



Grand Duke Vladimir, Head of the Russian Army, Known by Weyler's Title, "the Butcher."

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE BALKANS

The Turkish Atrocities Continue Against Christians Who Are Discouraged.

BULGARIAN BANDITTI LOOTING THE COUNTRY

Many Cases of Murder, Outrage and Devastation Through Panic-Stricken Land.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to the Journal.) Vienna, Feb. 4.—Serious disturbances continue to be reported from the Balkans, especially in the remote districts. The Christian population, who are being persecuted in European supervision is very much discouraged. Arbitrary acts upon the part of Turkish officials and troops are less frequent in the neighborhood of the towns in which Turkish officers are stationed; but otherwise there are few symptoms of improvement. At the present the population is suffering severely at the hands of the tax collectors who pursue their traditional methods of violence and extortion unhindered. When the peasants are unable to pay their taxes in driven away and sometimes, as at Makovo last week, the villagers are taken to death camps. The inhabitants in the ravaged districts of Macedonia must face another winter in such shelters as they have been able to construct. The loan floated by Austria is still awaiting the sanction of the cabinet.

How the Stomach and Nerves Depend on the Inside Nerves

Every day medical science becomes more simple and more certain. Simplicity and certainty go hand in hand. For science has learned that while there are many diseases, yet there are but few causes of disease. That is, there are many names by which we know aches and pains and disorders. But most of these ailments spring from a common cause.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia, and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervous troubles, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to a single cause. Painful, disagreeable and dangerous, though they be, they are not separate diseases—and they are not to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble—nerve trouble.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk or work or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is, why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

There is another set of nerves which manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no bodily effort, however, can you make your heart stop or start—nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depend. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no sense, no feeling, no will, no impulse to the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves.

These automatic nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves. This name is given them because of the close bond of sympathy which exists between all branches. This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble, and vice versa, and why nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary ailments are cured by medicine—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedy of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the symptom instead of the cause.

Don't you, though you may not know medicine, feel that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick is getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why, after so frequently following a supposed cure, you do not feel better? Does this not account for the uncertainty and doubt which attend every remedy which you own their every impulse to the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves.

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My Free Dollar Offer
Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy. Such treatments are only palliative, the results do not last. A cure can never come in curing the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by Druggists as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain; but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and rebuilds and strengthens it and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim any discovery. For every remedy is a treatment of nature's laws, but based on a fundamental truth that some can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills. It grows on, I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

In more than a million homes my remedy is now known, and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. Be it made this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send me your name—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—just a sample; but the regular standard bottle is in the mail, ready to be shipped. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely how to be rid forever of all forms of nervousness—no be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write today.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle Book 2 on the Heart, Dr. Shoop, Box 9922, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, Book 6 on Rheumatism, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

My remedies are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

My Free Dollar Offer
Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

C. I. Shoop, M. D.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

FEEL ASHAMED OF FRENCH DEPUTIES

Disgraceful Scenes in Chamber Where Members Behave Like Gangs of Toughs.

REVOLT OF DECENCY TO END UNSEMLY VERBIAGE

Members Cannot Be Bought Like American Congressmen Says Frenchman.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to the Journal.) Paris, Feb. 4.—It has come to this, that the French people have to feel ashamed of their representatives in the chamber, who behave almost as badly as those of Hungary.

It is a most undignified and disgusting spectacle to see men, elected by the people to manage public affairs behave like a gang of toughs, using the whole vocabulary of the gutter and insulting one another in a language of which a fastidious would be ashamed.

Strangely enough it is almost always the Socialists who lead, and whenever it has been attempted to pass rules providing for the temporary exclusion from the hall of the members using profane and indecent language, they invariably protest and say that the right of free speech must not be interfered with.

After the disgraceful scenes of the other day, when the former prime minister, M. Combes, a white-haired old man, was insulted by the Socialist members of the chamber in words in which "little beast," "bar" and "dirty blackguard" were the most moderate, the decent element in the chamber, led by the speaker, Paul Doumer, has resolved and there is to be an end to this unseemly language. In spite of all the Socialists will say, a rule is to be passed against using improper language at the meetings.

The French people themselves have become used to the strong language used by the representatives, and some even feel rather proud of them for it.

The other day I heard a Parisian say to a prominent member of the American colony here who had called his attention to the contrast between the riots in the French chamber and the dignified manner of American congressmen:

"Well, if our representatives do use strong language, it proves that they take some interest in the public affairs under discussion, while your dignified and composed statesmen merely sit and think how they can sell their votes to the best advantage."

"A member of the French chamber may be excitable and hot-headed, but he is invariably faithful to those who elected him and proud against the tricks and wiles of the lobbyists. Most of your American senators and representatives use their positions to feather their own nests and are wealthy when they retire from public life. But here in France such conduct would never be allowed."

The Japanese are certainly up to date, writes a French author, now traveling in the land of the rising sun. He writes: "I have just returned from a theatre in Tokio, where I saw 'Mabel,' but a very modern Faust it was. Mephistopheles was represented as a Russian, while Mephistopheles was a charming little Goshu girl in kimono and in the final tableaux she sinks into the arms of a victorious Japanese warrior, returning from Manchuria."

ENGLAND PRAISES OUR AMBASSADOR

Announcement of Choate's Retirement Received With Expressions of Real Regret.

PRESS PRONOUNCES HIM MOST POPULAR DIPLOMAT

Understands English People and Likes Them and Is Most Highly Esteemed.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to the Journal.) London, Feb. 4.—The English press continues to ring with high praise of Ambassador Choate, announcement of whose intended retirement has been received with a feeling of genuine regret that is absolutely without precedent. The following paragraph from the current issue of Black and White is a fair sample of the friendly sentiment that has found expression in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country:

"In all the long line of distinguished men who have filled the post of American ambassador to the Court of St. James, none has enjoyed a wider popularity than Mr. Choate, and none will be missed and regretted more sincerely on this side of the Atlantic when in the course of a few months he presents, as he has decided to do, his letters of recall. We in England have come to regard the American ambassador as much more than a diplomatist. He is, in a way, a public institution, and the part that he plays in our social life is almost as active and intimate as if he were one of our public men.

"On all sorts of ceremonial occasions and on all occasions the American ambassador is invited to deliver orations, which are invariably models of felicity and which are unchallenged by that formality and reserve imposed by tradition on the utterances of other diplomatists. The art of apt and graceful speech has been cultivated to a high degree of perfection in the states, but none of Mr. Choate's predecessors have excelled him in its practice; and his withdrawal from our midst will indeed be a sensible loss to many sides of our social activity.

"Of his qualities as a diplomatist it is impossible to speak quite as highly, for during his residence in England several anxious questions regarding the United States and Great Britain have come up for adjustment, and their settlement has been done in the most judicious manner. He understood the English people and he liked them as much as they liked him; and it should be some satisfaction to him to know that he returns to his own country, having helped to bring about a better understanding between the two English-speaking nations than has ever before in their history prevailed."

GRAND DUKE CYRIL FORGIVEN BY CZAR

Nicholas Issues Pardon for Romantic Marriage to Grand Duchess of Hesse.

LOVE AFFAIR DATES FROM EARLY YOUTH

Priest Who Performed Ceremony Expelled From Church But His Fee Is a Fortune.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to the Journal.) Berlin, Feb. 4.—The czar has forgiven Grand Duke Cyril for marrying against his orders the former Grand Duchess of Hesse. The czarine pleaded so long and earnestly for the young couple who have fled to the mountains, that the czar, who joyfully loves his wife most dearly and who has never refused any wish of hers, at last gave in and the grand duke and his charming wife will be received with open arms at the Russian court.

The story of their marriage is one of the most romantic which has ever happened in the courts of Europe, where love matches are rare and weddings are matters of state.

Boy and Girl Affair.

The Grand Duke Cyril, when a boy of 18, fell in love with his cousin, a girl of the same age, but a year after she was married to the Grand Duke of Hesse—a marriage of state. The marriage was not for a moment likely to be a success. He is a musician, a person of eccentric instincts and high spirits. He likes to spend hours of the day doing elaborate embroidery. She is a keen sportswoman, at home in the saddle and a good shot.

The inevitable divorce followed and the Grand Duke Cyril began again to pay court to his cousin. But the czar at once forbade the marriage. Then came the war and the Grand Duke Cyril, a lieutenant in the navy, was ordered to Port Arthur.

There he miraculously escaped with his life in the disaster to the Russian battleship, Potemavlovsk, which was blown up. In recognition of his bravery and sufferings the czar at once relented and the engagement of the pair was announced. Then the czar withdrew his consent again. But the two lovers only smiled, and, for a large amount of money a Greek priest consented to perform the marriage ceremony. The priest has been expelled from the church, but he is wealthy for life.

As the Greek church recognizes no divorce the czar could not dissolve the marriage, and so he did the best thing under the circumstances and forgave the young people.

FATHER JOHN IS A MAN OF PEACE

Millions of Muscovites Reverence Famous Lay Priest of Cronstadt More Than Czar.

PATIENCE AND PRAYER WILL SOLVE TROUBLES

Believes War Sent by God to Try the Russians and Punish Them for Their Sins.

(Copyright, Hearst News Service, by Leased Wire to the Journal.) Cronstadt, Feb. 4.—I interviewed today the famous Father John of Cronstadt, a lay priest named Podriaev, whom 100,000,000 Muscovites reverence more than they do the czar.

"Why do you pray?" I asked.

"For batishka Johann. He cured my child with his prayers."

The stairway leading to Father John's cell was thronged with peasants crossing themselves piously. I squeezed through and entered. His niece greeted me and led me through two rooms into a bedroom, where on a little camp bed lay Father John. The holy man speaks Russian only. Raising himself on his elbow he blessed me, and began in a drawing musical peasant's voice:

"I am dead in one ear. Speak loud. I have been in bed till since December 15. I arose for the first time a fortnight ago. I have no disease but am now suffering from old age and weakness. You are 78 years old and am near death. You are the first foreigner I have seen in years and will probably be the last I will see in my life. See America is interested in you, is it not?"

"Yes, batishka. What do you think of recent events in Russia?"

"Tell everybody," he said. "I am no politician. I am a man of peace. I pray daily for two hours for peace in Russia. The strikers are wrong. I am with God and the czar. The czar will do right; he is sent from God. Patience and prayer will solve it. I do not intend preaching or issuing a manifesto against the Liberals."

He answered: "No, I am a man of peace. My advice to all is to pray."

"I am a man of peace. Though the Japanese are heathen, the heathens have Japan. I believe the war was sent by God to try the Russians and punish them for their sins. In His good time He will vouchsafe us victory."

"Your attitude towards Tolstoy's excommunication grieves many."

"Tolstoy is turned against the holy church. He is a great sinner. We would gladly welcome him back to the fold, but he has cut himself off."

"Have you any message you wish to send to the Americans?"

"Send them my blessing. Bid them pray earnestly and continuously."

Seeing him weak and tired, I withdrew. He was talked with in the courtyard.

The beef trust may suffer defeat in a court, but it can't be reached with any decision cutting down the price of meat.

LAMAR OF FLORIDA TO CHAMPION HEARST BILL

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to the Journal) Washington, Feb. 4.—The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Shackleford) and I united in recommending the Hearst bill, which we have taken in its entirety, merely emphasizing in amendments one or two matters that were already included in the bill, but which we thought should be made more prominent. I will discuss the merits of this measure at the proper time," said Representative William B. Lamar of Florida, member of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the house of representatives today.

Representative Lamar, during the attitude of general debate on the interstate and consular service bill made his preliminary speech on the Hearst railroad freight bill. Mr. Lamar was for 14 years attorney general of Florida, a state that has suffered severely from the extortion of railroad companies. He is a member of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Next week when the debate over the railway bill opens, Mr. Lamar will take up in detail the merits of the bill he is advocating.

FIRST STEP TAKEN TO INDICT HOCH

Inspector Shippey of Chicago Holds Conference With District Attorney Healey.

CASE BE PRESENTED TO FEBRUARY GRAND JURY

Two More Women Heard From "Brings Total Up to 37 Who Bore His Name."

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to the Journal) Chicago, Feb. 4.—Inspector George Shippey, of the East Chicago avenue station, who has been in direct charge of the police work of Johann Hoch, made the first move looking to the indictment of the much-married man on a charge of murder when he held a conference today with District Attorney Healey.

The police official laid before the public prosecutor the official statement of Coroner Hoffman, that arsenic in quantities sufficient to kill had been discovered in the stomach of Mrs. Marie Welke-Hoch, whose death a few weeks ago first directed police attention to the amazing career of the bigamist against whom suspicions in a dozen murder cases have been directed. Coroner Hoffman's declaration, it was pointed out to the state's attorney by Inspector Shippey, was based upon the report of Dr. Lewke, the coroner's physician who declared the poison was administered to Mrs. Hoch by some person before her death and was not the result of the embalming process. As today was the last day of service for the January grand jury, State's Attorney Healey decided not to present the case, the great number of witnesses making it improbable that it could be heard in its entirety before the jury adjourned. He assured Inspector Shippey that the Hoch case would be presented to the February grand jury, which will be called February 20.

Two more women who claim to have been wives of the arch-bigamist, bringing the total to date up to 37, were heard from today, and a photograph was received from Wheeling, Va., showing Hoch and one of his wives together, and seeming to fix his identity as Jacob Huff, who disappeared from Wheeling after the sudden death of the woman in 1895.

These are the additions to the long string of "wives" who are said by the police to have borne Hoch's name at various times.

RECORD INCREASED

Baltimore Women to Number of Four Said to Have Married Hoch.

RECORD INCREASED

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to the Journal) Baltimore, Feb. 4.—"Bluebird" Hoch's Baltimore record has been increased to four wives. Two of these are Mrs. Annie Klecko, who married Hoch under the name of Schultz and Mrs. Henrietta Krooka, who espoused herself to him under the same name. Today the picture of Hoch was identified by different parties as that of a man named Bartels, all of whom claimed that he married two other women during the time he was in Baltimore. Just what has become of the women is not known.

NEW JERSEY TOWN NOW RESEMBLES MONTE CARLO

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to the Journal) Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 4.—This town has become a second Monte Carlo. A score of gamblers have taken possession of the place. Within two months these men have established themselves so firmly and have organized so ingeniously their corps of "cappers" that the United States forbids the establishment of a national religion any state is entirely competent to establish a church if it wishes, and likewise any religious association has the right to participate in political affairs.

MANICURING IS LATEST FAD OF SOCIETY WOMEN

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to the Journal) London, Feb. 4.—Manicuring is the latest business adopted by English society women. It has opened a manicure shop, not a manicure parlor, as you please, in a fashionable street in the Piccadilly district. From the street, the new establishment differs little from the ordinary manicure parlor, but beside is a private chapel where fair society women are encouraged to perform their daily devotions.

Many women of high rank are included among the clientele, but only a chosen few are ever allowed to penetrate the recesses of the chapel. Fresh-cut flowers and lighted candles deck the altar and the early morning light—or fog—falls on the kneeling troop of manicurists through costly skylights of stained glass.

In solemn procession the priestesses of the chapel, dressed in black gowns with white embroidered collars push into their chapel every morning before beginning their day's work. All the girls are of good birth, and all of them have made the solemn vow never to manicure a man, not even their own brothers.

MORMONS HAVE RIGHT TO WORK IN POLITICS

(Special Dispatch by Leased Wire to the Journal) Washington, Feb. 4.—The brief of Attorney Worthington, chief counsel for Smoot, was sent to the public printer today. It contains the opinion of Smoot when sworn in the question of his qualifications were passed on finally and that he can be removed only by a vote of expulsion, and on the ground that since section he had committed some criminal offense. It requires a two thirds vote.

He declares that the witnesses as to the oath of vengeance and endowment ceremony will all be shown to be unworthy of belief. He contends that there have been no plural marriages in Utah since the manifesto, with the exception of sporadic cases, and concludes by insisting that while the constitution of the United States forbids the establishment of a national religion any state is entirely competent to establish a church if it wishes, and likewise any religious association has the right to participate in political affairs.