

ARE THE BRITISH IN A NATIVE TRAP?

Serious Letter From an Officer Connected With the Somaliland Expedition.

Camels Nearly All Killed or Captured and There Was No Water in Sight.

The Mad Mullah Likely to Make a Killing Unless Reinforcements Arrive.

Singha, India, Oct. 21.—The second Bombay grenadiers, stationed at Mhow (Central India) have been ordered to Somaliland. Other troops will probably follow.

London, Oct. 21.—A letter from an officer belonging to the Somaliland expedition shows that the British force is even in a more precarious position than has been indicated in the official dispatches. The writer says:

"No one will appreciate this business until it is too late. We are in a regular trap and how we are going to get out we do not know. We have had stiff fights and have lost many men. The worst is that our blacks are funking and our camels have nearly all been killed or captured. We have next to no water and we are miles from any wells. We have no supplies and nearly no ammunition. They have captured two of our Maxims. I do not suppose they care at home what happens to us. It is a brutal shame to send us blind into an ambush like this. I hear fresh troops are coming up and only hope they will come from India.

The writer refers incidentally to some break fighting which he apparently presumes was already known here and adds: "Thirty-three of us escaped. By Jove, that was a pretty affair. We whites stood put—but—oh, well, we have too many blacks."

The Recent Defeat. The papers of yesterday had accounts of the serious defeat of the British force sent into Somaliland, in east Africa, to punish the Mad Mullah. In a fight on Oct. 5 with the natives further north, fifty natives were killed and a hundred wounded. The expedition was then retreating.

The expedition lost a large part of its transport and supplies, and many of its camels were killed. The British forces were made up entirely of natives, with English officers.

British Forces Retreating. Colonel Swayne is much hampered owing to the necessity of transporting the wounded and who are retiring on Bohotle. He asks that 800 more reliable troops be dispatched from Berbera forthwith.

Since the beginning of Colonel Swayne's second campaign against the Mullah last May, little has been heard of the expedition. The present dispatches seem to show that he was retreating from the Italian frontier northward to Burao, the Mullah attacked him at Drego. Last December the Mullah was reported to have about 15,000 men, mostly mounted, a large percentage of whom were armed with rifles; it is possible that he now commands about 15,000 men. With this large force harassing him Colonel Swayne had to retreat to Bohotle, 150 miles, and probably still 100 miles further to Burao, the principal British frontier post. This march must be made under a scorching sun and over an arid and roadless desert, even if the retreat is successful. The gravest anxiety will be felt until further news is received. The entire expedition will have to be repeated on a much larger scale. Colonel Swayne is accompanied by over twenty white officers and has with him some Maxim guns and some seven-pounders.

Whole Country May Blaze. The Mullah's success will set the whole Ogaden and Dolbahanta country aflame. Trade returns at Berbera and Bulhar have shown an enormous decrease since the operations of the Mullah cut off access to the rich markets of Ogaden and Dolbahanta.

It was announced by Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary, in parliament last summer that the Italians were co-operating with Colonel Swayne; but, as the dispatch made public does not mention Italian help, it is supposed that some local difficulty was found in arranging for the co-operation.

Story of the Mad Mullah. The Mad Mullah is the son of a Somali shepherd. He has made the pilgrimage to Mecca and is said to be about 22 years old. While credited with the ambition and cruelty common to all African religious adventurers he has made his followers believe that he is a prophet, a mahdi (one led of God), born to lead all of Allah's hosts against his enemies, and that no matter how powerful the guns of the foe, no matter how clever their brains, if it is Allah's will for his enemies to conquer, conquer they will, and western

HERE'S THE FIRST FORESTRY AREA

It Embraces 125,000 Acres Just to the West of Lake Winnibigashish.

The Forestry Bureau Slowly Working Out the Details of the Morris Act.

Along the Southern Area of the Forestry Tract Is a Natural Firewall of Marsh and Lake.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Details for the segregation of forestry lands of the Chippewa reservations under the terms of the Morris act are being slowly worked out between the forestry bureau of the agricultural department and the interior department.

Special agents of the forestry bureau who have been in Minnesota, looking over certain lands heretofore classified "timber lands" have practically decided that the first place in which a forestry tract will be made is the Winnibigashish reservation just to the west of Lake Winnibigashish.

The British Reverse. London, Oct. 21.—Abdulla Ashur, the fanatical leader of Mohammedanism who is known as the mad mullah, is giving the British war office great concern. It is feared, as a result of official reports of fighting in Somaliland, that the mad mullah's big army of followers has proved too powerful for the English force sent against him.

Colonel Swayne reports that the Somali levies in his army have been shaken and he calls for 600 "reliable troops."

News of the reverse in Somaliland reached the foreign office in cables from the British vice consul at Berbera.

MAD MULLAH IS ANGRY. He Has 30,000 or So Men With Which to Withstand England.

London, Oct. 21.—Alfred Pease, M. P., another traveler who has been in Somaliland, says that it is now necessary to conquer the whole country, as the Mullah is certain to be reinforced by all the petty sultans. The natives will make even the ports on the coast untenable unless the country is effectively occupied. The situation is regarded as very serious. Troops are being sent from India.

It is believed that the Mad Mullah now has between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Colonel Swayne's reinforcements number about 4,000.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The Journal Des Debats declares that Great Britain's object in sending the expedition against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland was to pave the way for the subsequent conquest of Abyssinia.

The paper says that England now discovered that she has a long and costly undertaking on her hands.

Foreign Office Responsible. London, Oct. 21.—Military men hold the foreign office responsible for the disaster to Colonel Swayne's forces. For economy's sake, they say, the department accepted raw levies of Somalis as trained, disciplined soldiers, while Colonel Swayne's urgent council to establish a permanent military post at Curao was not followed.

Lord Cranborne's statement in the house of commons has created an uneasy feeling, and further news is eagerly awaited. There is no question that Colonel Swayne's force is now in a most perilous position. The Mullah will receive large accessions of fighting strength from the tribes which previously remained passive.

MOVING ON CARACAS. Venezuelan Revolutionists Are Not Aware of Their Defeat.

Williamstadt, Island of Curacao, Oct. 21.—Troops belonging to the revolutionary army reappeared in strong force Saturday night in Caracas, a few hours from Curacao. The government of that republic sent troops from La Victoria to impede the advance of the revolutionists upon Caracas.

MURDERED FOR NOTHING. Patridge, Ky., Oct. 21.—Dr. Ed Foyntz died today from the effects of the street dust last night with John C. Siler, who was seriously wounded by three shots. Both had been close friends until they quarreled last week over Dr. Foyntz's change of quarters.

STRONG OPPOSITION MET. The Turks Are Having No End of Trouble in the Kresna Valley.

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—The Turkish forces are encountering strong opposition in their operations in the Kresna valley. A large Bulgarian band in entrenched positions has stubbornly opposed the further advance of the troops. According to official information the Turks have surrounded the Bulgarian strongholds and the surrender of the revolutionists of their dispersal is expected daily.

Arnautes Are Out. St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the Novos Vremya from Constantinople says the Arnautes are organizing in several districts of Macedonia and confirm the report that there has been much bloodshed along the Kara Su river where several hundred men have been killed or wounded.

RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH. Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Shortly after 10 o'clock today the No. 1 local on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway from Lima to Cincinnati ran into an open switch south of Elmwood and seven persons were injured, none seriously. The engine and baggage car were only slightly damaged. The smoker wrecked and the ladies coach and baggage car damaged. The driver, wife of the conductor, had a leg broken.

THEORY OF THE NOR. SECURITIES

Pres. Hill Says It Was Designed to Prevent Disastrous Raids on Stock.

Harriman Is a Heavy Holder and Could Buy More "at a Fair Price."

The Matter of Rates and Reductions Is Gone Into at Great Length.

In his examination in the government anti-trust case today at St. Paul, James J. Hill went into the philosophy of the institution known as the "holding company." In this instance the Northern Securities. The theory of this company was that it would prevent disastrous raids on the stock. It was something of a surprise when Mr. Hill stated that Harriman was probably the largest individual holder of Northern Securities stock.

"He might double his holdings," said Mr. Hill, adding naively, "but he would have to pay a fair price for it."

Solicitor General Richards resumed the cross-examination of President Hill when the morning session opened, asking in re-

THE GOLD STANDARD

The Philippine Commission Would Establish It in the Archipelago.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Philippine commission is disgusted with the course of the civil government act passed at the last session of congress, and will not try to carry them into effect. The sections are not mandatory and the commission may do as it pleases. It was intended to have the mint at San Francisco coin a lot of halves, quarters and smaller coins, with a distinctive Philippine design, to crowd out the Mexican silver. But in the hurry of legislation the senate and house made a mix-up of the matter, and the result was something impracticable to carry into effect. The commission will ask the president to take cognizance of the matter in his next message, in the hope that congress will enact something that will be satisfactory. It is said the commission has changed its mind somewhat, and instead of desiring a silver dollar worth 50 cents in gold, it now looks toward the establishment of the gold standard in the archipelago.

Rates Taken Up. The next line of questions pertained to rates and joint rates and went into considerably in detail. Mr. Hill insisted in answer to one of the questions that certain suggested rates could not be considered and so far as he knew were never considered because they were unlawful.

In answer to questions by W. A. Day, attorney for the interstate commerce commission, Mr. Hill said the Great Northern railway owned no line of its own, but was operating under lease. The composition and extent of these various lines was gone into at some length and also the forms of lease by which the Great Northern controls the lines of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and other lines. The total mileage operated is between 5,500 and 8,000. The lumber rate from the coast to St. Paul and Duluth was again taken up and Mr. Hill said: "The reduction of rates since the acquisition of the Burlington was not an unusual thing. There had been frequent reduction of rates on the Great Northern. He spoke positively in regard to the reduction of rates."

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Strike Is Ended Amid Loud Cheers

The Miners' Convention Votes to Go Back to Work Thursday Morning, October 23.

A Telegram From President Roosevelt Announces That He Will Call a Meeting of the Commission at Once—Mr. Mitchell Thinks That the Findings of That Body May Be Announced Within a Month—Great Joy at Wilkesbarre.

THE CONVENTION'S VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS

BEFORE THE CLOSE CAME, EVERYBODY HAD TALKED HIMSELF OUT AND SONGS WERE SUNG, WHILE WAITING FOR THE REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—THERE WAS NO BITTERNESS AMONG THE MINERS OVER THE RESULT.

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt has summoned the strike arbitration commission to meet here Friday at 10 a. m.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—By a unanimous viva voce vote the convention of the United Mine Workers accepted President Roosevelt's arbitration plan shortly before noon today. Great cheers greeted the announcement of the result.

The resolution as adopted carries with it a declaration that the strike is off and provides for an immediate resumption of work in the coal mines throughout the anthracite region.

President Mitchell told the convention that President Roosevelt had informed him that he would call a meeting of the arbitration commission immediately after the convention's acceptance of his proposal and Mr. Mitchell gave it as his opinion to the delegates that the findings of the arbitration commission would be announced within a month.

The end of the convention and of the great strike which has lasted five months came suddenly. President Mitchell, after the convention had given itself over to heated debate for an hour and a half, arose and calmly told the delegates that it must be apparent to all of them that there was no doubt whatever that the president's proposal would be adopted. There had been a "renewal of the serious opposition of the steam men and heated words had passed between delegates. Explanations of the president's proposal had been made in four foreign languages. There seemed to be more opposition than ever to settlement, when suddenly there was a break in the clouds when a motion was put by a delegate down in front near the presiding officer. In a clear voice the strike leader called for a vote on the all-important question and instantly there was a roar of assent.

The next instant messengers were flying from the convention to give the news to the world through the newspapers. Hundreds of miners who were not delegates filled the sidewalks and streets near the entrance to the Nesbitt theater, where the convention had met, and the news quickly spread among the men and the faces of men who had suffered hardships since last May became brighter.

After the strike had been declared off there was some routine business, including the usual vote of thanks and then shortly before 7 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

The resolution to resume at once means that the summer will go to work tomorrow and that the mining of coal will be started at 7 a. m. Thursday.

THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS. What the Miners' Convention Did at its Last Session.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—With the prospect that President Roosevelt's proposal to arbitrate would be accepted by a good majority, the convention of United Mine Workers resumed its work today in the Nesbitt theater. While a final vote of the delegates on the motion before them at adjournment yesterday—the acceptance of the settlement proposal embodied in President Mitchell's speech—may possibly be reached early in the afternoon, it is believed that the delegates of the steam men, who are opposing any resumption of work unless they get their places back at once with the rest of the strikers, have not had their full say, and may delay the final vote. Nor have the leaders, except Mr. Mitchell, spoken to any extent. For this reason the entire first session to-day may be devoted to speeches, in which case the final polling of the delegates will proceed during the latter part of the afternoon.

A formal announcement to the public, prepared last night by the resolutions committee, which included Mr. Mitchell and other high officers of the mine workers, awaits the result of the voting on the matter in his next message, in the hope that congress will enact something that will be satisfactory. It is said the commission has changed its mind somewhat, and instead of desiring a silver dollar worth 50 cents in gold, it now looks toward the establishment of the gold standard in the archipelago.

S. DAKOTA BANK LOOTED. C. H. Lien's Banking House at Summit on the H. & D. Robbed by Cracksmen of \$6,000.

Special to The Journal. Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 21.—News has just been received that C. H. Lien's private bank at Summit, S. D., was robbed of \$6,000 last night. The burglars entered the bank by the front door and blew open the safe with two charges of nitroglycerin. They escaped, leaving no trace. The robbery was not discovered till today. A man sleeping in a store in the vicinity heard two explosions at 2 o'clock, but did not get up, thinking somebody was shooting stray dogs.

It is said the bank officers will lose nothing, as they were insured against robbery. Summit is a town of about 350 people in Roberts county, some fifteen miles from Willmot. It is the H. & D. division of the Milwaukee road. Detectives are at work on the case.

MARK TWAIN CALLS FOR FUEL. Washington, Oct. 21.—The following letter was received at the treasury department this morning:

"New York City, Oct. 21.—The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Prices for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached the altitude which puts them out of reach of literary persons in straitened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:

"Forty-five tons best Old Dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent 1894 preferred;

"Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking;

"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 cent postal currency, vintage of 1888, eligible for kindlings.

"Please deliver with all convenient dispatch at my house in Riversdale at lowest rates for spot cash and send bill to Your obliging servant,

Mark Twain.



OUT AGAIN. Poor Old John Bull Gets but Brief Comfort Between the Blasts from Africa.

and that this forestry area will embrace about 125,000 acres.

It is said that along the southern boundary of this proposed park there is a chain of lakes and marshes which form a natural fire boundary and the land is also desirable in other ways. The details of the segregation of this tract have not been finally decided upon, particularly as to the exact boundaries but it is believed they will be within a month.

As soon as they are disposed of and the secretary has set his official seal on the selection of the forestry bureau, most of the timber thereon will be sold under the direction of the secretary, certain tracts being withheld from sale in order to provide trees for reforesting the area which will be cut over. Selections of other tracts up to the limit of 225,000 acres prescribed in the Morris act will be taken up in their order and the timber placed on the market. It is all to be sold by sealed bids and in accordance with regulations heretofore prescribed for sales on school lands under advertisement. It will be sold next March.

W. W. Jermans.

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MAP OF SOMALILAND.