

MANY SUICIDES IN JAP ARMY

The Samurai Code of Honor Still in Effect.

WOUNDED KILL THEMSELVES

Rather Than Fall Into the Enemy's Hand—Lieutenant Slays Himself Because Left at Home.

London, April 30.—As a race of suicides, the Japanese are unparalleled at the present time; although it is asserted by the better classes that the day of the harikari, or honorable slaughter, is past. The military portion of the empire is especially susceptible, as the following incidents brought about directly by the war will show.

In the early days of the struggle an order reached the military headquarters at Aomori, N. Northern Japan, to prepare to take the field. A very small portion of the garrison was to be left behind to keep up the military department.

One young lieutenant, named Sagaya, was chosen to command the small party remaining. He received the command submissively.

He took upon himself the character of host during the few days that were left, provided all manner of diversions for the departing troops, gave a last dinner to his fellow-lieutenants, and when he was the last to leave, he took a short speech before the banquet table up he delivered an eloquent toast to the future of the nation, and then, breaking triumphant marches, splendid victories, and his voice was shaking a little—spoke of the heroes returning home in glory.

With his head bowed down, he ended by saying that he had hoped to go, but that it was not the will of the Emperor.

"They also serve who stand and wait," he repeated brokenly. Sagaya accompanied the regiment to the point of embarkation, and was the first and last to yell "Banzai! Banzai!" Upon returning to the fort the lieutenant went directly to his quarters. The next morning his orderly found him lying upon the matting, his abdomen rent backward and forward by the hideous fashion of the harikari. And the short sword of the harikari had been returned to its scabbard after its task was done.

It is plain from the words of Sagaya at the banquet that he saw the better way; that he understood the necessity of somebody remaining to perpetuate the garrison at Aomori—that his detention was only luck and no reflection upon his valor; and that he was not an ancient Samurai was strong within him and triumphed against his better knowledge.

His Honor Sullied. About the middle of March several valuable horses belonging to one of the Tokio forts broke from their pickets and fell into the hands of the enemy. The beasts were unable to extricate themselves from the mire and water, and falling on their sides, they were drowned. Their bodies were discovered the next morning.

Upon being informed of the accident, the commander sent for Capt. Yamanochi, who was directly in charge of the horses and provisions. This officer went to visit the bodies of the horses. A messenger was dispatched at once to his home, but his wife had not seen her husband since the day he was killed. She became alarmed and returned with the messenger to the fort.

Several hours passed and the mystery was not solved. The commander then ordered a private soldier to run into headquarters with the intelligence that the body of Capt. Yamanochi had been found in a remote portion of the fort property, back of the firing grounds. A revolver with one empty chamber lay upon the ground. The body was found with two open letters were in his pocket.

The captain begged to report that through his negligence, the horses had broken loose and destroyed themselves. He had therefore proved unpardonably remiss in his duty and could no longer exist.

The commander was informed that the broken heart of the unworthy officer was, however, with his regiment in the last moments, and the result before he died was for the great honor and welfare of the beloved command in the coming campaigns against the Russians.

The second letter was addressed to the wife, and was a dying man's assurance of love. Capt. Yamanochi was a man of distinguished family, character and education. His personal courage had been proved. He was beloved by his fellow-officers and by his men. He was accounted a broad man among the Japanese; and his death, weak and pitiable as it appears from the standpoint of an American, was regarded, deep in the minds of his contemporaries, as an unfortunate, but proper—sad, but fitting.

VAST WEALTH OF THE WHITE CZAR

Richest Individual, As Well As Ruler, On Earth.

COLLECTION OF RARE JEWELS

Gift of \$100,000,000 to War Fund, His Tastes Very Simple, However—Wears a \$30 Suit.

London, April 30.—The Czar of Russia is personally the richest monarch in Europe, and consequently in the whole world. He has palaces by the dozen, estates almost everywhere, and incomes that bring him in fabulous sums of money every year. Theoretically, everything in the empire belongs to him, although, as a matter of fact, private ownership is recognized among the Muscovites, as well as elsewhere. It was announced from St. Petersburg recently that the Czar had given 200,000,000 rubles (about \$100,000,000) from his private treasury to Russia's war fund.

Probably this is the largest single gift ever made by an individual donor to any cause. But the Czar can well afford it. He is unquestionably the richest man on earth. Even Mr. Rockefeller's many millions would look small by comparison with his multitudinous riches. The value of the Emperor's private fortune and its importance in relation to the affairs of the empire may be gauged in some degree by the fact that the baron, his private treasurer, is counted among the greatest officers of state, and is a member of the highest deliberative and consultative councils, such as the committee of ministers of the council of state, which help the Czar to direct the course of Russian policy.

The official revenue of Nicholas II.—his salary, as it were—is 1,000,000,000 rubles annually. It is difficult to arrive at it exactly, for it is paid in various ways and under many heads, and the sum total is not known to the year. But \$100,000,000 may be taken as a fair average.

INCREDIBLE EXPENDITURE. It is only a small part of his wealth, however, and the expense of maintaining his royal household is enormous for this vast sum. If he deputed upon his official salary he would find it necessary to raise his expenditure. His expenditures are almost incredible. It is estimated that the magnificent state ball which was given just as the war with Japan broke out cost between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 rubles.

The Czar's gifts to the Orthodox Church in the Empire are estimated from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 rubles, and of orthodox Russians sometimes complain—confidentially, of course—that he is stingy in that respect. His gifts to his predecessors. On the other hand, the church turns over large revenues to him, and he is said to exceed the amount which it receives.

With the sole exception of the Shah of Persia, the Czar owns a greater variety in diamonds and precious stones than any man in the world. The famous Orloff diamond is only the greatest star in an immense constellation of diamonds. It was presented to the Czar by a Count Orloff, one of whose descendants was the famous Count Orloff, who devoted his life to the service of the Czar by a Count Orloff, one of whose descendants was the famous Count Orloff, who devoted his life to the service of the Czar.

When Nicholas II was crowned a few years ago the Emir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva, two principal vassal princes, vied with one another in making him the richest gifts within their power. The Khan gave him a pair of diamonds, and the Emir gave him a pair of diamonds. The Czar is the luckiest man on earth in the matter of "windfalls." His subjects are constantly leaving him large sums of money, which are not always accepted. Delicate diplomacy is required to induce the donor to accept the gift.

These legacies, when accepted, are never used by the Czar for his private gratification. He regards them as regarded by most of his ancestors. This fund is drawn upon for charitable and religious purposes. Five millions of rubles were given from it to relieve the starving peasants during the last terrible famine in Bessarabia. But it is not confined to Russian objects alone. The Czar made liberal donations from it to the last Indian famine relief fund, and in aid of the Negro peasants of Martinique, who suffered by the eruption of Mount Pelee.

LEGACIES TO THE CROWN. Some of the legacies reach immense sums. A merchant named Stephano, who died at Nihil-Novgorod last year, left the Czar 1,000,000 rubles which he applied for any object which his imperial majesty might see fit to please to consider for the good of his empire. A Moscow banker named Nicholas Nikolaevitch Utkansky left 2,000,000 rubles two or three years ago to his monarch, absolutely free of limitation or provision. And these amounts might be paralleled in many other cases. Hardly a month passes without the Czar receiving by will what most men would consider a large fortune.

The Czar pockets more moping royal silver, gold, platinum and lead mines than the other monarchs of the world. Most of the proceeds go into the Government treasury, but royalties ranging from 10 to 15 per cent are paid over to the Emperor's private purse. He receives similar royalties on the numerous Government mines in Siberia, which have not yet been fully developed. He also receives quit rents, tithes and other payments for vast tracts of crown lands in Siberia and Central Asia, as well as a share of the large revenue accruing from the exploitation of the immense areas of Government forest land by Siberia.

Whole blocks of real estate in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Nijni-Novgorod, Irkutsk, Omsk, and other cities and towns in European Russia and Siberia are owned by the Emperor, and the rents are daily collected by a special agent and under the supervision of Baron Friedrichs. He also possesses large financial holdings in several Russian railways.

But the Czar is not content with the control of the Minister of Ways of Communication, and in numerous instances, estates almost everywhere, and incomes that bring him in fabulous sums of money every year. Theoretically, everything in the empire belongs to him, although, as a matter of fact, private ownership is recognized among the Muscovites, as well as elsewhere. It was announced from St. Petersburg recently that the Czar had given 200,000,000 rubles (about \$100,000,000) from his private treasury to Russia's war fund.

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PREFERRED DEATH TO RUSS PRISONS

Japs Fought Until the Waves Closed Over Them.

GIVEN EVERY CHANCE FOR LIFE

The Vladivostok Squadron Escapes Pursuing Japs Through Dense Fog.

Vladivostok, April 29.—The Russian squadron, consisting of the armored cruisers Rossia, Rurik and Gromobol and the protected cruiser Bogaty, returned to the harbor on the morning of April 29, about five miles from the entrance of the bay. Admiral Yezzen sent into the two torpedo boats, commanded by Lieutenants Fosh and Maximoff. As they ran in towards the shore they found the Japanese trading steamer, the Kishiu-Maru, with a crew of about 20 men on board. The latter were ordered ashore. Lieutenant Maximoff boarded the steamer and the possession of the vessel was secured and sent her to the bottom with a torpedo. The torpedo boats forthwith rejoined the squadron after four hours absence.

There was no sign of troops ashore and the bay was empty, but it was learned from the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers had put out to sea at dawn on April 25. The Russian squadron returned to Vladivostok at late during the night of April 26 started on another expedition. At six in the evening of April 27, when 300 miles out, the squadron sighted a Japanese steamer with war stores on board. Her crew consisting of fifteen Koreans and twelve Japanese, were taken on board the Rurik, and sent her to the bottom with a torpedo. The torpedo boats forthwith rejoined the squadron after four hours absence.

MAN AND WIFE SUICIDE. Speculation and Racing Bets Cause Double Tragedy. Toledo, O., April 30.—John W. Martin and his wife, Mrs. Mary, were found yesterday morning as a result of asphyxiation from illuminating gas. It is believed to be a case of double suicide. The man had been in the city for some time, and was prominent in lodge circles and in the city's social life. His wife was a well-to-do woman, and the man's downfall is believed to have been caused by speculation and racing bets. The amount of his shortage is not known, but it is believed to be very great, as he had access to very large amounts of money.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS

Law to be Passed to Make Their Position More Bearable.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE

Montréal, April 30.—The Donaldson liner reported caught in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CRUIT COMPANY SUSPENDS

Montréal Concerns Close Its Doors Had Many Depositors.

MAYOR RAIDS GAMBLERS

Armed With Six Shooter Decends Alone on Four Den.

BATTLE WITH DESPERADO

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30.—Albert Wood, a constable, has been killed and Curtis Gregory, another constable, severely wounded in a fight in Lexington Township with two men alleged to have been William and Robert Howard.

WEDDING AT NILESTOWN

Home of Mr. and Mrs. George Byers, Scene of Interesting Event.

PAYING FOR PANAMA

J. P. Morgan Handling the Payment For the United States.

STRIKE AT JOGINS MINES

Men Claim They Have Not Received Wages For Several Weeks.

KILLED HIS MOTHER

Brunson, S. C., April 29.—Mistaking one for a burglar, Capert Folk shot and probably fatally wounded his mother at 1 o'clock this morning at the home here. Folk had retired about midnight. Hearing a noise he reached for his pistol, opened the door of his room, and seeing some one standing in the front door, he fired the latch he fired.

HICKS PREDICTS FOR MERRY MAY

Electrical Storms, Frosts and Seismic Shocks.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF VENUS

Between Heavy Weather, However, Will Be Balmey Breezes and Sunshine a-Plenty.

DR. CASGRAIN ILL

Overwork Brings on Paralysis of the Tongue.

BIG FERRE, B. C., FIRE

Crows Nest Company's Office and Bank Building Burned.

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