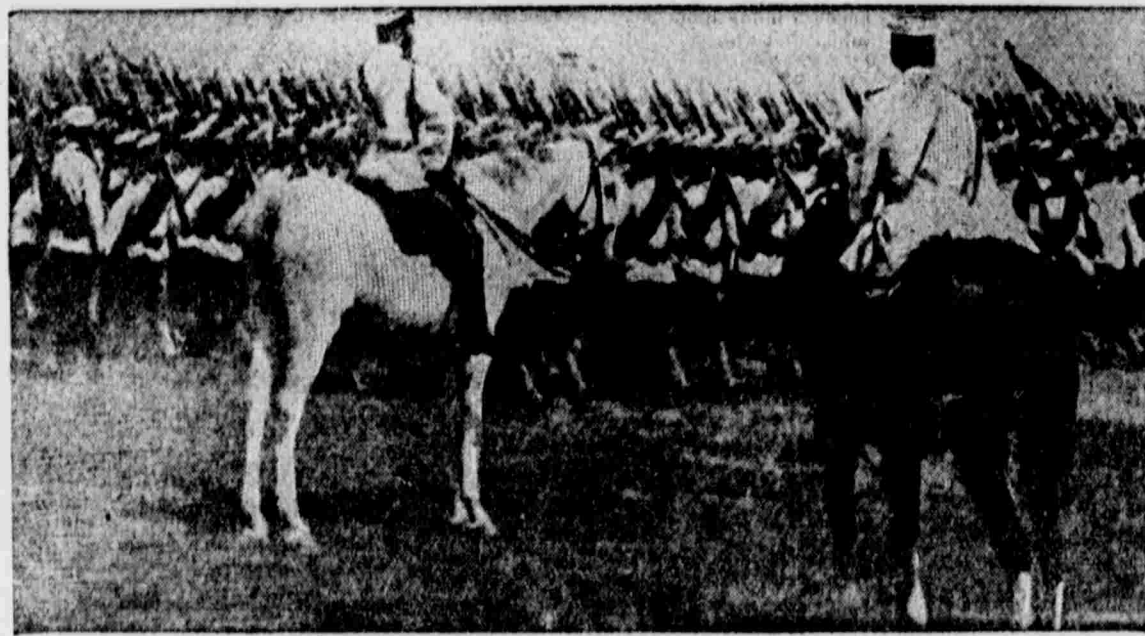


IN COMMAND OF RUSSIA'S EASTERN SIBERIAN ARMY.



The command of the immense military forces the czar maintains in eastern Siberia devolves upon General Stonel and his comrade in arms, General Tserpitzy, two officers of high repute in the Russian service. They will hold posts of large responsibility during the progress of the war with Japan, and before it closes may have chances of winning additional distinction and further honors.

RUSSIA'S RELIANCE IN THE WAR MUST LARGELY REST ON THESE FOOT-FIGHTERS.



As infantry are the backbone of every army in any modern campaign, their importance being greater than ever before in war's history, the discipline, morale and equipment of the Russian foot soldier form an incalculable factor in the impending issue of the conflict with Japan. As a consequence, great attention is being given to the effective mobilization of this branch of the service, a typical scene during an inspection of an infantry brigade being shown here.

Within a week three unsuccessful attempts to murder Subatoff had been made by emissaries of the revolutionary parties, so that intense hatred of his former friends inspired him with an unexampled ferocity in hunting them down and bringing them to justice as it is administered in Russia.

OVERREACHED HIMSELF.

Henceforth Subatoff's loyalty to the government was assured and his term of office as state secretary of police be-

has been estimated that during five years of office as state secretary of police Subatoff procured the banishment of about 10,000 political suspects and the condemnation to terms of imprisonment in Russia of 100,000 more. On the occasion of several local revolts Subatoff received the thanks of the czar for the prompt and energetic manner in which he restored order and punished the unruly elements. Throughout his official career he lived in perpetual fear of assassination, and the precautions taken to insure his safety made him practically the slave of his own vigilant subordinates.

In the end Subatoff overreached himself. During a period of tranquility he conceived the idea of artificially stirring up rebellions in order that he might have the honor of crushing them. Emissaries were dispatched to various towns, where they contrived to organize local revolts, which the state secretary of police, with his foreknowledge of the trouble, was able to crush with still greater facility than previous genuine outbreaks. Encouraged by the success of his scheme, Subatoff stirred up other rebellions just to gain the credit for suppressing them.

Finally, his emissaries, who had instructions to work up a formidably fair, the settlement of which would bring Subatoff to the zenith of fame, went too far and organized a rising at Odessa, which the minister was unable to suppress. One of his subordinates told the whole truth to one of the grand dukes of the imperial family, who in his turn informed the czar that his state secretary of police was nothing more than an agent provocateur of the most dangerous type.

The czar promptly dismissed Subatoff, who has since been living in disgrace at a remote and desolate village in the Caucasus, where he is under permanent police supervision. At the height of his official success Subatoff married a woman of the Russian nobility. She has not deserted him in his misfortune, and is his consolation in the dreary solitude of banishment. He has no money except a small pension in recognition of his past services.

C. R. BELHAM.

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as during the 30 years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

Catarrh.

Called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries. That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures radically and permanently, in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

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has been used by thousands of ladies for the past twenty-five years, and our large business is due to the endorsement of one satisfied patron to another. WE KNOW that Dr. Charles Flesh Food will create HEALTHY FLESH wherever it is applied. It acts by absorption through the pores. Nothing to take internally. Applied as an ointment.

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The regular price of Dr. Charles Flesh Food is \$1.00 a box, but to introduce it into thousands of new homes we have decided to send two (2) boxes to all who answer this advertisement and send a \$1.00. All packages are sent in post wrapper, postage prepaid.

FREE A sample box—just enough to convince you of the great merit of Dr. Charles Flesh Food—will be sent free for 10 cents, which pays for cost of mailing. We will also send your own illustrated book, "Art of Living," which contains all the proper movements for massaging the face, neck and arms and full directions for developing the bust.

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no such defects, whereupon the czar exclaimed:

"But Besobrasoff says these mistakes were committed."

"Does your majesty accept the word of this adventurer in preference to mine?" was M. de Witte's response.

The czar said nothing for the moment, but the next day's gazette contained the announcement that Besobrasoff had been appointed secretary of state. All Russia was amazed, for such a high position had never before been given to a man absolutely without official experience. M. de Witte resigned by way of protest, and the czar, full of confidence in the genius of his new favorite, let Witte go without making the least effort to dissuade him from retirement. Besobrasoff came in triumph from the far east to take up his post as secretary of state, and it is significant that soon after his arrival and installation in office the situation became critical and the Russo-Japanese diplomatic conflict assumed a dangerous character. It has been shown since the war broke out that Besobrasoff used all his influence with the czar in favor of war.

At a critical stage of the negotiations with Japan one of the grand dukes of the imperial family who previously had been Besobrasoff's friend saw reason to change his opinion of the secretary of state and opened the czar's eyes to the truth concerning the speculator who wanted Russia to undertake a war for the benefit of his own financial interests in Korea. It was too late to stop the war, but the czar ordered Besobrasoff to leave Russia forever, and the former imperial favorite fled to the south of France. He married a beautiful woman of the Russian aristocracy, who is sharing his banishment and his millions.

SUBATOFF.

With the career of Besobrasoff must be coupled that of another former minister, Subatoff, until lately imperial state secretary of police, who, although he has had no direct hand in causing the war, is responsible for a state of affairs that seems likely to crown the horrors of war with a revolutionary outbreak. Like his fellow minister, Subatoff climbed from the bottom to the top, and has tumbled to the bottom again. The careers of both men are more significant of the present condition of affairs in Russia than whole columns of figures concerning her army and navy would be.

M. Subatoff is the son of a village priest of orthodox Greek confession. He was sent by his parents to study at the University of St. Petersburg, where, like so many young Russians, he quickly became imbued with political and revolutionary opinions. He neglected his studies to devote himself to secret socialist propaganda, and during his vacations made walking tours through remote districts, stirring up discontent against the existing order of things in Russia. He learned to know when and where the secret seditious meetings were held, became acquainted with all the methods of secret organization and the means adopted by the students in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev and other Russian university towns to correspond with each other, and got to know by heart the confidential code employed to transmit secret communications from one center to another.

Young Subatoff had no ulterior motive in acquiring all this knowledge, for his belief in revolutionary socialism was genuine, and he was prepared to sacrifice himself for the great cause of liberty. His neglect of his academic studies prevented him from being graduated, and thus cut him off from many careers open only to those possessing the university degree of doctor of philosophy, or law, or science.

On leaving the university he joined

the staff of a revolutionary journal printed on a secret press in the cellar of a house in a suburb of the capital, and circulated by stealth throughout the empire. At the same time he became one of the members of the central executive of the Russian revolutionary party, and thereby one of the leaders of the movement throughout the country. His election to this post of trust shows what absolute confidence his companions had in his sincerity and how convinced they were that the sacrifices he had made proved beyond doubt his loyalty to the party.

In his double capacity of writer and organizer Subatoff received the miserable pittance of \$5 a week, so that he was permanently on the verge of starvation and destitution. Moreover, his political activity exposed him to the hourly risk of arrest and deportation to Siberia. This life continued until the discovery by the police of the subterranean premises in which the revolutionary sheet was produced and the arrest of most of those connected with it. Subatoff escaped capture for the moment, only to sink into the depths of abject poverty. In vain he sought aid among his party friends, in vain he begged for some other equally modest post connected with the organization. There was no opening for him, and he was left to starve. Other occupations were practically closed to him, for he was on the black list of the political police and he had no qualifications for any particular kind of work.

A TRAITOR.

At this juncture his belated arrest for participation in the issue of the revolutionary organ ceased, and Subatoff saw himself face to face with a long period of exile in Siberia. In this moment of deepest despair he was offered a pardon if he would join the famous "third section," as the Russian secret service political police were then called. Subatoff was unable to withstand the temptation. At the outset he furnished the chief of police in St. Petersburg with the names and addresses of several hundred active members of revolutionary societies, and revealed 20 of the secret meeting places of his former political friends. Following on this treachery, he disclosed the names and addresses of the revolutionary leaders in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and many provincial cities, including those of the prominent members of various university students' political leagues.

The result was that the Russian authorities were able to deal a succession of crushing blows at the revolutionary organization in all parts of the country. Within a fortnight no less than 323 secret meeting places in different parts of Russia had been unearthed and more than 5,000 political offenders arrested as the direct or indirect result of Subatoff's revelations. The Russian government was delighted with its new acquisition, and rewards of all kinds were showered upon him, so that, obtaining promotion by leaps and bounds, Subatoff rose to supreme control of the police throughout the country.

It was a strange climax to the career of the former revolutionary conspirator, and it was only natural that the government should be somewhat suspicious of successful raids and captures to be betrayed to the revolutionary parties, the members of which thus ascertained that their former friend and colleague, Subatoff, was responsible for their troubles. Not many days elapsed before he received an intimation that the central executive committee had condemned him to death and that he would be assassinated at the earliest opportunity. Within a week three unsuccessful attempts to murder Subatoff had been made by emissaries of the revolutionary parties, so that intense hatred of his former friends inspired him with an unexampled ferocity in hunt-

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Loans to Policyholders	1,850,144.14
Premiums, deferred, and in course of collection (Net)	3,000,401.30
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.	679,298.32
	\$105,656,311.60

LIABILITIES

Reinsurance Fund and Special Reserves	\$94,008,251.00
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Paid to Policyholders since Organization, plus the Amount now Invested for their Security, **\$238,295,968.84** Number of Policies in Force **7,523,915**

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1893—15,216,236.65	18,343,705.06	4,109,689.92	2,940,226	353,177,217.00—1893
1903—49,887,804.11	105,656,311.60	10,691,872.56	7,523,915	1,342,381,457.00—1903

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