

MAD MULLAH MENACES ARMY

British Forces Are Lost in Somaliland and May Be Surrounded by Fanatics.

No News Has Come From General Manning or Colonel Cobbe for Three Weeks.

War Office Knows Nothing of Their Movements—Reinforcements Leave Aden.

London, June 19.—A British army is lost in Somaliland. For three weeks nothing has been heard from General Manning or Colonel Cobbe, both of whom are in command of large forces, and the gravest apprehensions are felt for their safety. It is not even known whether they have succeeded in joining forces, and intelligence of their movements is long overdue.

From Aden come disquieting reports that the British have been surrounded and are in danger of extermination by the followers of the Mad Mullah, if that disaster has not already overtaken them.

It is known that a force of 1,400 Abyssinians has gone to the British relief, but whether or not they arrived in time, or whether their assistance could avail against the fanatics, is a serious question.

The Mad Mullah's forces are well armed and past experience has shown that they are no mean antagonists. A few weeks ago they wiped out a British square, and that disaster was trivial compared to the one that is now feared.

War Office Knows Little. In the house of commons yesterday, Secretary Broderick was interrogated on the subject of the Somaliland operations, but could give little information.

Striking when he is least expected, eluding his pursuers with a swiftness that laughs at capture, never risking a battle unless the advantage is all on his side—these are the tactics of the Mad Mullah, the De Wa of the desert. In four years he has raised a force of 10,000 men, and tens of thousands.

The Mad Mullah's name is Hajj Muhammad Abdullah. A haji is one who has made the haj or pilgrimage to Mecca, a journey which the Mullah has taken many times. "Muhammad" is the name of the prophet, and Abdullah means "servant of God."

He is in the prime of life, tall and spare, and his face, with its African moulding, shows strength, ferocity and virility. He wears a small goatee. In spite of his low birth he has found it possible to rise on account of his power as an orator. Sincere in the belief that he is sent to earth by Allah, he has played upon the superstition of his followers until they look upon him as the earthly representative of the prophet.

He has worked what seemed to his followers to be miracles. One night a British warship off the Somali coast was playing her searchlight upon the land. As the Mullah's adherents beheld the gleam of the new star they appealed to their leader to explain the phenomenon.

The Mullah had seen searchlights in Aden. "It is the eye of Allah searching for me, the new Mahomet," he said. At this moment the weird rays flooded the camp of the raiders. The blacks fell on their faces, crying to the Mullah: "Thou art truly the Elect, the Chosen, the Master. We place ourselves entirely at the disposition of thy will."



Map of Somaliland, where General Manning and Colonel Cobbe, it is feared, are surrounded by the Mad Mullah's forces and in danger of extermination.

JURY REPORTS A DISAGREEMENT

Case Against Curtis Jett and Thomas as White Results in a Mistrial.

Intimidation Held Responsible for the Jury's Failure to Agree Upon a Verdict.

Judge Redwine Announces the Case Will Be Sent to Cynthiana for Retrial.

Jackson, Ky., June 19.—The jury in the Jett-White case reported to Judge Redwine at 9 o'clock this morning that it was impossible to agree upon a verdict and was discharged.

This result has been expected, as the country hereabouts, where the jurors reside, is completely terrorized. The evidence against Jett and White was conclusive and the failure of the jury to agree can be explained only under the theory of intimidation.

The burning of B. J. Ewen's hotel, recently, strongly affected the jurors, who fear for their lives, the safety of their families and the security of their property should a verdict of guilty be returned. The crime for which Jett and White were tried was the cold-blooded and unprovoked murder of J. B. Marcum, an attorney.

After the jury had been discharged, Judge Redwine announced that the case would be transferred to Cynthiana for retrial. Here, it is hoped, justice can be secured.

Demonstration Suppressed. The scene after the announcement was in no way exciting. Some started to clap hands but were stopped by the court. The guards took immediate possession of the prisoners and they were closely guarded.

Major Allen has the situation well in hand. Attorney Byrd, after a consultation, at 10 o'clock made a motion for a change of venue. Judge Redwine refused to grant the motion, but of his own accord changed the venue to Cynthiana, Harrison county, at the next term of court. Cynthiana is not in Judge Redwine's district.

Later the jury again reported it was unable to agree and was discharged. The dominant faction evidently expected acquittal this morning but there was at least one juror who would not so report.

Ewen Will Hide. Lexington, June 19.—Captain Ewen, on hearing what the judge had done, said he intended to remain here till Monday night and address the mass meeting. Then he will leave for parts unknown or apply for board at the Lexington jail where he is being held.

Colonel Roger Williams, in command of the state troops at Jackson, is of the opinion that it will do good to keep state troops at Jackson longer to protect lives or property. It has been demonstrated pretty well that the militia, no matter how vigilant, cannot prevent assassinations or arson, under existing conditions.

Tom Baker, while in camp with troops, was shot from the sheriff's house at Manchester and the assassin escaped before the troops could surround the building. "The soldiers could not protect him unless we kept him covered up. He stood out in front of his house against our warning and was shot. We had watched Ewen's house at Jackson constantly, even when he was in hiding up the Lexington & Eastern railroad. He thought it best to withdraw and come to Manchester.

When the feudists desire to burn or kill in Jackson, all the troops in the state cannot prevent it. We, of course, can possibly deter it in a manner by taking away to a degree the protection afforded assassins and incendiaries."

The president indorses the investigation of the Tulloch charges, of course, for this was necessary in order that he might approach present conditions intelligently; but he regrets that it was necessary to make the result of that investigation public. Nothing has been gained by it.

Why Account Was Passed. It was learned also that at the time

SENSATIONS TO BE CUT OUT

President Roosevelt Has Adopted a New Policy Respecting the Postoffice Scandal.

The Work of Postmaster General Payne Is Strongly Indorsed by the Executive.

Abner McKinley Is Questioned, but There Is Nothing to Involve Him.

Washington, June 19.—President Roosevelt has decided there is to be no more publicity regarding the postoffice investigation of the sort which has been made since the investigation was started. General Bristow is to continue his work and from time to time, as conditions may warrant, arrests will be made and dismissals ordered, but the sensational features of the investigation are to be eliminated so far as possible.

It is if there is to be further probing into the other postal employees were being paid in the same way. At that time there were many claims for carrier pay for overtime pay pending, and certain employees were designated as special agents to investigate and they were allowed \$4 for expenses, payment being made from the department of justice funds.

In view of the decision of the supreme court ten years before and no new law having been passed, the accounting officer of the treasury department was forced to pass the account. There is a law on the statute books, however, prohibiting a government employee from drawing \$2,500 a year in one position and holding any other office.

Beavers' regular compensation at that time was \$2,500 a year, but this additional allowance was only for expenses in connection with the investigation and could not be for the same salary, and therefore it was passed.

This all began during the democratic administration and continued under the regime of Perry as first assistant postmaster general. When attention was called to this apparent overstepping of the law, the point being raised by a high accounting officer not Captain Castle, it stopped immediately.

—W. W. Jermaine.

THE CASH REGISTER DEAL. Federal Grand Jury Begins Investigation in Brooklyn. New York, June 19.—The federal grand jury in Brooklyn to-day commenced an inquiry into the sale of cash registers to the United States government for use in postoffices. Those subpoenaed were Postoffice Inspectors James Oldfield and Frank E. Little, Winfield Scott Strawn, a former agent for the Brandt Cash Register

concern; Edward J. Brandt and Robert Dent of the Brandt company.

Abner McKinley Questioned. Sensational reports from Pittsburgh that a detective had been sent to Somerset, Pa., on some mission to Abner McKinley in connection with postoffice scandal, says a Washington despatch to the Herald, would not be discussed by prominent officials engaged in the investigation. It was not denied, however, that an inspector from the postoffice department had been sent to Mr. McKinley to make inquiries for the purpose of obtaining testimony in the general investigation. While it was admitted that Mr. McKinley's name might be drawn into the investigation it was distinctly stated that up to the present time there had been no developments sufficient to send a detective or any other official from Washington to watch Mr. McKinley or summon him to testify before the grand jury.

Summary of Conditions. Briefly summarizing the crops of the country stand about as follows: Winter wheat—A big crop, possibly the largest ever raised, is almost secured. Harvest, Oklahoma, portions of Kansas and the Ohio valley and in Illinois, Indiana and other forward states. Over half the total crop is still in a delicate stage. Dry weather from now on to facilitate harvesting is the great desideratum.

Spring wheat—An average slightly under last year's crop, but the crop over the territory west of the Red river, and south of the Canadian line, where it is too dry. Other districts also report dry weather, but nothing very serious. The situation warrants attention but no apprehension as yet. Good rains within a week will bring full relief.

Bye—About an average area and condition. Some winter rye was hailed out early along the river farms in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but not enough to affect the result as a whole. Barley—An average promise or slightly better. The crop doing well in general and bad reports not numerous.

Flax—An average in the northwest now considered to be about 15 per cent under last year. A plant condition almost perfect. An excellent oat—Backward the country over, with much improvement recently, but a production equal to last year's big yield is now thought to be unlikely.

SPRING WHEAT IS THREATENED

The Dry Weather in North Dakota Causes Grain Men to Watch Crops Closely.

The Fall of Rain for First Half of June Much Below Average.

All eyes are on the crops. Interest in all the grain and milling centers is being directed countryward, and reports of cereal growth or deterioration are being scanned with great interest. Several unfavorable features have appeared within a short time. While the promise, considering the country as a whole, was in the beginning more favorable than ever before, things do not look so bright now. The "setback" is serious enough to lower the promise of the harvest. How serious this is must yet be determined.

The weather during the coming two weeks will mean everything, as crops in many localities are now on the danger line. The latest adverse development is dry weather in portions of the northwestern spring wheat area. No irreparable damage has been done, but rain must fall within a week or ten days if the northwest is to have a good wheat crop. For the first sixteen days of June the

rainfall at Williston, Bismarck, Huron, Moorhead, Minneapolis, Duluth, La Crosse and North Platte averages 35 inches. The average June precipitation at these eight points for fifteen years has been 3.95 inches. A fifteen year average for the first sixteen days of June would show 2.02 inches or a little more than half the total for the month, as the rainfall in the early part of June is usually heaviest. With 35 inches against 2.02, these eight points are therefore lacking 1.67 inches of the normal moisture to this time.

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The distinctly bad feature of the general crop situation. Great improvement has recently been made, much reseeding done and early damage largely repaired, but the crop over a large area is two weeks late and in the most backward districts is thirty days back of an ordinary year, as the clearing again.

North Dakota Situation. Grain men have heretofore hesitated to accept the reports from North Dakota as indicating anything serious, but are now carefully watching the districts around Fargo, Bismarck, Grand Forks and neighboring points.

Charles E. Lewis is covering the territory north of the complaints come from, and this morning wired his house from Grand forks as follows: There has been nothing more than a sprinkle in North Dakota during the past twenty-four hours, and up to 9 o'clock this morning, can hear of no good rain. It is partly cloudy now (10:30) and may rain, but west and south of here it looks like clearing again.

Grain Men Will Visit Fields. If no good rain falls to-day or to-night several local grain men will prepare to cover the district personally, and should Saturday be a dry day a greater number will likely go up over Sunday, so that next week should start with the local grain trade pretty well informed as to whether there is really any damage or whether the nervousness is premature. Meanwhile a good soaking rain such as the farmers are praying for would settle the question.

Waterloo, Iowa, June 19.—A passenger train on the Illinois Central Collied Head-on Near Raymond, Iowa. Both engineers and firemen were killed, a mail agent seriously injured and three passengers slightly hurt. It took four hours to clear the track of the wreckage. The dead are: J. H. GRIFFIN, engineer. F. H. STONEMAN, engineer. D. J. BRANTZ, fireman. J. B. MILLS, fireman. Mr. Groom, a postal clerk, was seriously injured and was brought to a hospital at Waterloo. The three passengers injured were able to continue their journey.

HARDEE, DESPERADO, TRAPPED AND SHOT

Fierce Battle in the Bad Lands Between Escaped Convicts and a Montana Sheriff's Posse.

Hill, One of the Pursuers, Dies of Wounds Inflicted by the Bandits—When the News Reached Glasgow, a Mob Quickly Gathered, Overpowered the Guard at the Jail and Hanged Brown, One of Hardee's Companions, Who Escaped With Him Several Days Ago, but Was Recaptured.

Special to The Journal. Glasgow, Mont., June 19.—William Hardee, the condemned murderer who, with three other prisoners, escaped from the city jail in this city two weeks ago after killing one guard and beating almost to death two others, was shot and killed Monday afternoon in the Bad Lands, seventy-five miles from this city after a desperate battle with the posse under Sheriff Cosner.

Charles R. Hill, one of the posse, reported to Cosner that he had killed Hardee in a short time. Fred McKinley, Hardee's outlaw companion, succeeded in escaping, but his capture is believed to be certain. When the news reached this city last night a mob was quickly formed. The guard at the jail was overpowered and Jack Brown, one of Hardee's companions, who was recaptured, was taken from his cell and hanged from a window in the county courthouse.

How Five Have Died. Five men are dead as the result of a quarrel originating among horse thieves and the end is not yet. This quarrel had its origin in a dispute over twenty-five cents loaned by William E. Hardee to his alleged partner in crime, Harry Searley.

In September, 1901, near the little town of Cubertson, Valley county, Hardee called upon Searley and peremptorily demanded the return of the money. After a wordy war Hardee left and Searley, turning shortly afterward, fired upon Searley, killing him instantly.

After a long chase, Hardee was caught, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the gallows. He appealed to the supreme court for a new trial, which however, the court declined to grant. On the day the court declined to grant him a new trial Hardee effected his escape from the Glasgow jail and only after a long chase was he recaptured. His recapture was due to the fact that he had become exhausted for lack of morphine, of which he is an inveterate user.

He was resented to be hanged June 6, and John Brown, an intimate friend of Hardee, was convicted of assisting Hardee to escape from jail and sentenced for six months.

On June 6, Hardee, Brown and two other inmates of the jail named McKinley and Hill, conspired to break the jail delivery, during which Jack Pierce, the death watch over Hardee, was killed and the particulars of which are still fresh in the public mind.

Desperados Fired First. Hardee was shot and killed by a posse that had been on his trail for ten days. The officers had trailed Hardee and McKinley up the Missouri river for a distance of sixty miles after the escape of the fugitives had crossed the river in a boat. The posse followed, caught the trail and went on for twelve miles.

arrived with the cash refused to hand it over until the status of the government was properly defined. The expenses of the deputation which has gone to Geneva were met with difficulty. The deputation had to be quartered on the streets to-day containing articles of a political crisis at Constantinople and the abdication of the sultan. The source of the reports is not given, but well informed circles discredit them, but they have created much excitement in Belgrade.

A Liberal Constitution. London, June 19.—The newspapers of Serbia, Slavonia, say that the new Serbian constitution will probably be the most liberal of any kingdom. Every offense of the law is punishable, and the state is recouped in a prohibitive clause. The most striking article provides that the new king cannot pardon any offenders. All motions of the king must be countersigned by the king's ministers. The constitution has been communicated to King Peter, who has approved them.

There is much speculation concerning the position of the king. The foreign diplomats hold that, according to the constitution the king must prosecute them. Colonel Misichits, one of the leading conspirators, says he does not care if he is countersigned, for he should be condemned, he would die in the service of his country. The other conspirators are not so indifferent, and if the king countersigns the constitution they will be troubled.

British Minister to Leave. London, June 19.—In the house of lords to-day, Foreign Minister Lansdowne announced that the British minister to Serbia had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time after the arrival of King Peter, and in the meantime to do nothing which could be construed as a recognition of the new government.

Lord Lansdowne expressed indignation at the crimes at Belgrade, and said he thought it was not desirable that Sir George Bonham, the British minister should be in that city when the new regime was inaugurated. The foreign minister added that no proposal had been received for concerted action towards Serbia by the powers, but the British government had no intention of maintaining ordinary relations with the persons concerned in the massacre. The government, he added, yielded to none in abhorrence of the deeds which had lately disgraced the capital of Serbia, and that feeling had not been diminished by later intelligence which reached the foreign office.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED. Russian Grants Certain Concessions to Her Jewish Subjects. New York News Special Service. Chicago, June 19.—American sentiment in favor of the persecuted Russian Jews has had its effect and news has been received here that the Czar Nicholas has modified the stern restrictions against the race and that Jews hereafter will be permitted to live in villages as well as in the ghettos of the large cities, where they have hitherto been confined, and will be allowed to live within fifty miles of the frontier. This action was taken after a deputation of fifty prominent Hebrews had visited the minister, where they set forth the pitiful condition of their compatriots.

Attention was called to the storm of protest in America and the sympathy of the civilized world expressed thru the press and thru mass meetings and relief funds.

THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

There Is No Money in the Treasury and No Way of Procuring Any.

Czar of Russia Resumes Diplomatic Relations With the Provisional Government.

Status of the Regicides Under the New King Excites Comment in Belgrade.

Belgrade, Serbia, June 19.—The following notification was gazetted to-day: "The Russian minister here has informed the minister of foreign affairs that he will enter into relations with the Serbian government to-day, as the czar has been pleased to recognize Prince Peter Karagevitch as king of Serbia."

A Foreign Minister Karavich officially visited the Russian legation to-day formal relations appear to have been already resumed.

The streets of Belgrade are beginning to wear a gay aspect. They are decorated with flags, and Venetian masts have been erected from the palace to the railroad station.

Position of Regicides. The position of the regicides under the new king is freely discussed and it is generally expected that they will be promoted and pensioned and then gradually removed. Any slight to them, however, would be hotly resented by the army, which is master of the situation.

The newspaper correspondents who came here from Sofia have been recalled. They say there are indications of serious trouble in Bulgaria. The recall of the correspondents leads those who are intimately conversant with the Balkan situation to expect a recrudescence of the revolt in Macedonia. They believe it possible that the revolutionary committee have proclaimed the autonomy of Macedonia and say it is quite possible Bulgaria will openly favor it.

The best informed people here regard the whole Balkan situation as being most serious and they think that unless the powers act quickly and decisively, there is danger of a great conflagration.

The provisional government has offered the diplomatic corps places at the railway station on the occasion of the reception of King Peter, also expressing the desire that they appear in uniform. The diplomats have not replied, pending the receipt of instructions from their respective governments.

Shortage of Funds. The provisional government is short of funds and has been unable thus far to raise money in consequence of its position not being legalized.

The government found the treasury practically empty and has no means of obtaining money, the banks having refused to float even a small loan. An installment of the recent French loan was due June 15; but the French official who

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