

HEAVY RAINFALL DAMAGES CROPS.

WONDERFUL PRECIPITATION,

Caused Copious Overflowings and Done Considerable Harm in the West.

Reports received from the grain states most affected by the heavy June rains, indicate that the crop situation is not so discouraging as it has been painted in many quarters, and there is a disposition to place much faith in the restorative effects of warmer weather, which was reported in some sections, and was believed to be on the way in other places. Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Indian Territory crops were said to be generally in a favorable condition. Damage generally, it was said, would be largely repaired by warm weather in July. The lowlands of Illinois appear to have been the worst sufferers, while Iowa is said to have stood the weather with remarkable success. Reports from Cleveland, O., say: After nearly a week of continuous rain the skies cleared to-day, and bright, cool weather is reported throughout Northern Ohio. Reports from the country districts show that while corn and potato crops may still be secured if the weather is favorable from now on. Advice from Kansas City say a heavy, soaking rain has continued for two days in Western Missouri, followed by a rising temperature. At Kansas City and vicinity 3.3 inches of water fell, while at Lexington there was a down-fall of 14 inches of rain. Following the coldest June in this part of the state for 20 years the indications are for warmer, which is needed by crops generally. Around St. Louis, Mo., there seems to be no cessation of the rain that has been falling heavily at intervals since Saturday morning. Reports of damage to crops in Illinois and Missouri continue to be received. This, it is conservatively estimated, will amount to a large sum. At Omaha, Neb., there were general rains throughout Nebraska. Potatoes are reported to be rotting in the ground, and the corn crop somewhat damaged. In Minnesota, being strong wind and heavy rainfall in a few scattering sections, crops of all kinds in the Northwest are in a very satisfactory condition. For more than a week rain has fallen daily within a radius of 150 miles from Cincinnati, but only in a few localities has it been excessive. Low temperature has prevailed all this time. The result has been slow growth for corn, delayed ripening of wheat and some damage to early oats.

RESOLVED TO SQUEEZE CHINA.

Only Backed by the United States in Resisting Demand.

The Taotal of Shanghai, China, has notified the bankers' commission that China refuses to pay the July installment of the indemnity except at the April 1, 1901, rate of exchange for silver. All the powers except the United States demand that payment shall be on the present gold valuation of silver, which is about the lowest figure ever known, and if China does pay on this basis the indemnity will amount to millions more than originally calculated. The envoys of the European powers hope to force China to pay on their terms because she has only the United States to support her.

Nash Has Big Job.

Preparatory to the special session of the Legislature of Ohio, to be called to enact new laws for the government of the cities of the state, Governor Nash is endeavoring to perfect a measure which will meet with general approval and necessitate the General Assembly being in session but a few days.

Back Again in Harness.

The reports that William G. Park, of New York, would soon return to the steel business prove to be true. He has become identified with the Eastern Steel Company, an independent concern composed of New York capitalists.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

President Roosevelt placed the first layer of mortar upon the foundation of the new Grace Reformed church.

The Senate committee on the Philippines has decided not to visit the archipelago during the recess, as urged by Charles Francis Adams and others.

The President's proclamation of amnesty and civil government for the Philippine islands Thursday was made public.

The records at the Capitol show that every bill presented to President Roosevelt was signed by him before Congress adjourned.

Attorney General Knox will send to Paris his assistant, C. H. Russell, to investigate Panama canal title, and may follow himself.

Senator Bailey, Texas, assaulted Senator Beveridge, Indiana, after adjournment of executive session, Monday, but dragged away before much harm was done.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation announcing the postponement until April 30, 1904, of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis.

The navy department has received a telegram announcing the departure of the Topoka from Barcelona for La Guaiab, Venezuela, to rejoin the Cincinnati in her watch of affairs attending the revolutionary crisis in that public.

The defection of William S. Yeatman, formerly disbursing clerk for the war department, as far as known, amounts to \$18,000.

Frank E. Scates, the man who has been bothering Admiral Dewey with frequent warnings of "terrible danger," has been committed to the insane asylum.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Final Adjournment.

The first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourned finally at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The conference report on the Philippine civil government bill, which passed the House, was adopted by the Senate, and on the naval appropriation bill it was agreed that one of the new battleships shall be constructed in a government yard, and that all shall be so built if the secretary of the navy is satisfied that the contractors have combined to deprive the government of open and unrestricted competition in the bids.

In the House Tuesday after the bills had been passed to appropriate \$50,000 each for status of Baron Steuben and Count Pulaski in Washington. Mr. Dalzell made the report from the special committee denying the story of bribery in the purchase of the Danish West Indies. Adjourned finally.

HELD UP FAST TRAIN.

Robbers Secure Valuables From Express Car When Near Joliet.

Three men held up an express train on the Rock Island railroad near Joliet, Ill., and secured some valuables from the express car. Charles Nessler, who is believed to have been forced to take part in the robbery, was arrested. Nessler, who is about 22 years old, says he went to visit a cousin at Niles Center, and being out of money was heading his way back home. Shortly after he got on the train the robbers appeared and ordered him at the point of a revolver to tell the engineer to stop the train. The engineer took the matter as a joke at first, but obeyed when the robbers ordered him to stop. The robbers took the crew back with them and made a demand and Express Messenger Kane, who hesitated and was shot in the groin. The men were unable to open the big safe, but secured what was in the small safe and departed. The passengers were not molested.

TIN WAGES STILL STAND.

The Present Scale Remains in Force Until April, 1903.

The conference committee of the tin plate workers held two consultations in New York Wednesday with officials of the American Tin Plate Company. President Shaffer said: "The wage scale agreed on last April will run until April, 1903. We settled nearly all the footnotes, as the general conditions are called. The rest have been referred to the local lodges. The footnotes do not affect the general situation. There cannot be any trouble until the wage scale expires."

ATTEMPTS TO KIDNAP A GIRL.

Unknown Man Raises Window and Lifts Child From Her Bed.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Vincennes, Ind., to kidnap Ethel, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Paris. A man, whose description cannot be given, raised the window at the side of the child's bed and lifted her out. She screamed, and the would-be kidnaper dropped her and ran. There is no clew to his identity.

Gets Havana Franchise.

Park & Hamilton, of Youngstown, O., have notice from Cuba announcing that franchises have been granted to construct and operate electric street railway lines throughout Havana. The concessions are said to be worth \$25,000,000 and include all the franchises in Havana.

Check to Counterfeiting.

The annual report of Chief Wilkie, of the Treasury secret service, shows that there were 573 arrests during the year, of which 418 were of counterfeiters, with Italians next in number and 63 per cent of the persons arrested were convicted. Only one dangerous counterfeit note a \$5 silver certificate, was put into circulation.

Chief Mourners Tar and Feathered.

The funeral of Mrs. John Selbert, of Mount Morris, Ill., was delayed until the mourners could adjourn to a cornfield and administer a coat of tar and feathers to the husband and sister of the dead woman. Then the funeral proceeded, but the two who were to have been chief mourners were absent.

War College Board.

Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has issued a general order announcing the following officers as members of the war college board: Maj.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter, Tasker H. Bliss, Maj. Henry A. Greene, United States infantry assistant adjutant-general, and Maj. William D. Beavh, Tenth United States cavalry.

Amnesty Terms Fully Agreed On.

The terms of the general amnesty proclamation to the Philippines have been definitely agreed on, and have met the approval of Acting Governor Luke Wright of the Philippines. The proclamation will be made public simultaneously in the Philippines and in this country.

Freight Handlers' Strike Delayed.

The threatened strike of 10,000 freight handlers at Chicago did not occur, their demands having been met in the hands of the Federation of Labor. Machinists and boiler makers on every railroad entering Chicago have begun strikes for higher wages, but are not yet serious.

Paying Teller Got \$80,000.

Alexander A. Robertson, paying teller of the Wells Fargo bank, returned to Salt Lake, Utah, and surrendered to the police. The bank's shortage is estimated at \$80,000.

Shot for Breaking Promise.

Anna Hildebrand, a young and pretty professional nurse, surrendered herself to the police at Orange, N. J., after shooting James Bernard McCallam, who she says, had refused to keep his promise to marry her. McCallam is not expected to live.

ONE HOUR FIRE DESTROYS MILLIONS

TONS OF MEAT BURNED.

Big Building in Chicago Stockyards Consumed by Flames—Baffled Efforts of Firemen.

By a fire, which broke out in their plant at the stockyards at Chicago Saturday, Swift & Co. suffered a loss which is estimated at \$1,000,000. The fire was confined to one building standing at the intersection of Packers avenue and Broadway. This structure was four stories high, built of brick, and was 300 feet square. The first floor was occupied by the wholesale meat market of the company, the second by the shipping department and the third and fourth by the general offices of the company. The latter are said to have been the largest single offices in the United States, more than 800 employes working on one of the floors in a single room. The cause of the fire is not known. It was discovered near the engine room, and spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything in the structure. The first arrival of the fire department were unable to check the fire, and repeated calls were sent in for assistance, but all the engines that the department could gather were not able to prevent the entire destruction of the building. Within an hour after the fire was discovered the building was ruined, although it continued to blaze for a long time. The burned building adjoins portions of the plant of Armour & Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby, and for a time the fire department had a desperate fight to keep these buildings from the flames. All the books and office records of Swift & Co. were in the burned building, but they are thought to be safe, as they were in fireproof vaults. There were 3,925 boxes in the building, and great quantities of green hides and tallow. The general supplies of the company were stored in the meat market and in the cellars, and everything in and about the building was destroyed.

THINK IT NOAH'S ARK.

Indians Find Petrified Ship—Great Chest They Cannot Open.

W. A. Reid, secretary of the Skagway Y. M. C. A., has returned to Tacoma, Wash., from the interior of Alaska, where he talked with Indians whose statements he believes fully confirm previous reports that the Indians of Lower Yukon have discovered an immense petrified ship on Porcupine river, near the Arctic circle, north of Rampart, Alaska. The Indians traced its dimensions on the ground, indicating a length of 1,200 feet. They stated that everything connected with the boat was petrified. Among the things inside of it was a large safe or chest. The chest was hollow and could not be broken. The Indians finally became convinced that the whole contrivance was something connected with the Holy Spirit, so they left it. Indians familiar with the Bible are convinced that the ship is none other than Noah's ark.

GENERAL MILES SPEAKS.

Commander-in-Chief Was the Guest of Honor at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia officially celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in this city by holding exercises in Independence square. The celebration was of unusual interest because of the presence of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, who delivered the oration. After the address he held a reception, which lasted about a half hour. Later in the day the general was entertained by a committee of city citizens at luncheon, and was also an interested spectator of the regatta on the Schuylkill river.

Charged to Chinaman.

The police at Buffalo, N. Y., arrested Hung-Wing, a Chinese laundryman, for the murder of little Marion Murphy on the night of June 17. Wing's laundry is just around the corner from the Murphy home, and though it was within a few feet of the laundry that Marion was last seen, not until recently was police suspicion directed to Wing. The child's clothing was found in the cellar.

31 KILLED; 2,649 INJURED.

Casualty List for Fourth of July Compiled From 160 Cities.

From reports received from all over the country, a revised list of the casualties of the Fourth of July celebration this year has been prepared. The list gives figures of the dead, injured and fire losses in 160 cities and towns in the United States, including Pittsburgh. The total number of the dead was 31 and the injured 2,649. The total fire losses were \$250,155. Of the causes contributing to death and injury the following were the most important: Fireworks, 731; skyrockets, 101; cannons, 368; firearms, 448; gunpowder, 546; toy pistols, 422; runaways, 29.

Strikers Accused of Arson.

The Canadian Northern station at St. Jean, Manitoba, burned with a large quantity of freight. Superintendent Hanna blames the strikers for setting the fire and has offered \$2,000 reward for evidence. The strike leaders are equally indignant and offer \$50 reward. The building was valued at \$22,500.

Strike Settlement Looked For.

Strike Stevens, of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, held a conference at Handley, W. Va., with the coal operators. It is understood the advice he gave was much the same as that given to the operators at Charleston. The feeling is strong that the end of the strike is near.

Gives \$4,000,000.

John M. Burke has given \$4,000,000 to the city of New York, practically without reserve, to found a home for convalescents in or near Manhattan.

ANGUINALDO FREE.

Fears Revenge of Luna's Friends—Afraid to Visit the Acting Governor Except at Night.

As a result of the proclamation of amnesty July 4, the guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house, where Aguinaldo lived in Manila, Philippine Islands, and Lieut. Johnson, Aguinaldo's custodian, took the Filipino on his release to see Gen. Chaffee. It was the first meeting between the American general and the leader of the Filipino insurrection. Lieut. William E. McKinley, of the Ninth cavalry, acted as interpreter. Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and Gen. Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had no such complaint to make. He told Gen. Chaffee he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Viejo, in Cavite province, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out, and to make a social call upon Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen. The former Filipino leader then asked Gen. Chaffee to prevent the courts from requiring him to testify in civil suits. Gen. Chaffee replied that he had no authority to grant this request, and advised Aguinaldo to make a social call upon Acting Civil Governor Wright. This Aguinaldo said he would do, but that he would go at night, as he was timid about appearing on the streets in daylight. The release of the former Filipino leader has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by friends of Luna and his other enemies. Luna was a Filipino leader whom Aguinaldo caused to be killed in 1899.

INDIANS THREATEN WAR.

Cattlemen Alleged to Have Violated the Law.

Grave trouble between cattlemen and Indians in the Choctaw nation is feared, because of the killing of nearly 400 cattle, supposedly by the Indians. The trouble arises from the violation by cattlemen of the law providing that non-citizens of the nation shall have no more than 10 head of cattle each. It is asserted that the cattle owners have violated the law and that this has aroused the hostility of the Indians.

PLAY BALL IN SNOW.

People Wore Overcoats, Players Two Sweaters, and Umpire Muffer.

The novelty of a baseball game in a snow storm in July was furnished in Leadville, Col., Sunday. The weather has been very cold, and during the greater part of the game it was snowing. People in the grand stand wore overcoats and furs. The players each wore two sweaters, while the umpire wore an overcoat and a muffler.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Herman Kolch and John Lenketus were drowned by falling from the steamer Tashmoo at Detroit.

The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress reach nearly a billion dollars.

The largest crowd of the year witnessed the bicycle races at the Vailsburg track in New York July 4, fully 2,000 people being present.

More than 12,000 miners at Birmingham struck for an eight-hour day, a two-weeks' payday and 60 cents per ton.

A steel rail authority points out the fallacy of the idea frequently expressed that present prosperity is only transient.

Ellis B. Byllesby, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a fourth assistant examiner in the patent office at \$1,250 per annum.

Sheriff A. J. Bullard and Under Sheriff Coburn, of Roger Mills county, Oklahoma, were killed in a battle with horse thieves.

Senator Foraker, who was threatened with peritonitis, was able to attend the Senate during its closing hours.

Comrades of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, celebrated the Fourth in an annual reunion at Warren, O.

Fallbrook, a St. Louis aeronaut, was killed by a fall from a balloon at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

On an electric railroad near Gloversville, N. Y., a collision occurred between two cars crowded with passengers by which 15 persons were killed and 29 injured.

In a wreck of a westbound Texas & Pacific passenger train, near New Orleans, caused by a horse, Engineer J. Engle and Fireman George Dealer were killed.

The cruiser Brooklyn sailed from Annapolis for England with the remains of Lord Pauncefoot, late British ambassador at Washington.

Snow fell for 24 hours at Evanston, Wyo., July 4, and in the mountains lay on the ground to a depth of three to six inches. The mercury fell to freezing point.

The keel of the battleship Nebraska was laid in Moran & Co.'s shipyards at Seattle. Governor Savage, of Nebraska, and Governor Henry McBride, of Washington, drove the first rivet.

With the expiration of the government's fiscal year, at midnight Monday the "war tax" that has been levied on hundreds of articles by means of stamps, was wiped out.

Relief is still being extended to 439,000 people in India, but there is a prospect of better crops in the famine districts.

City council of Cleveland, O., adopted a resolution to investigate the recent official acts of its members, growing out of bribery charges.

The United States Steel Corporation declared its regular dividends and issued the best statement of earnings in its history.

President Roosevelt arrived safely at Oyster Bay, where he will remain most of the summer.

AUDITORS BY HUNDRED THOUSANDS

ROOSEVELT MAKES HISTORY.

The President in Fourth of July Address at Pittsburgh Freely Discussed Various Topics.

Two declarations of independence were heard on the Fourth of July at Schenley park, Pittsburgh. One thought, the life-action of Revolutionary patriots, was read. The other, the principle promulgated by William McKinley, and taken up by Theodore Roosevelt and borne in triumph by a victorious army, was sounded in vigorous language by the President himself.

Roosevelt made history, and the vast audience of 250,000 people heard and applauded. It was an echo of Bunker Hill. He said in part: "The great deeds of those that have gone before us must ever serve, not as a reason for inaction on our part, but as the keenest of spurs to drive us forward on the path of national greatness and justice. We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather, we have had, as every generation must have, many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks being done as it has been, has signaled our entry into a larger world. And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration of establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due to our fellow Americans who wear the uniform of the United States, for all that they have done in the tropic islands during the past four years. We said Cuba should become a free republic, and we have kept our word. To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the islands. We began to provide for the payment of the Cuban troops who had fought against the misrule of their oppressors; we instituted a public school system, modeled upon that which has been so potent a factor in our own national progress. And then, when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone we turned over the government to them, and now the beautiful Queen of the Antilles has started on her course as a free republic among the nations of the earth. Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must in the larger sense be a part of the general political system in international affairs, of which this Republic stands as the head. She has assented to that view, and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations. I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be just as sure as fate. And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country—the country of the Mohammedan tribes—but in the Philippines among the Philippines, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. Speaking broadly and generally, peace has come to our army has received its reward. The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, have fallen, so that when victory came they might turn over the Government to the civil authorities. Victory came. To-day the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated, and at the same time our generals have been notified that the civil government is supreme in the islands. Does not that speak well, oh, my brethren, for our army, for our troops, that the troops of these people should war hoping for a triumph which is to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities."

Prosperous Kansas.

Kansas has passed an entire year without a bank failure within its limits. There are 579 banks in the state, of which 413 are state banks and 124 National banks, and 42 private banks.

TO NEGOTIATE FOR TREATY.

Colombia to Cede Rights to United States for Panama Canal.

The negotiations for the treaty between the United States and Colombia, by which we will acquire the right to build the Panama canal, will begin in about one week. Minister Concha, of Colombia, having conferred with Secretary Hay on the preliminaries of the negotiations. Minister Concha has full authority to proceed with the treaty. The amount to be paid Colombia for a relinquishment of exclusive rights to the United States will be \$7,000,000 in gold, payable on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and in addition Colombia is to receive an annuity at the end of 14 years, to be determined by mutual agreement at that time.

Money Tempted Boy to Shoot.

Frederick Crowell was shot four times at Atlantic City by William J. English, a lad from Philadelphia. Crowell is in the hospital and the boy is under arrest. It developed at the hearing that English, witnessing the receipt by Crowell of \$40, lured him to a lonely place on the meadows and began shooting him.

NEW LAKE VESSEL.

Will Have Four Decks—Accommodate 3,500 People.

General Manager W. C. McMillan, of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, after a conference with Frank E. Kirby, of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company, has announced that the first new boat for the D. & C. will have four decks, with the crew quarters on the upper deck. There will be sleeping accommodations for 1,000 people, and the boat will carry 3,500 people and 900 tons of freight.

OPERATORS VERY RETICENT.

President Mitchell Confers With Labor Leaders—Fight Inaugurated Against Coal and Iron Police Act.

President Mitchell, of the Miners' union, left Wilkesbarre Monday for New York. Only two or three persons around strike headquarters knew of his departure. As he did not announce that he was going to New York, there was an element of mystery about his journey. It was learned that he went to the metropolis for the purpose of meeting leaders of other labor organizations. The purpose of the meeting was not definitely known, but it will have a direct bearing on the question of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor assisting the Miners' union financially. Some of these organizations, through their national officers, have expressed their willingness to help the mine workers. Mr. Mitchell while in New York may meet the officials of the railroad union or other organizations that can assist his people by other than financial means. July 7th opened, the third month of the great strike. There have been many rumors and opinions published that certain coal companies would attempt to start up one or more collieries. The officials of the big companies who are willing to talk deny all knowledge of any attempt to start work. They say, however, that the growing number of men applying for work is growing larger each week. Many of them are given employment and the names of the others are placed on the waiting list. The number of miners among the applicants who are applying for work is very small, and so long as the miners themselves refrain from going to the colliers no coal can be mined. Of the 147,000 men and boys employed about the mines, approximately 36,000 are miners. Under the laws of the state no company can employ a man to cut coal unless he has miners' certificates showing that he has had two years' experience in the anthracite mines. These certificates are awarded by examining boards composed of miners appointed by the county courts. Therefore, if 100,000 men and boys were willing to return they could not lawfully operate collieries unless the striking miners also went to work. The labor leaders are unanimous in the belief that the strike will still be on September 1 if the operators make no concessions, and the company officials say that the price of coal during the remainder of this year will not go below present figures, but on the other hand, may go higher.

CABLE FLASHES.

Troops and rioters have been fighting fiercely at the town of Rostov, Southern Russia. The leaders proclaimed themselves agents of the czar and preached the destruction of all machinery which reduced the number of laborers and brought masses to starvation. A mob, inflamed with his idea, declared for war on the factories and had wrecked many establishments when the troops were called out.

The situation at Fort de France.

Island of Martinique, with regard to the volcanic disturbances has become more reassuring. There are still slight intermittent eruptions from Mount Pelee.

The minister of foreign affairs for Spain, the Duke of Almodovar, has been authorized to sign an treaty of commerce with the United States.

Emperor William's yacht Meteor was beaten for the fourth time by the British schooner Cicely in the long run from Kiel. The Clara was second and the Meteor third.

The Colonial troops, which are to be reviewed, have been invited to remain in England for the present. This is taken as an indication that the officials are contemplating the possibility of the coronation of King Edward taking place earlier than hitherto anticipated.

Governor Wright, of the Philippines in response to the war department's inquiry concerning the four school teachers reported captured by Filipinos in Cebu, says: "Have killed and captured several of the gang. Latter claim school teachers still alive as late as June 26. The names of the teachers are Clyde France, Ernst Heger, Louis A. Thomas and John E. Wells."

The Emperor William of Germany started on his voyage to Norway on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The Federal government of Australia has decided to become a party to the Brussels sugar convention.

A committee of workmen who were dismissed from the State arms factory at St. Etienne, France, has published a manifesto demanding the return of some money which they contributed while employed at the factory for pensions, and declaring in the event of their demand being refused the men will march on Paris.

The colonial office reports that only 36 Boer families have emigrated to German Southwest Africa since the beginning of the war, and of these many won't stay because of the prevailing red tape methods that perpetuate German colonial possessions as howling wildernesses.