

Under present conditions the Social Revolutionary party advocates the assassination of the czar, of all his ministers and of the principal administrative officials throughout the empire, believing that terrorism is the best way to force the government to acknowledge its power to use it wisely and mercifully toward the politically disgraced masses of the nation.

The party hopes to organize a colonial revolution in the vast territory of the empire, by the use of the weight of overwhelming numbers, and establish a democratic form of government based on popular representation. All the political activities and actions of the party are directed toward the accomplishment of these ends. The party has been organized in Russia, and its members are active in the various provinces of the empire. The party has been organized in Russia, and its members are active in the various provinces of the empire.

The Social Revolutionary party, like the Social Democratic, has its headquarters outside of Russia, and the same network of secret branches in all parts of the Russian empire. It maintains printing establishments in several European cities, and smuggles its seditious literature across the Russian frontier and into every district of Russia with the same alacrity and daring as the Social Democratic party.

The pamphlets circulated by the Russian Social Democratic party are argumentative and educational in style, while the manifestos and resolutions published by the Social Revolutionary party are inflammatory appeals to the people to assert their political rights by violence and force of arms. Opinions differ regarding the respective strength of the two parties among the population of Russia, but competent judges incline to the belief that the extreme physical force men excite more sympathy than the constitutional political reformers, who are opposed to violent methods.

The Jewish Revolutionary party conducts a successful propaganda among the persecuted Israelites of Russia, and the Students' Revolutionary league spreads political discontent among Russia's intellectual youth.

WORK AMONG THE PEASANTS.

During recent years all parties have paid especial attention to the work of propaganda among the population of rural districts, with the result that the Russian peasantry is becoming permeated with revolutionary ideas to the same extent as the urban workmen. Evidence of this has been afforded by frequent rebellions in remote provinces, where the peasants have made desperate efforts to throw off the yoke of Russian government. The whole truth about the risings in rural districts never has been generally known outside of Russia, for the Russian censorship takes care to suppress accounts of insurrections which reveal the extent of the Russian people's hostility to their own government.

The alarming degree to which the Russian nation has become saturated with sedition is best shown by the spread of revolutionary sentiment in the army, which, under the prevailing system of conscription, consists of the healthiest young men from typical families from all parts of the Russian empire. In every case during the last 18 months in which troops have been employed to suppress popular uprisings there have been soldiers in the ranks who have resolutely refused to fire on their fellow citizens. They have been placed under arrest and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude for insubordination, but deterred by these exemplary punishments soldiers continue to disobey orders in the same circumstances. In one case, a few weeks ago, a soldier stepped out of the ranks at Vilna and killed the colonel of his regiment in full view of the assembled troops of the garrison rather than carry out orders to shoot on riotous strike. Hundreds of similar refusals to shoot on political malcontents have been recorded in the European newspapers during the last year and a half.

FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES.

Nor has this revolutionary sentiment been confined to common soldiers. There have been many cases in which officers have been given their men orders to fire on crowds of people assembled for purposes of political demonstration. The Russian government became so alarmed by the spread of this tendency that the officers corps has been placed under a special commission to investigate the exact degree of the prevalence of sympathy with revolutionists among officers of the ranks. This commission has not only inquired, but the reports which have already been forwarded to St. Petersburg show that a surprisingly large proportion of Russian officers must be reckoned as the ardent partisans of political reform movements.

Another striking proof of the extensive ramifications of the revolutionary parties is afforded by the knowledge which they possess of all the secrets of the court, the government and the administrative departments. Again and again the Russian revolutionary newspapers have been able to publish secret communications addressed by the czar to his ministers, by the minister to local authorities, or by the Russian war office to commanding generals throughout the country, often before the communications in question reached those for whom they were intended. The Russian revolutionary organ published at Stuttgart, in Germany, is acknowledged by the London Times and by all the leading journals of Europe to be the most authentic source of news about Russian internal affairs. Russian revolutionists could not look behind the scenes at the Russian court unless they had friends and supporters in the very highest circles of the Russian bureaucracy and St. Petersburg society.

THE GATHERING STORM.

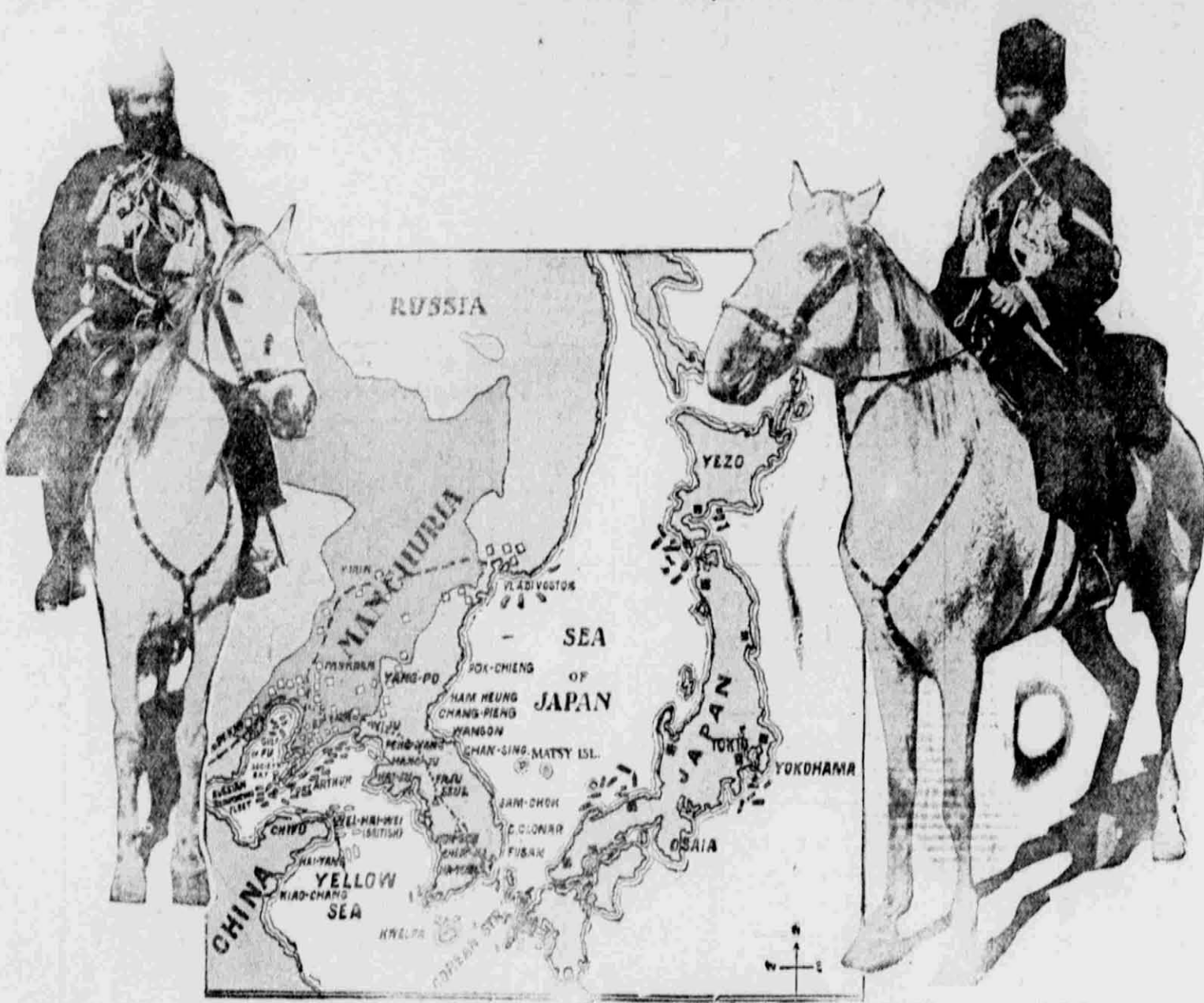
Perhaps the best picture of this gradually gathering storm is to be seen in the Russian nobles living abroad, who recently returned from his annual visit to relatives in Moscow. "Until this year," said the traveler, "I had treated the talk of a revolutionary movement as moonshine; but on returning to Russia this time I was struck by the change in the faces of the people. The peasants and the workmen have a swelling expression that is no longer respectful; a large portion of them have lost their religion and nearly all are filled with a revolutionary spirit."

Although yield press censorship prevents anything like detailed accounts of the trouble to cross the Russian frontier; emissaries of the various Russian democratic societies which find sanctuary in Germany bring stories of whose authenticity there can be little doubt.

Of several recent disturbances the authorities regard that at Kief to be one of the most serious. An active and revolutionary party became among the workmen in the railway shops and factories of the town that a general strike was only avoided by prompt action by the government. Proclamations posted in conspicuous places by the police now threaten with arrest any one detected in distributing seditious literature, while any three or more individuals refusing to disperse at the first request of the police become liable to a fine of \$25 or three months' imprisonment, without the privilege of a trial. The police force of Kief recently has been strengthened 25 per cent, while special spies mingle with workmen of all classes.

It is evident the government fears

WITH COSSACK AND JAP READY TO SPRING AT ONE ANOTHER.



The Bear and the Pinguin are measuring lances. The rest of the international menagerie waits to feast upon the quills and hoof-nails left after the duel for dominion in the Orient has placed the combatants at their mercy. Perhaps the sanguinary exhibition will be deferred until another year for the sake of Muscovite convenience.

DEBATING QUESTION OF WAR OR PEACE.



The above scene shows the arbiters of Russia's destiny sitting in secret conclave to decide the question of whether there will be war over Korea and Manchuria or otherwise. The autocracy of the czar has been manifested more in the present crisis than for years past and he has doubtless found it a difficult task to curb these turbulent war lords.

outside agitation even more than trouble brewed at home, for the police have doubled their vigilance over movements of visiting foreigners in the last two months. Every immigrant's credentials are most carefully examined at the frontier, and more than one spy has been turned back for the good of the country. In St. Petersburg searches constantly are being made for persons not registered in the police books, and the recent visits to private houses to ascertain whether persons not known to the police were residing therein indicate plainly enough that the authorities believe foreign agitators in considerable numbers are in the capital.

The treatment meted out to political prisoners is adding fuel to popular indignation. From Poland, from Kief or from Odessa the story of hardship and tyranny is the same. The great stronghold of freedom in Russian Poland, in fact, has been beyond its capacity with unfortunate results from the surrounding country.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

Another evidence of Russia's apprehension is the special attention devoted to the secret spy system during the last few months at home and abroad. So thoroughly has the system been extended recently that at present every manufacturing plant, business house or

other institution employing even a small force of men carries the name of at least one, often half a dozen, spies on its payroll. These secret agents are always in communication with a sort of superintendent, who transmits to them the government's requests and forwards their information to the minister of the interior.

Although employees often penetrate the disguises of these agents despite their efforts at concealment, seldom is a master to be found who will denounce them. A manufacturer of Moscow said to a newspaper man the other day:

"I have the best reason for knowing I have three of them in my employ, but I dare not lay hands upon them."

Like all the others, the manufacturer was afraid of the power at the agent's disposal, which might cause endless trouble should the spy be denounced or dismissed. Usually the spies are intelligent and industrious workmen, but they always are among the men who gather in the drinking places where liquor loosens the tongues of the discontented.

The same principle of espionage may be found in the colleges and universities, of course under even more direct management. The agents in these

institutions usually are the under instructors, who form a part of the students' daily life, and it has been discovered that pupils having relatives in the army or any department of government work have been questioned closely regarding any opinions their fathers or brothers may have expressed in their homes. It is also said that spies recently have been discovered in the high class ladies' seminaries as well as the schools for the daughters of noblemen, where the female emissaries of the government resort to the most contemptible methods to gain information.

A Russian bearing the rank of a retired cabinet minister, who lives in a magnificent residence just outside of Berlin, is said to be one of the chief agents of the secret police and the head of all the spies in Germany. According to trustworthy information, he employs a German baron at a salary of \$2,000 a year to transmit his instructions to the actual spies scattered through the principal German cities and to collect and forward whatever information they may offer. The former cabinet minister never comes into contact with the men who actually do the work, and on his salary of \$17,500 a year he lives in luxury and moves in the best society.

SERGIIUS VOLKHOVSKY.

inaction seemed to indicate that the nerve cells are all capable of receiving different sensations, such as shock, heat, odors, etc. The strongest odors of food—such as that of very ripe melon—are perceived by snails not more than 16 inches away, and most odors attract little more than an inch.

A convenient dry battery, so improved that it may be transported in dry condition and quickly put to work, is the subject of a late German patent. The dry cells consist each of a cylinder of zinc or other metal enclosing a cylinder of carbon, the space between these two electrodes being filled up with blotting paper or other suitable absorbent. These cells in the desired number are arranged in a suitable casing, with asphalt insulation. When needed, the covers are removed from the cells, filled with blotting paper soaked in ammoniac solution, or other convenient electrolyte, then replaced, and the battery is ready.

The self-lighting Bunsen burner of a German chemist depends upon the igniting effect of a pellet of palladium sponge, which is passed over the escaping gas as the tap is opened.

The curious electric heater of M. Camille Hergott consists of conducting wires woven into carpets and other fabrics and it is designed to give a moderately high temperature to the fiber—hemp, cotton, linen or silk. It does not affect the pliability or appearance of the material. It is claimed that the heater is perfectly safe and that the wires cannot be raised above a certain temperature. The arrangement can be applied to many purposes. Carpets, rugs, etc., can be kept at the temperature of the body or higher, and dry or wet material applications can be kept easily at 150 degrees C. In the industries numerous uses are suggested, as in filters for fatty or gelatinous matters, and for warming carriages or trains, etc.

A rather unexpected advantage of electric railways has been discovered by an Italian electrician. He believes that the cars add the health authorities by serving an antiseptic agent, for the electric sparks from the overhead trolley, and from the car wheel when the rail is used for the return current, transform the oxygen of the air into ozone. The high discharges are from the electric sparks from the overhead supply of this powerful disinfectant to the air, especially in narrow streets.

A Prisoner in Her Own House. Mrs. W. H. Layha, of 1901 Agnes Ave., Kansas City, Mo., has for several years been troubled with severe hoarseness and at times a hard cough, which she says, "Would keep me in doors for days. I was prescribed for by physicians with no noticeable results. A friend gave me a part of a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with instructions to closely follow the directions and I wish to state that after the first day I could notice a decided change for the better and at this time after using it for two weeks, have no hoarseness left, and a decided improvement in my voice. I am entirely cured." This remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

desirable light being that from radiations near the middle of the spectrum.

Catarrh, bronchitis and various ear and nervous troubles are already recognized as effects of automobilism.

A good sense of smell in snails has been recorded by Moquin-Tandon, and he concluded that the organ is the principal bulb at the end of the large feelers. The interesting discovery is now announced by M. Emile Young that the sense of smell is located not only in the feeling organs but over the entire body. A snail's hair brush dipped in odorous essence proved that every part of the body not covered by shell perceived odors, and when the four feelers were amputated the snail could still smell food, while it fled from disagreeable odors. Microscopic exam-

A SPECK OF POISON THAT WILL KILL A HOST

Cyanide of Caecodyl Thousands of Times More Deadly Than Prussic Acid—Safely in Dread Power—Specialist in Experimenting With it is Made Ill for a Week.

A New York Herald dispatch of Friday last under date of London says: Prussic acid has long been supposed to be the most deadly poison, but now Mr. Lascelles Scott, of Little Ilford, makes the startling statement. He asserts that the substance known to scientists as di methyl arsine cyanide, or more shortly, cyanide of caecodyl, is hundreds, even thousands, of times more poisonous than pure cyanide acid.

As he puts it: "A mere whiff of this deadly poison would kill a large number of people, and the vapor of three grains diffused into the air of the room would be sufficient to insure that not one of the audience or artists of the vast theater would leave it alive."

Fortunately for mankind, this poison is so deadly that it is exceedingly dangerous to handle, and the criminal who

attempts to use it would in all probability kill himself. It is a white powder which melts at 33 degrees and boils at 140 degrees. When exposed to the air it gives off a slight vapor, to inhale which is death.

ILL DESERVE ALL CAUTION.

"I, knowing its properties, took every precaution, and made it in the open air," says Mr. Lascelles Scott. "Yet, in spite of my care—and I have been accustomed to dealing with such things all my life—some funny must have happened, for I was ill for a week after that experiment."

A well known analytical chemist when questioned on the subject was unable to throw doubt on Mr. Lascelles Scott's statements.

"We know this substance," he said, "but I do not think there is any known substance of which three grains would kill 5,000 people."

But Mr. Lascelles Scott, when told of this, only laughed.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Illustrations of the mastery of use of engineering principles by living structures were pointed out by a recent address in Philadelphia by Mr. Henry Leitch. Notorious bones represent the hollow column, with its greatest strength for the least material; the articulation of the bones gives joints which have lubricating membranes, and a tough intermediate stratum in the case of the knee joint. The elbow exhibits several forms of motion, with an apparent defect in the exposed position of the nerve trunk, the "cray bone," where it is likely to receive a blow. Hydraulic engineering is demonstrated in the circulatory system, the heart being a pair of double pumps, with its system of chambers and valves, and an action very similar to that of the

posterior pumps of the pulmonary. The large trunk artery, with its dilating and subdividing, bears a close analogy to a large gas or water main.

The tree simulates utility, which is to be cultivated in Algeria as a source of natural soap, has a fruit about as large as a chestnut, with a dark colored, oily kernel. A cutting from the tree reaches a height of six feet in two years, and attains maturity in six years, when it bears from 50 to 200 pounds of fruit. Water or alcohol is used to extract the soap, which is claimed to be very superior.

Fatigue of the eye in light of different colors has been studied in France by A. Broca and D. Suizer. Light rays rich in blue rays, such as that from the electric arc or powerful incandescent burners, proved injurious, the most

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