

ILLINOIS HAS RACE RIOT

Colored Man Lynched for Assaulting Farmer's Daughter.

THE WHITES SHOOT MANY BLACKS.

A Rush Was Made for a Colony of Several Hundred Negroes, Employed on Bridge Construction Work and Living in Tents Near the Bridge—The Negroes Saw the Mob Coming and Opened Fire.

Thebes, Ill. (Special).—An unknown colored man, about 17 years old, was lynched by a mob of angry farmers near the village of Santa Fe for attempting to assault the 10-year-old daughter of Farmer Branson Davis.

This was followed by a general onslaught on a colony of colored people living in tents, who were engaged in bridge construction. The tents were burned and many were shot, but so far as known none was killed. Hundreds of shots were exchanged, but no whites were hurt.

Branson Davis lives a half mile east of Santa Fe, a village near Thebes. While his 10-year-old daughter was in the barnyard the man accosted her. She ran, but he seized her and her screams brought her mother to the rescue. The man fled. Officers were notified and were soon in pursuit. News of the assault speedily spread among the neighboring farmers, and resulted in an angry mob starting in search of the assailant.

The colored man meanwhile had been captured by officers and was being taken to Santa Fe when the mob of farmers was met. A fight followed, during which the farmers secured the man. He confessed the crime, but begged for mercy.

Without a word the mob started with the man toward the new bridge being constructed across the Mississippi, where he was hanged to an oak tree without ceremony or delay. After the body had dangled in the air a few moments it was riddled with bullets.

The officers tried to disperse the mob but their efforts were useless. A rush was made for a colony of several hundred colored people employed on bridge construction work and living in tents near the bridge. They saw the mob coming and opened fire. A fusillade followed and the whites fired with effect, as many of the colored people were shot down. It is not known how seriously they were wounded.

The mob pressed forward, notwithstanding the steady fire, until the colored people turned and fled toward a nearby wood, taking their wounded with them. The mob then burned the tents. After accomplishing a general work of destruction, the whites dispersed.

Extra police were sworn in and the village is under heavy guard. Excitement is intense.

Santa Fe is a village in the extreme southwestern portion of Illinois, near the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad.

SECRETARY HAY WILL PROTEST.

Russia's Grip on Manchuria Violates Pledges—Foreign Criticism.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—It is probable that the United States Government will make a vigorous protest, through the proper diplomatic channels, against Russian demand upon China for the practical retention by Russia of the Province of Manchuria. Secretary Hay will first consult the President.

It is scarcely possible that the United States would join with any other power in forcible action against Russia, but the State Department will forward to the Russian Foreign Office, at the proper time, a plain statement of the sentiments of this Government in the matter.

It is pointed out that the text of Russia's demand is so diplomatically worded that it may mean much or little, as Russia may see fit to interpret it or put it into effect.

At the State Department this step by the Czar's country is regarded as a direct breach of faith and an attack upon the American policy of maintaining the integrity of China, which was announced more than two years ago.

Whitcaps Whip Girls.

Bloomington, Ind. (Special).—Thirty-eight unmasked men broke into a house here and whittapped Misses Rebecca and Ida Stephens, white, aged 18 and 16 years, and also whittapped Joe Shively, a negro, aged 50 years. The Stephens girls lived with their mother in the same house in which Shively had a room. The negro was whittapped with a barbed wire and was hit in the eye with brass knuckles. The older girl was whittapped with barbed wire and the younger one with apple switches, but neither is dangerously injured. Many of the whittappers were recognized and warrants will be sworn out for their arrest.

New Warship's First Dip.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—The armored cruiser Colorado was launched at Cramp's shipyard in this city in the presence of a distinguished gathering of officials from Washington and the State of Colorado, including the entire congressional delegation. Miss Cora May Peabody, daughter of Governor Peabody of Colorado, broke the bottle of wine on the prow of the cruiser as she glided down the ways at 12:35 into the Delaware river.

25 Jews Killed by Rioters.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Twenty-five Jews were killed and 275 wounded, many of them fatally, during the anti-Semitic riots at Kishinev, capital of Bessarabia, on April 20, when a number of workmen organized an attack on the Jewish inhabitants. The Minister of the Interior has ordered the adoption of special measures to restore order in the town and district.

Slaughtered Bashi-Bazouks.

Vienna (By Cable).—Dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announce that a band of Macedonians recently surrounded and slaughtered forty Bashi-Bazouks and fifteen gendarmes near Petrich, Macedonia, out of revenge for the murder of their leader, Captain Saef, who was recently killed in an engagement in the district of Melnik. The band subsequently captured the district chief of Petrich and twenty-five soldiers, whom they stripped and released.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

United States Senator Beveridge, who visited Manchuria two years ago, says that Russia then had 150,000 troops within three weeks' striking distance of Japan, and that by this time her army there had probably been increased to 175,000 men.

The Philadelphia carpenters' unions have rejected the compromise offered by the master carpenters relative to the new wage scale, to go into effect May 1. If a strike is ordered 15,000 men will stop work.

Fire at Benson, N. C., caused the destruction of 15 stores and an estimate aggregated loss of \$75,000.

Jeremiah Baxter has resigned the presidency of the Tennessee Central Railroad.

The testimony in the trial of James Howard at Frankfort, Ky., was completed and the jury viewed the scene of the killing of Governor Goebel, on the capitol grounds.

There was a mutiny on board the American ship Edward Sewall at Wosung, China, which was suppressed by marines from the battleship Oregon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Budd Gallaudet, widow of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, died at her home, in New York.

Inspector McClusky, of New York, had Tomaso Petto arraigned on the charge of killing Madonia, whose murdered body was found in a barrel.

John F. Martin, formerly of Philadelphia, who was supposed to be dead, has turned up in San Jose, Cal., after an absence of 30 years.

President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the charge of the existence of an illegal combination.

A preliminary injunction was secured in Lancaster, Pa., to restrain William C. Liller, who claims to be an adjutant of the Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, from exercising the functions of that office.

Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan sailed for Europe on the steamer Cedric. Several detectives accompanied them. An aged Adventist uttered a warning just before the ship sailed.

Friends in New York of Princess Craykowski, formerly a ward of Senator Dewey, have been informed that she is a prisoner in Constantinople with her husband.

President Roosevelt made an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new gate at the northern entrance to Yellowstone Park, after which he resumed his tour.

Judge Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, entered an order enjoining six railroad companies from discriminating against small shippers.

Mrs. Jennie Flood was arrested in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the charge of killing John London to get the insurance money.

The strike of the iron workers employed by the American Bridge Company was officially declared off.

The National Municipal League, in session in Detroit, elected officers, and then papers were read on the municipal situation in various cities and in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt's vacation is ended, and he returned to Ginnabar much benefited in health. He and Mr. Burroughs were tripped by skis, but neither was injured.

Internal revenue inspectors made a raid on a moonshine plant in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and captured the plant, but the moonshiners escaped.

Roland L. Morgan, of Elgin, Ill., died suddenly at his winter home, in Pensacola, Fla., after eating some prepared food sent him by mail.

Judge Adams, of the United States District Court in St. Louis, refused to extend the benefits of the Bankruptcy Law to a bankrupt shop.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$500,000 to Tuskegee Institute. In his letter he gives unstinted praise to Booker T. Washington.

Foreign.

Russian government officials declare the United States has been misled by Japan concerning Manchuria, and that the improvements in progress in Manchuria will certainly benefit international commerce.

The consuls at Tetuan and Centa, Morocco, have warned the foreign residents to be ready to leave at a moment's notice, owing to the pretender's threats of attack.

The Prince of Wales unveiled in St. James' Park, London, a statue erected in memory of the marines recently killed in South Africa and China.

The British Parliament will appropriate \$500,000 for the proper representation of Great Britain at the St. Louis Exposition.

A committee of Nationalist members of the British House of Commons, with John Redmond chairman, was appointed to draft amendments to the Irish Land Bill.

The German government officials explained in the Reichstag the facts in connection with the killing of an artilleryman named Hartmann by Naval Cadet Hutscher.

The First Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands adopted the treaty of arbitration between Holland and Venezuela.

Disturbances continue in connection with the expulsion of the members of the religious orders from France.

MANY BRITISH KILLED

Somalis Annihilated a Column of King Edward's Troops.

ONLY 37 NATIVE SOLDIERS ESCAPE.

Col. Plunkett, Nine Junior Officers and 174 Privates Missing—Reconnoitring When Surrounded and Cut Down—Main Body Under Col. Cobbe is Also Threatened—Gen. Manning Has Started to Extricate Them.

Aden, Arabia (By Cable).—The British transport Hardinge arrived here from Bereba, the capital of Somaliland, East Africa, and reports a British defeat in Somaliland.

The officers of the Hardinge say that to officers and 174 men out of a total British force of 221 men were killed recently in an engagement with the Somalis.

London (By Cable).—The War Office received from Brigadier General Manning, in command of the British forces in Somaliland, a dispatch dated 20 miles westward of Galadi, Somaliland, as follows:

"I regret to report that a flying column under the command of Colonel Cobbe, which left Galadi on April 10, has been completely cut down, with a serious check on April 17.

"On the morning of April 17, Colonel Cobbe was at Gumburru, 40 miles westward of Galadi, and had decided to return to Galadi, owing to serious difficulty in finding the road to Walwal and to the shortness of water. He was about to leave his zereba (protected camp) when firing was heard in the direction of a small party, under the command of Captain Olvivy, which had been sent in a westerly direction to reconnoitre.

"At 9.15 o'clock in the morning Colonel Cobbe dispatched Colonel Plunkett, with 160 men of the Second Battalion of the King's African Rifles, 48 of the Second Sikhs and two Maxim guns for the extraction of Captain Olvivy, if necessary. As a matter of fact, Captain Olvivy had not been engaged.

"Colonel Plunkett, on joining the detachment, continued to push on. At 11.45 o'clock Colonel Cobbe heard a heavy fire in the direction taken by Plunkett, and at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon a few fugitives coming in reported that Colonel Plunkett had been defeated, with loss.

"The news has been fully corroborated since, and I have to report the total loss of Colonel Plunkett's party, with the exception of 37 Yaos, who have arrived here.

"The latest information extracted from the fugitives is to the effect that Colonel Plunkett pushed on after the enemy's force to the open country, seven miles westward of Gumburru, where he was attacked by a very strong force of mounted troops and the enemy's infantry, who attacked at close quarters.

"He kept back the enemy until he had no more ammunition, when he formed a square and charged with bayonets in the direction of Colonel Cobbe's zereba. He moved some distance in this manner but a great many men, including Colonel Plunkett himself, were killed or wounded by the pursuing enemy.

"At last the enemy's infantry overwhelmed the square and annihilated them all, with the exception of the 37 fugitives above mentioned."

British Defeat Mad Mullah.

Aden, Arabia (By Cable).—Brigadier General Manning, after an engagement with the Mad Mullah's forces, has relieved Colonel Cobbe, near Gumburru, Somaliland, 45 miles westward of Galadi. About 200 of the Mullah's men were killed. The British loss is not known.

The few details obtainable of the disaster to Colonel Plunkett's detachment, April 17, show the Mullah's forces consisted of 2000 horsemen and 10,000 spearmen. They surrounded Colonel Plunkett's force in the open and the Somalis, after a heavy rifle fire, charged repeatedly with their horsemen and spearmen on all sides. The British detachment held out until its ammunition was exhausted, and then charged with the bayonet, but it was ultimately overwhelmed by the weight of numbers. The British force fought until all its officers and 170 men were killed. Most of the handful of men who reached the camp were wounded. The Somalis' losses are reported to have been enormous.

The Mullah's forces are reported to aggregate from 3000 to 4000 mounted men and about 80,000 spearmen.

Lives Lost in Explosion?

Minneapolis, Minn. (Special).—The Northwest Star Oil Company's plant, in the milling district, blew up a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The plant was annihilated, and it is believed many lives have been lost. There were 20 employees, and thus far 11 have been accounted for. The explosion was terrific, spreading burning oil over all nearby buildings and causing a shock that was felt over the northern portion of the city.

Judge's Novel Decision.

Mount Vernon, Ky. (Special).—In the examining trial of Charles Durham, who killed John Lawson Monday, Judge Lewis rendered the following decision: "The prisoner is dismissed. Lawson committed suicide in going with his gun to Durham's home on the hunt for trouble." Lawson had sent to Durham that he was coming for blood and to look out for him. Durham looked.

To Establish Cable Station.

Honolulu (Special).—The steamship Hanaiei, which has been chartered by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, sailed from Honolulu with operating staff, builders, builders' materials and electrical apparatus for Midway and Guam. Midway is an uninhabited island in the Pacific which the government selected as a station for the Pacific cable. The vessel departed amid cheers from a large assemblage, strains of music from the government band and the salutes of every vessel in port.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

The Papers Shown for Inspection.

The two latest important developments in the investigation of the sensational abstraction of papers from the safe of the office of the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department, which led to the dismissal of that official, were the submission of what purported to be the papers to the inspection of the postal officials, and the decision of Postmaster General Payne to immediately relieve Acting Assistant Attorney General G. A. C. Christianity from his office, pending an investigation into his conduct.

The action in the case of Mr. Christianity was taken at his own request. He states that he courts the fullest investigation. Mr. Christianity has held the office of assistant attorney since January 1, 1901, and has been in charge of the legal affairs of the department most of the time since then, owing to General Tyner's absence, caused by ill health.

Postmaster General Payne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow papers which they said the Tyners claimed constituted all that had been taken away, but a statement made later by the Postmaster General reciting the correspondence on the subject and the submission of the papers specifically declines to accept the statement that the papers submitted necessarily constituted all that had been abstracted.

Mr. Payne had addressed a letter to them declining to consider a proposition to either visit personally or send a representative to visit the Tyner residence, but said he would receive the attorneys at the department and look at any papers they might choose to submit. Accordingly, at noon the attorneys brought an immense bundle of papers to the private office of the Postmaster General. There Mr. Payne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has charge of the investigation examined them.

General Tyner's counsel after leaving the Postmaster General made a statement in part as follows:

"In response to a notification from the Department of Justice that General Tyner's offer to deliver the papers should be made to the Postmaster General, Mr. Perry proposed to the Postmaster General that a representative of the Postoffice Department should meet counsel at General Tyner's house, where the papers should be examined and such as were private returned to General Tyner and the others, somewhat public in nature, delivered to the department."

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Von Holleben's Letters of Recall.

Secretary Hay received from Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador, the formal letters of recall of Herr von Holleben as ambassador to the United States. Customarily foreign envoys upon their retirement from a post leave their letters at the Foreign Office, but von Holleben's departure from Washington was hurried, and because of his illness at the time his letters have been forwarded. Two letters were presented—one for the President and one for the Secretary of State. They are dated Heidelberg, April 1.

In the Departments.

The refunding operations of the United States Treasury Department passed the fifty million point, the total amount of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds so far exchanged for 2 per cent. consols being \$50,037,650.

While the work of organization and preparation is progressing satisfactorily in the new Department of Commerce and Labor, Secretary Cortelyou does not expect to accomplish much in the way of the objects for which the department was created until after the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Secretary Hay has instructed Ambassador Tower, at Berlin, to investigate a complaint that the authorities in Prussia have taken steps to expel Mormon missionaries who are Americans. It has been represented that these missionaries have not taught polygamy.

The new Russian policy in Manchuria is regarded as a violation of the treaty with the United States.

Charles H. Turner, former Tammany congressman, was made assistant United States attorney in the District of Columbia.

Postmaster General Payne summarily removed James M. Tyner, assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department. He states that on Tuesday Mrs. Tyner came to the office and, with the aid of a safe expert, abstracted from the safe all the papers, subsequently refusing to give them up to an inspector.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the proposed advance in freight rates between New York and Chicago was not justified.

Lieut. Henry W. Sprole, who shot himself in the head, was the tenth army officer to commit suicide in the Philippines.

Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan charge, paid his respects to Secretary of State Hay.

United States Minister Leslie Combes was the means of preventing war between Guatemala and Salvador, according to a letter received at the State Department from Manuel Estrada.

After two days' hard fighting General Gill was compelled to capitulate to General Vasquez, and took refuge on the United States steamer Atlanta, lying at Santo Domingo.

Minister Fernandez, of Colombia, has directed the editors of the news papers to give the fullest consideration to the Panama Canal.

Rear Admiral Luce, retired, will represent the United States Navy at the coming congress of the International Red Cross at Geneva.

Significant information has reached the State Department to the effect that Brazil is no longer contenting herself with a protest against the establishment of a foreign syndicate on the headwaters of the Amazon.

Lieutenant Colonel Sprole, First Cavalry, committed suicide at Manila by shooting himself through the head.

Secretary Root has directed the court-martial of a number of army officers in Alaska who are charged with using commissary supplies for their private profit.

It is the intention of Secretary Root to have the organization of the general staff perfected and ready for business at the time the law goes into effect.

Charles H. Cramp says neither the International Marine Company nor the United States Steel Company will control the great shipbuilding plant.

GREAT GIFT TO THE WORLD

Andrew Carnegie Offers \$1,500,000 to Build a Temple of Peace.

HOLLAND TO HAVE CHARGE OF FUND.

His Offer to Furnish the Money for the Construction of a Home for the Permanent International Tribunal at the Hague—Correspondence Between the Scottish Philanthropist and Baron Gevers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Before sailing for his home in Scotland, Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,500,000 for a Temple of Peace for the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

The gift was made through Baron Gevers, the minister of the Netherlands to this capitol, and was made with the understanding that the government of Holland will be responsible for its administration.

The correspondence between Mr. Carnegie and Baron Gevers is as follows:

New York, April 22, 1903.
Baron Gevers, Washington.
Your Excellency—Your welcome favor reaches me on the eve of my departure for my Scottish summer home. I am delighted to hear officially from you that your government believes that the cause of the peace conference will be immensely benefited by the erection of a courthouse and library—a Temple of Peace—for the permanent Court of Arbitration, established by the treaty of July 29, 1899, and also that the government will consider itself responsible for the disbursement of the fund, which I esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish.

The sum named to me as being ample for the purpose stated was \$1,500,000. I beg to say that the draft of the duly accredited officials of your government upon me for this sum will be honored upon presentation here.

Believe me, your excellency, this closing act before my departure has given me profound satisfaction. I believe that the creation of the permanent tribunal for the settlement of international disputes is the most important step forward, of world-wide character, which has ever been taken by the joint powers, since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.
Washington, April 23, 1903.
Andrew Carnegie, Esq., New York:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., in which you inform me that you have decided to entrust to Her Majesty's government the sum of \$1,500,000 for the erection of a courthouse and library for the permanent Court of Arbitration established by the treaty of the 29th of July, 1899. You further kindly state that upon presentation here the draft of the duly accredited officials of your government upon you for said amount will be honored.

I beg to say that I have not failed to communicate by cable to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the contents of your letter, the original of which I will forward to His Excellency by the next mail.

Awaiting the answer of my government, it gives me great and intense satisfaction, dear sir, to express to you my personal and sincere admiration of the truly humane and noble sentiments which prompted you to show to the world at large in how high esteem should be held the institution of peace whose seat by the common consent of nations has been placed in the realm of my most gracious sovereign Queen Wilhelmina.

Accept, dear sir, the assurance of my highest consideration and believe me to be,
Yours very sincerely,
GEVERS.

SAFE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Indianapolis (Special).—Dr. Charles Zinn of Michigantown was called to see a patient at midnight Monday night, and as he was returning home he was confronted by two men with revolvers and promptly held up his hands. The men bound him firmly and marched him to the postoffice, where they placed him in a corner of the room and then went to work on the safe.

Holes were drilled into the safe as Dr. Zinn sat by, and then a charge of dynamite was put in and the fuse lighted, followed almost instantly by an explosion. The robbers took refuge outside and then returned and robbed the safe. Dr. Zinn was left in the office, but managed to free himself and give an alarm.

Woman Held for Murder.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—Mrs. Jennie Flood, of this city, was arrested on the charge of murdering her husband, John London, who was shot to death in Grattan township last Tuesday. An accident insurance policy for \$1000 was recently taken out on London's person, with Mrs. Flood as the beneficiary. Bernard Fingleton, on whose farm the tragedy took place, has also been arrested. He and the woman tell conflicting stories.

Four Men Killed.

Glance Bay, N. S. (Special).—A gas explosion brought death to four men and probably fatal injuries to another in the Reserve colliery here, while fire damp overcame a score or more of men who are now in St. John's Hospital. A rescue party went into the mine and brought out the bodies, the work being dangerous, owing to fire damp and a large number of men suffered in consequence.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" Left Out.

New York (Special).—In the work of revising the catalogue for class libraries in the New York public schools "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been left out, and thereafter this story of antebellum days, so popular with readers of fiction in the latter years of the century just closed, will be barred from circulation so far as the board of education is concerned.

The reason given for the action by the board of superintendents was that the story had served its purpose and was of little value today.

HE DEMANDS VINDICATION.

Alfred Dreyfus Asks for a Reopening of His Case—Letter to Minister.

Paris (By Cable).—Captain Alfred Dreyfus has submitted to Minister of War Andre a lengthy letter in which he earnestly asks for a reopening of his case by means of an investigation by the Minister as the supreme head of military justice.

The letter, which is dated Paris, April 21, confirms reports that Dreyfus has been living quietly here for some time. It promises to cause a tremendous agitation among the various elements of the political groups for and against Dreyfus.

The first part of the letter is an earnest plea that the court which condemned him at Rennes was improperly influenced, first by the annotated document ascribed to Emperor William, in which, it is alleged, the Kaiser declared Dreyfus had supplied documents to Germany and second by the false testimony of one of the witnesses—Czeruski.

After arguing on the extent to which these contributed to his condemnation, Dreyfus recalls in graphic terms the long series of horrors to which he had been subjected.

The letter throughout is couched in a highly dramatic style, which is likely to make it one of the notable papers of the case.

It refers to Esterhazy as "one who stands before the entire world as the culprit."

One of the leading passages, showing the rhetorical style, is as follows: "I will not recall, Mr. Minister, what I have endured since 1894. Picture to yourself the horrors of a soldier whose whole life was devoted to duty, to work, to loyalty and to profound devotion for his country, and who, in an instant, is stripped of his good name and despoiled of the honor of himself and his children."

"For five years this soldier is subjected to horrible sufferings. They seek to crush him physically, to annihilate him morally. He is absolutely innocent of all crime, and struggles in vain to penetrate the mystery, proclaiming his innocence and struggling with all the forces of his mind and body for that supreme pleasure of vindicating his good name and character."

"Days, months, years pass thus in most cruel agony, amid the tortures of a murderous climate. At last he is brought back to France, the guilty one is discovered and the soldier hears himself proclaimed innocent by those who before reviled him as a traitor. It was then, Mr. Minister, that I hoped to see my martyrdom end."

THE MINERS MUST WORK.

Instructions Are Issued by the Union Officials—Conciliation Plan.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—The executive boards of the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America, in convention here, issued instructions that all mineworkers now on strike or locked out return to work immediately, pending an adjustment of all differences by the board of conciliation provided for by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

District Presidents T. D. Nicholls, of Scranton; W. H. Dettry, of Hazleton, and John Fahy