

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 apprehension is 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, but that disaster was trivial compared to the one that is now feared.

War Office Knows Little. In the house of commons yesterday, Secretary Blandford was interrogated as to the subject of the Somaliland operations, but could give little information. He said that General Manning had presumably joined forces with Colonel Cobbe, but admitted that the war office really knew nothing about it.

Unofficial dispatches from Aden state that three companies of British infantry and four companies of Indian infantry will start for Somaliland to-day. Mounted infantry are en route from India, and the force for reinforcing the campaign will shortly amount to British, 200 Indians and 4,000 natives. Meanwhile £400,000 of the £500,000 voted for the original expedition has been spent without any apparent result of importance.

The Mullah's Tactics. Striking when he is least expected, eluding his pursuers with a swiftness that unless the advantage is all on his side—these are the tactics of the Mad Mullah, the De Wet of the desert. He has raised a following which numbers tens of thousands. He has administered crushing defeats to British detachments sent against him, and he has been victorious more than a partial victory.

The Mad Mullah's name is Hajj Muhammed Abdullah. A hajj is one who has made the haj or pilgrimage to Mecca, a journey which he is permitted to make only once in his life. Muhammed is the name of the prophet, and Abdullah means "servant of God." He was educated to be a mullah, or priest. At one time he was a member of the British, but his hatred of Christians was aroused to a fanatical extent by finding some French missionaries in Somaliland trying to convert the people to the Catholic faith. He commenced preaching in Aden, where he attracted a great deal of attention among the faithful. A little later his activities were reported to the British government, and he was ordered to leave.

He retired to Somaliland, to the inland desert known as the Had. Once safe in this arid waste, he proclaimed a jihad, or holy war, against the Christians, and started a series of raids on the neighboring territories—Abyssinia, British and Italian Somaliland.

The Mullah is a typical eastern demagogue, fierce and fanatical. Discontent against Christian interference with their religion and the aggression of European nations are the texts upon which this desert Demosthenes arouses his fierce hordes to action.

The Mullah's Personality. He is in the prime of life, tall and spare, and his face, with its African molding, 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 semi-divine, 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 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 Curtiss 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 heretofore, 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 certain jurors, who feared 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 they 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 wise exciting. Some started to clap hands and were stopped by the court. The guards took immediate possession of the prisoners and they were closely guarded back to jail. People gathered around the court house in knots discussing the case but there was no disturbance nor outward sign of trouble. Jett and White were watched closely to prevent any sort of communication. It is feared there will be an attempt made to either rescue the prisoners or to dispose of them but this is practically impossible on account of the guards.

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 hear arguments, 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. He surprised the spectators by at once ordering the prisoners sent to Lexington. They left Jackson at 3 o'clock and will be placed in Lexington jail for keeping at 7 o'clock to-night.

At 8 o'clock this morning the jury filed into the court room and Foreman Millard said: "Your honor, we find there is no chance of coming to an agreement." Judge Redwine replied: "I will have to keep you together, gentlemen, until Saturday night unless you get a verdict sooner. There is no reason why a verdict should not be reached in this case." Juror Millard said: "One man has as much right to his opinion as another and he may stick to it."

It was believed from this that there was only one man in the jury who was not in favor of conviction. The question of punishment had not been considered at all. Later the jury again reported it was unable to agree and was discharged. The dominant faction evidently expected that he will be discharged but there was at least one juror who would not so report.

Ewen Will Hide. Lexington, June 19.—Captain Ewen, on hearing that the judge had done, said he intended to keep 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 can be safe. He said he was made to the Tulloch charges, not because these charges were unfounded, but because they describe a condition which has passed and cannot now be reached. No practical benefit, he thinks, has or can come from the Tulloch exposures.

What he wants is to know whether the rascality is still rampant in the postoffice department and the investigation is being focused on that point. What was done several years ago cannot now be remedied. The officials who were responsible are now out of the government's employ.

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.

In taking personal charge of the investigation, the president strongly indorses the work of Postmaster General Payne and announces his purpose of continuing that work to a finality, with Mr. Payne's assistance.

The Beavers' Case. Payment to George W. Beavers, late chief of the salaries and allowance division of the postoffice department, of his salary as assistant superintendent of the division and also a per diem compensation as inspector back in 1898, appears to have been legal altho such payment has been characterized as "bad administration."

Statements have been made that such an account was passed by Auditor Henry A. Castle, the imputation apparently being that he acquiesced in the crookedness in the postoffice department and approved the accounts to-day, however, shows that, in passing the Beavers account, Captain Castle had the backing of the supreme court of the United States. That court, in 1897, in a decision relating to two salaries paid a man acting as a machinist in the navy and on the fish commission, declared that prohibition against the payment of two salaries did not apply to an official holding two distinct offices, and that payment of both was legal.

Why Account Was Passed. It was learned also that at the time other postal employees were being paid in the same way. At that time there were many claims of letter carriers for over-time 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 employe from drawing \$2,500 a year in one position and holding any other office.

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 Ewen 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. If there is to be further probing into the

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.

THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

casualties of previous administrations, it will be without any outcry in the newspapers. The president himself has assumed direction of the investigation with the postmaster general as his chief adviser. No guilty officer will be permitted to escape, whether appointed by him or by his predecessors, and as fast as developments are reached, they will be submitted to him, and he will decide what shall go to the public. This will stop the endless chatter an gossip which has characterized the investigation, and close the mouths of certain postoffice officials who have been furnishing the press with material.

The postoffice situation is bad enough without exaggeration and sensation. The president does not want the country to form his judgment from these, but from a survey of the facts as the investigation discloses them. It is well known that the president regrets that any answer was made to the Tulloch charges, not because these charges were unfounded, but because they describe a condition which has passed and cannot now be reached. No practical benefit, he thinks, has or can come from the Tulloch exposures.

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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 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 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

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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 the month, as the rainfall in the early part of June is usually heavier. With 35 inches against 21.8 inches, the eight points are therefore lacking 1.67 inches of the normal moisture to this time.

Summary of Conditions. Briefly summarized the crops of the country stand about as follows: Winter wheat—A big crop, possibly the largest ever raised, is being harvested in under way in Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, 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, but a condition very high except in the territory west of the Red river valley, 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.

Flax—About an average area and condition. Some winter rye was hauled out early along the river farms in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but not enough to warrant any special mention.

Barley—An average promise or slightly better. The plant doing well in general and bad reports very numerous.

Oats—Backward the country over, with much improvement recently, but a production equal to last year's big yield is now thought to be unlikely.

Corn—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 west backward districts is thirty days back of an ordinary year, as regards plant development.

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 where 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 to 9 o'clock this morning I can hear no good rain. It is partly cloudy now (10:30) at Fargo 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 men 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.

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, was shot and killed by a posse of twenty-five men led by Sheriff Searley, seventy-five miles from this city after a desperate battle with the posse under Sheriff Cosner.

Charles R. Hill, one of the posse, received wounds from which he died in a single hour after a covering horse 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 county jail, consisting of 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 believed as the result of a quarrel originating in a covering horse thieving and the end is not yet. This quarrel which had such sanguinary results found its origin in a dispute over twenty-five cents loaned by William E. Hardee to his alleged partner in crime, Henry Searley.

In September, 1901, near the little town of Curry, Valley county, Hardee called upon Searley and peremptorily demanded the return of the money. After a wordy war Hardee left the scene and returning 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 be hanged. 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 county 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 resensitized 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 perpetrated a daring jail delivery, during which Jack Pierce, the death watch dog of Hardee, was killed, and the other convicts of which are still fresh in the public mind.

Desperadoes Fired First. Hardee was shot and killed by a posse that had been organized for the purpose of capturing Hardee and his companions. The officers had trailed Hardee and McKinley up the Missouri river for a distance of sixty miles and there found that the desperadoes 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 ascertained. The expenses of the deputation which has gone to Geneva were met with difficulty. Leaflets are being sold on the streets by circulating articles of a political crisis at Constantinople and the official dication of the sultan. The source of the reports is not given and well informed circles discredit them, but they have created much excitement in Belgrade.

A Liberal Constitution. London, June 19.—The newspapers of Servia, Slavonia, say that the new Servian constitution is being met with a liberal of any kind. Every offense of the late King Alexander against the state is recounted in a prohibitive clause. The new constitution provides that the new king cannot pardon any offenders. All modifications in the constitution have been communicated to King Peter, who has approved them.

There is much speculation concerning the punishment of the regicides. The foreign diplomats hold that, according to the constitution the king must prosecute the regicides. Colonel Mitschich, one of the leading conspirators, says he does not care if he is court-martialed, for if he should be condemned, he would die in the service of his country. The other conspirators are not so indifferent, and if the king stands by the oath to the constitution there will be trouble.

British Minister to Leave. London, June 19.—In the house of lords to-day, Foreign Minister Lansdowne announced that the British minister to Serbia has been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time after the arrival of King Peter, and in the meanwhile 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 Buchanan, 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 Sun 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 ministry, 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 religious services.

SERVIAN GOVT IS BANKRUPT

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 Serbian minister here has informed the minister of foreign affairs that he will enter into relations with the Serbian government to-day, as the czar had been pleased to recognize Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as king of Serbia."

As Foreign Minister Kalievich 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 banners 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 intimate conversant with the Balkan situation to expect a recurrence of the revolt in Macedonia. They believe it possible that the revolutionary committee here say the former the autonomy of Macedonia and say it is quite possible that they will openly favor and aid such a line of action.

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

