and heavy French shapes are gradually disappearing. In their stead are coming gracefully cut and finely finished shoes of a decided American appearance. The fact is, however, that it is rather our shoemaking machines than the shoes themselves that have come to France. In any event, the American-appearing shoes watch are now quite generally seen in this city and elsewhere in the provinces are made principally in Paris with machinery imported from the United States.

This does not alter the fact that some bonn-fide American shoes are on cale here, but they are much dearthan the French-made articles, and it is not likely that they will make headway against the strong combination which is represented by cheap French labor and prolific American machinery.

Bulldog's Long, Lone Vigil.

A big bulldog guarding its master's camp was found in the northern wilds of Minnesota by members of the surveying party just returned from several weeks' work along the northern boundary line.

A trapper named Edwards, who had lived near Basswood Lake, north of Ely, for a number of years, making his living by trapping bear and other animals, has disappeared. His only companion during his tong trips in the woods was a huge buildog, and the scores of deep scars on the animal testify to the many hard battles he has been engaged in with beasts of the forest

While the surveying crew was near Edwards's place he left on one of his trips. A month later the same party found his camp outfit and boat on an island in Bear Island Lake. The bulldog was there, almost starved, but still on guard, and it was a long time before he would let one of the party get near. It is the belief that Edwards may have been killed in a quarrel

Modern War Changes Fast.

London.-"A terrible lesson," Lord Roberts writes in an article in the Nineteenth Century, "awaits the nation whose soldlers find themselves opposed by equally brave but better trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices, will then avail; for modern warfare moves fast and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of a campaign.

'If the citizens of so great and prosperous a nation as ours are to remain exempt from compulsory service in time of peace without the safety of the empire being endangered the right class of men must be attracted to the regular army by good conditions of pay and pension; and it is the bounden duty of the state to see that every able-bodied man in this country, no matter to what grade of society he may belong, undergoes some kind of military training in youth, sufficient to enable him to shoot straight and carry out simple orders if ever his services are required for national defense."

England has more doctors, proportionally speaking than any country in Europe. To every 100,000 persons there are 150 medical men. Germany has 48, Switzerland 42 and Russia 15.

WORLD'S LARGEST SCHOOL

New York to Have Giant Structure for Children.

ROOM FOR 8000 PUPILS.

Will Front on Three Streets and an Alley, Will Have Two Hundred Classrooms and be Fireproof-Twelve Stories High-Many Elevators and Escalators.

New York .- The Board of Education believes that the utilization of the skyscraper idea in a twelvestory schoolhouse will solve many difficult problems encountered in the convested districts of the city. Arrangements to put the new plan into execution have already been completed. The biggest school building in the

world is to be erected at Grand, Ludlow and Norfolk streets, on the site of School No. 137. This building is to be torn down to make way for the skyscraper, and the pupils will be accommodated in Public School No. 62, at Hester, Norfolk and Essex streets, while it is building. The new skyscraper will be absointely fireproof and will have every possible means of escape in case of

danger. It has not yet been decided

whether the building will be ten or

twelve stories high, but if it is ten

stories high it will accommodate \$,000

children. Associate Superintendent George S. Davis, who has been interested in the skyscraper building as a solution to the crowded school problem, said that the idea was generally favored by the school authorities, and that he and Building Superintendent Snyder had decided that it was so perfectly practicable that plans would be push-

ed through at once. "School building No. 137," said Mr. Davis, "stands on a site of 80x175 feet. When the new building is erected on that much ground it may readily be seen what economy in space will be brought about. This land is valuable, and we can accommodate just twice as many pupils as the ordinary large building by running it up into the air.

"The new structure, for which Mr. Snyder has excellent plans, will contain about 200 classrooms. Classes will be confined to floors in relation to their grades, so that there will be no necessity for pupils leaving the one floor. The building will be devoted to the higher grades, and that will be another point in favor of the akyscraper in case of fire. The older pupils will have more self-possession. and then, besides that, the excellent control teachers have over scholars on account of fire drills is almost per-

"The fire-drill problem in the large schools has reached a degree of perfection that makes the handling of large crowds a simple matter.

"Of course, the building will be as nearly fireproof as modern building construction will allow, which means that practically the only inflammable substances will be the furnishings. There will be four exits and four high-speed elevators. Escalators will run between floors, and there will be a number of broad stairways.

The departmental system will used, and this, together with the fact that the scholars are all of the higher grades, will help a great deal. The departmental system of teaching was proposed for the new building in order to keep each grade to a single floor and do away with the necessity for pupils to pass from one floor to another.

"The building will be especially guited to night schools, and as this proposition has been almost as serfous on the east side as the day school, the skyscraper will be a great advantage. The building will be as nearly like a modern office building as possible, and when it is finished it will be the biggest school building in the world, and the first of its kind as well. "The skyscraper is bound to be the

solution of the problem," said Mr. Davis, "for it is necessary to make the most of the ground allotted. We have already planned the problem of dismissal to a certain extent, for to turn 8,000 or 10,000 children out at once might be confusing. For this reason different hours of dismissal will be arranged. At dismissal the pupils on the lower floors will go out by the stairways, the upper-floor pupils using the elevators. As the building will front on three streets and an alley it will be easy, comparatively speaking, to empty the school. "The building will be arranged with

fifteen classrooms on each floor, and each room will accommodate fifty pupils. Of course, we cannot begin the building until No. 137 is torn down, and this necessitates finding accommodations for the scholars in this school. No. 62, which is a large school, will offer this room, and as soon as it is completed the pupils will be transferred to it and No. 137 torn down."

Building Superintendent Snyder said in regard to the proposed skyscraper that it was entirely practicable, and had he not considered it so he would never have proposed it for school building at No. 137. "I believe the skyscraper school

building to be the practical solution of the school problem. There is not space enough to expand on the ground, so the schools will have to follow the plan of the office building -expand upward."

A lawyer's fee is due to the other chap's ignorance of the law.

THRILLING ESCAPE AT SEA.

Constant Battle with Sharks in Row of 200 Miles.

San Francisco.-A voyage of 200 miles by oar, almost destitute of provisions and water, and pursued by a school of giants sharks that day and night threatened momentarily to capsize the craft and devour its occupants, was the experience of Capt. Sam Harris and four South Sea Islanders, who composed the crew of the little trading schooner Victor, wrecked on Apataki Island. Apataki is 200 miles from Papeete, the Port of Tahiri

This is a tale of the sea brought by the liner Mariposa, just arrived which left Papeete on the day Capt. Harris and his men landed there, emaciated and nearly crazed, but still

When the Victor struck the reef. the shipwrecked crew barely had time to put off in the boat for their long voyage, made without a compass and no sail, with one day's provisions on board and half a dozen cocoanuts. The milk from the latter was all they had to drink during the 11 days it took to reach Papeete. The pacsage was enlivened by a constant combat with the sharks. In verification of their story oars were shown splintered and worn repelling the attacks of the feroclous fish which gave them no rest.



Countess Czaykowski. Senator Depew's former ward has obtained a divorce. The Countess before her marriage was Miss Edith Lyman Collins. She inherited a large fortune from her grandmother, Mrs. Neven. She was married to Reched Bey, Count Czaykowski, the representative of a nob le Polish family. brilliant diplomatic career before

The Count was considered to have a him, having been secretary of the Turkish embassies at St. Petersburg and Rome. Englishmen and Mr. Roosevelt. Looking to the decisiveness of Mr. Roosevelt's majority, Englishmen ask, with the Spectator, "What will he do with lt?" That he will do nothing with it, nobody expects. Unless Englishmen are wholly out of their reckoning, Mr. Roosevelt is not

the man to rest on his laurels. The conviction over here is that the next years are destined to be memorable in American politics, that Mr. Roosevelt is at last "unmuzzled," that he has a free hand, and will use it freely. People in this country regard the issue of the election as a mandate to Mr. Roosevelt to continue as he has begun. The Spectator, in attempting to forecast his policy, declares that "he will guide the American ship wisely and well, and instil into every branch of the government that high sense of public duty with which he is himself inspired." "He will insist in domestic, as in foreign, affairs that the government of the United States shall hold its head high. Under his guidance it will neither fear the mob nor the plutocrat at home, nor allow its greatness abroad to dwindle and grow dim from "craven fears of being great." It concludes by prophesying that his ensuing administration "will leave indelible traces on the larger half of the English-speaking race, and that for the whole of that race it will be a lesson and an example in sound and sane government," - Sydney Brooks, in Harper's Weekly.

Liberia is Progressing.

"Ine one thing lacking to complete the system of education in Liberia, Africa, is a first class industrial school," said Dr. James Robert Spurgeon, the former charge d'affaires of the United States in Liberia, to a Brooklyn Eagle reporter.

Within the last five years the educational progress of Liberia has been rapid and to-day conditions will compare favorably with those of any other country with similar opportunities. The credit for this is due to the interest and efforts of the officials of the Liberian government aided by the American Colonization Society in Washington and of New York and the Boston Board of the College of Liberia. The government makes a liberal allowance for the school, and of the 160 college students 110 are in the preparatory department. Six young women are in the sophomore class and have the distinction of being the first women admitted to the

college as students. Dr. Spurgeon is a graduate of the Hampton Industrial school and also of Yale University.

Porhaps it's because time flies that we hear about "the wings of occasions.