

TO MODIFY RULES

National Intercollegiate Rules Committee to Confer.

TEN YARD RULE IS FAVORED

Western Representatives Will Recommend Changes With View of Opening up the Game, so as to Increase Value of Swift Light Men.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The National Intercollegiate Rules Committee will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the hotel Netherlands. The fourteen members of the committee are all expected to be in attendance and the various committees appointed at the organization meeting two weeks ago, will report, recommending such changes as affect the various topics to which they were assigned to study and devise means to correct the abuses developing under the old rules. Besides these recommendations, William T. Reid, Jr., of Harvard, will offer the code adopted by the Harvard special committee in its entirety, John C. Bell and Paul J. Dahlke will offer the respective rules suggested by Pennsylvania and Annapolis along lines previously suggested, and by the three western representatives who are members of the conference of nine universities—Professor James T. Lee of the University of Nebraska; Dr. Harry L. Williams, of the University of Minnesota; and Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg, of the University of Chicago. These three men were the only members of the committee to arrive in New York last night.

The Harvard provisions for a neutral zone, for the protection of the players making a fair catch, allowing no player to take a step in any direction before the ball is in play allowing not more than four men behind the line and within five yards of it and prohibiting interference with a player after he has kicked the ball, are excellent except that to them should be added that under no circumstances shall there be less than six men on the line of scrimmage.

ROSCIAN OPERA COMPANY.

The Roscian Comic Opera Company at the conclusion of their engagement at the Grand Opera, Seattle, will come direct to Astoria for three performances of the best operas in their repertoire; commencing Friday, February 2. Sousa's splendid military comic opera, "El



Frank Walters, Principal Tenor, Roscian Opera Company.

Capitol will be the opening bill; to be followed by Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," at the Saturday matinee and Balfe's beautiful ballad opera, "The Bohemian Girl," Saturday night.

In the latter opera are those wonderful melodies which "age does not wither nor custom stale"—"Then You'll Remember Me," "The Fair Land of Poland," "I Dvamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," and "The Heart Bowed Down."

All three officials should have authority to disqualify any player and a player twice disqualified, should be ineligible for a year. The ten yard proposition suggested by Walter Camp is strongly approved, since it places an undue handicap on the weaker team and emphasizes the advantage of the stronger.

Men are judged by the company they keep, but it isn't as easy to size up a woman by her hat. Judge her by the amount of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea she takes. 25 cents, Tea or Tablets. Frank Hart, druggist.

DENY KNOWING HIM

Standard Oil People Deny Turrell's Statement

MAKE TURRELL OUT A LIAR

Chief Counsel for Oil Magnates Says he Never Asked Turrell to Sign a Wrong Name to a Paper of Any Kind—Suit Will be Renewed Next Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Samuel C. T. Dodd, chief counsel of the Standard Oil Company, denied absolutely yesterday the statement of F. A. Turrell of Detroit, to Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri, in Cleveland Thursday, that Mr. Dodd has persuaded Mr. Turrell to sign his name F. A. Terrell to the incorporation papers of the Republic Oil Company. Mr. Dodd said:

"I want to deny that assertion most emphatically. To the best of my recollection I have never seen the man in my life and certainly I never asked him or any one else to sign a wrong name to a paper."

H. M. Tilford, with whom Turrell said he was in the habit of transacting business at No. 26 Broadway, was not in the city yesterday, but it was said at his office that Turrell was not known there. No one could be found in the Standard Oil building who would admit he had ever seen or heard of Turrell before his appearance at Cleveland. The taking of testimony in the Missouri suit will be resumed in this city next Tuesday. It is expected to put Mr. Rogers on the stand again at that time. The process servers are still busy trying to serve various Standard Oil men, but as yet it is said, without success.

John D. Rockefeller had not been up to a late hour last night. "I have seen only newspaper reports," said Attorney Jerome said yesterday, "and I can't act on such information. When the attorney-general of our country comes here next week I shall be glad to act on any information he may have which shows a crime to have been committed in New York county."

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

American Stock Growers' Association to Meet in Denver.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—President M. Mackenzie of the American Stock Growers' Association, is completing arrangements for the annual convention of that association to be held here January 30, 31 and February 1. One of the most important matters for consideration at the meeting is the advance in the charges for the sale of live stock at the Missouri river markets, which is arousing the antagonism of livestock shippers in the West. Other questions for consideration are the endorsement of President Roosevelt's railroad policy extending the twenty-eight-hour law

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Your hairs WILL talk! It doesn't matter how you try to silence them with heavy veils and broad hats, the ends of the hair will stick out and call to every passer-by. "See how dull and brittle we are! She neglects us shamefully."

Every woman should have beautiful and abundant hair, for nature lavishly rewards those who labor intelligently to preserve and beautify it. If your hair oily or sticky, is it dull or lusterless? Have you dandruff? If so, you should use Newbro's Herpicide at once. It kills the germ or microbe that causes dandruff and falling hair, after which, the hair will grow as nature intended. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly and gives the assurance of a cure from the very first application. It contains no oil or grease, and is unsurpassed for its daintiness. It makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss. Send ten cents in stamps for sample to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. 1, Detroit Mich.

T. F. LAURIN, Special Agent.

and increased foreign markets for meat products. All indications point to a very large attendance of livestock producers.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

Francis Ashbury Palmer Will Contest Not Decided.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The trial of the contest of the will of Francis Ashbury Palmer ended last night when a jury in the Supreme Court announced that they could not agree on a verdict. Mr. Palmer who was president of the Broadway National Bank for more than 50 years, left an estate of some \$800,000. His will provided that the greater part of the estate should go to educa-

tional and religious institutions. To his brother, James Palmer of San Francisco, he bequeathed \$1200 a year. This brother contested the will on the ground that Mr. Palmer was influenced by clergymen in executing the will. The case will be tried again.

Insurance in Congress, insurgents in the New York legislature, insurgents in Santo Domingo and Mr. Bryan loose in the Philippines! The European war clouds are not so ominous!

A little love, a little wealth, A little home for you and me; It's all I ask except good health, Which comes with Rocky Mountain Tea. Frankl Hart, druggist.

Germany has apologized to Brazil, Castro has backed down before France and the Sultan of Turkey has graciously agreed to reform. New York Commercial.

With what fine indignation can a man repudiate the monstrous imputation that he was driving his automobile at twenty-five miles an hour, when it was really running at only twenty-four and a half miles!—New York Tribune.

A campaign for woman's rights has been actively begun in Chicago. Among the experiments that Chicago is undergoing under the present administration there is no reason why this should not be popular.

THE TURKISH JANISSARIES MOST REMARKABLE BODY OF FIGHTING MEN IN HISTORY OF THE WORLD

If any term stands for the fighting force of the Ottoman Turks, it is that of Janissary. Take up a page of Ottoman history anywhere between the fourteenth and the nineteenth centuries, and the Janissaries figure in it for some deed of reckless bravery, warrior zeal, military rapidity or the horrible cruelty born of the life that is fed on battle and slaughter. They were the first standing army in the modern world, and antedated the beginning of even the French royal army by more than a hundred years. What is not generally known is that thought they were the soldiers of Mohammedanism, the terrible right arm of the Sultans for punishing the foes of Islam, for spreading the faith of the Arab prophet and widening the bounds of Moslem power they were for the first three hundred years of their organized existence, entirely Christian-boys. Never has the cunning of the empire-builder devised a more ingenious way of feeding its forces from the ranks of the conquered than that which gave birth to the Janissaries.

It was in the reign of Emir Orchan, who ruled the Ottoman tribes in Asia from 1320 to 1359, that the conception grew into reality, when Alaeddin, his brother and Grand Vizier, carried out the idea of an army entirely of Christian children chosen from their captives and instructed at once in the profession of arms and of the Moslem faith. For this purpose, one thousand of the finest Christian boys were selected the first year and one thousand every year succeeding, and trained assiduously. As they were taken at a tender age from their trembling parents and were at once surrounded by Moslem influences and fired with Moslem inspiration, they soon forgot their Christian faith and grew to manhood, valiant and terrible Islamites. Their life was filled with color and movement. They were well paid and fed; high office was open to them. They were forbidden to marry or to wear a beard, but were not denied the pleasures of the senses, save as the Koran forbade. They were trained as infantry, which was a remarkable piece of military foresight at a time when the weight of practice and tradition counted the mounted soldier as the perfect warrior. Some idea of the spirit of the corps may be caught in the story of its beginnings.

When the first thousand boys had been trained for a time, Orchan marched them before the Dervish Radji Begatach and asked the holy man to give a name and a blessing to the corps. Laying his hand upon the head of the nearest boy, the flowing sleeve of his mantle falling over the lad's shoulder, he said:—"The troop which thou has created shall be called Yeni Toheri, (the new warriors). Their faces shall be white and shining; their right arms shall be strong; their sabres keen and their arrows sharp. They shall be fortunate in fight, and they shall ever march from the battlefield as conquerors." From the words Yeni Teheri the western nations have fashioned the single word Janissary.

Filled with enthusiasm, the young soldiers ever after this scene were as

part of their uniform a cap of white felt like that of the dervish, with a strip of woolen hanging down behind to represent the sleeve of the holy man. But their uniform and camp outfit carried other symbols. They were children and the head of their new organization was specially the Emir, and later the Sultan Padishah himself, and so they called him lovingly their head nurse. They took the titles of their corps officers from their kitchen. Their Aga or commander was called Tehaladji-bachi, or head soup helper, the colonel was Achteh-bachi, or head cook, and the captain was Sagga-bachi, or water server. They wore their spoons in their caps. Their camp kettles were sacred in their eyes. They used them as drums, beating on them with woolen spoons, thus giving rise to the world kettle-drum, an origin we ignore when we hear its modern equivalent in a great orchestra. When the Janissaries overturned their kettles it meant revolution.

The course of study of the young Janissary lasted seven years. Unquestioning obedience was the first and foremost tenet of their curriculum. They carried at first a bow and sheaf of arrows, a yataghan or short sword and a khandjar or cut-throat. Later they carried muskets and a pistol. The standard of the Aga of the Janissaries was of pure white surmounted with horse-tails. In the three centuries of their original formation it is calculated that they furnished half a million Christian-born soldiers to the Moslem sultans. They were kept in the highest state of discipline and physical fitness and always counted at least 10,000 in active life with the colors.

It was the custom of the Turkish commanders in the great battles and sieges of the time to hold the Janissaries in reserve. The battle opened with the advance of the Arabs or light infantry, whose lives were sacrificed without a thought of compunction. The Spanish and soldiers or cavalry were used for flanking and harassing, but at the supreme moment the Janissaries were flung upon the enemy in a terrific charge and in hundreds of great fights the charge meant sweeping victory. Then followed awful slaughter, looting, ravishing and nameless horrors as the maddened Janissaries indulged their lust for blood and plunder.

The growth of such a corps as long as conquest was possible and comparatively easy only added to the power and vigor of the Sultan's rule, but as the Turk at last faced Europe and victory was not always certain, the Janissaries became a menace to the throne. They were certainly in the flower of their strength and usefulness to the Turks when Mohammed II. undertook the tremendous task of besieging Constantinople in 1453 and overturning the Greek Empire, which represented a thousand years of the rule of the Caesars on the banks of the Bosphorus. In the memorable, epoch-making siege, which is the culminating point of the late General Lew Wallace's historical romance, "The

Prince of India," and which is presently to be put on the stage at the Colonial Theatre in Chicago in the dramatization by Mr. J. I. C. Clark, the Janissaries figure for much in the world-shaking event. It was one of their number who first mounted the wall that had been unsurmounted by a foe for centuries; it was the Janissaries who madly followed him and gave up the city to slaughter and rapine. That charge of the Janissaries has remained a blood-red mark in history.

After Constantinople had become Turkish, and Turkish power spread over not only what is known now as Turkey in Europe, but over lands in the Balkans the Southern Russia long since won back from the Moslem, as well as over all Western Asia, the Janissaries became an imperium in imperio, and the Sultans no longer called their souls their own. Their discipline fell away; they became fractious, insolent, overbearing, lawless. Mohammed II. had increased their number to 12,000 and later they were still further increased. They no longer remained unmarried. They shortened their terms of service, but were Janissaries in the fields and towns, whether pensioned or waiting service. They coerced Selim to raise their pay until he had almost to empty his treasury to satisfy them. He raised the corps to 20,000 men, established the corps of invalids, and nominally enrolled himself in their first regiment. He flattered them in every way. At the camp of another regiment he took a cup of sherbet and pledged them saying "We shall meet again at the Red Apple," which was the tempting way they referred to the dream of taking the city of Rome. By the time of Othman II. (1618) the Janissaries had become the chief curse of the Empire, and tyrannized over Sultan and people, and from that on to their awful extirpation in 1826, their history was written in the delirious and murder of Sultans, the deposing of political and religious chieftains and the continual rise of the their exactions. They were allowed to marry. They were recruited from Moslems as well as Christians. Their camp at Broussa became a centre of disturbance to the whole empire. All attempts to end their power had failed until Mahmoud II. took his measures with great skill and cunning. Suddenly a fetva or royal sentence was read from the pulpit steps of the Mosque of Achemet, denouncing the crimes of the Janissaries and ordering the extinction of the corps. And bloodily and to the letter it was carried out. An overwhelming attack was directed upon the Etmeydan quarter, which had been a home for the sedition of the Janissaries for centuries. The fight was bitter but the Sultan's will prevailed and the corpses of 20,000 Janissaries choked the streets of Etmeydan when daylight came on the following morning. In their barracks alone 8,000 perished in blood and flames. The Mosque of the regiment was leveled to the ground, and the bodies of 200 leaders lay in front of the ruins, and so the name of the Janissary passed into history, with the crimson stain upon it that it had made its own from the beginning.