

CONGER SOON WILL RETURN TO HIS POST

Tells the President He Will Go Back to Peking.

His Action Arouses the Criticism of Administration Officials.

Their Expectation That He Would Apply for Further Leave of Absence Not Realized.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, June 15.—Edwin H. Conger, Minister to China, disappointed the administration to-day. Instead of applying for an extension of his leave of absence, as had been confidently expected, Mr. Conger informed the President that he would return to his post by a steamer leaving San Francisco the first week in July.

Mr. Conger's anxiety to return to Peking is explained by some persons as due to the fact that he desires to be sure of one position while reaching out for another. This attitude has caused considerable criticism by administration officials. The Minister is regarded as impervious to hints, however, and is apparently certain that the President is satisfied with the course he pursued in Peking. At least this was the statement he made after he had called upon the chief executive.

Mr. Conger was accompanied to the White House and State Department by his brother, the Rev. Everett Conger, who resides in California and who is interested in mission work. Mr. Conger was subjected to some rather embarrassing questions as to his prospects for obtaining the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa. He answered such inquiries by explaining that he was not a candidate. Mr. Conger declared there was no ground for the belief that he was not on the best terms with the administration.

"I have been assured," he continued, "that my course at Peking has met with the full approval of the President and the State Department. There is no foundation for reports of a disagreement. I have not the slightest feeling about the criticisms made of my conduct."

Mr. Conger said the indemnity question would probably be disposed of by the time he returned to Peking. It will be his duty to represent the United States in the negotiations for a revision of the American treaty with China. He believes the changes he is instructed to demand will be beneficial to American trade interests. The Minister believes China will receive ultimate benefit from its recent experience, and that when the indemnities are paid and order restored China will again be in a position to develop her wonderful resources. Mr. Conger believes the feeling in China is distinctly friendly to America.

GOVERNOR PINGREE IN CRITICAL CONDITION

His Attending Physicians, Although Apprehensive, Are Still Hopeful of His Recovery.

LONDON, June 16, 1:30 a. m.—A consultation of physicians in former Governor Pingree's room at midnight evidenced the acuteness of his illness. Every effort has been extended to check the exhaustion from which he is suffering, and while the physicians declare that Mr. Pingree has fairly held his own to-day, they are unable to say that he is anywise improved. The question now is whether his natural physical strength will enable him to withstand the exhausting strain of the last few days. The patient was sleeping at 1 o'clock. A further consultation will be held at 9 o'clock this morning. That Mr. Pingree's condition is critical cannot be denied, and his physicians do not disguise their apprehension, though they were still hopeful of a favorable result.

MURDERER OF PLANTER FOSTER STILL AT LARGE

Governor Heard of Louisiana Offers a Reward for Capture of Prince Edwards.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 15.—The situation here to-night with regard to the Foster assassination is unchanged. There are many reports current to-day that the negro Prince Edwards has been seen in several places, but up to to-night the officers have made no arrest. The twelve negroes under arrest for complicity in the killing remain in jail at Benton, heavily guarded, and it is believed there is no danger of violence. The town is quiet and the Sheriff says he apprehends no further trouble.

Governor Heard to-day offered a reward of \$200 for the capture of Edwards. This makes \$750 offered for the apprehension of the fugitive.

Find a Body in the River. SACRAMENTO, June 15.—The body of Harry C. Barton, an invalid who was last seen alive yesterday afternoon, was found in the Sacramento River at the foot of R street to-night. At an inquest to-night the Coroner's jury was unable to determine whether the drowning was suicidal or accidental.

Roosevelt Will Go to Colorado. DENVER, June 15.—Governor Orman to-day received a letter from Vice President Roosevelt accepting his invitation to attend the quarto-centennial celebration of Colorado's Statehood, August 2 and 3, and the Rough Riders' reunion, which occurs at the same time at Colorado Springs.

GENERAL JAMES F. SMITH GETS APPOINTMENT AS JUSTICE OF PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT

United States Commission Names L. F. Wilfley of Missouri to Be Attorney General and His Assistants Will Be Natives

MANILA, June 15.—The United States Philippine Commission has appointed the following Supreme Court Justices: Chief Justice, Caletano Arellano; Florentino Torres, ex-Attorney General; J. F. Cooper of Texas; General James F. Smith of California, formerly Collector of Customs; Charles A. Willard of Minnesota; Victorina Mapa of Iloilo and Fletcher Ladd of New Hampshire.

The commission has appointed L. F. Wilfley of Missouri to be Attorney General.



GENERAL JAMES F. SMITH CALIFORNIAN WHO WILL SIT ON SUPREME BENCH IN PHILIPPINE TERRITORY.

AGREEMENT THAT WILL PUT AN END TO RATE WARS OF THE RAILROADS

Harriman Joins All of the Transcontinental Lines in a "Community of Interests" Project.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: E. H. Harriman was the directing figure in two movements begun yesterday and which are expected to affect every railroad running west of Chicago and St. Paul.

What is believed to be the first step toward a composite agreement between the great roads running west of these cities was perfected at a conference held here between Mr. Harriman and the officials of the companies concerned. By its terms an ironclad agreement to end rate wars and other complications is expected to be spread over all the roads in the northern group, including the Northern Pacific, the Burlington, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Union Pacific and Northwestern and the Great Northern lines.

To the southwest the Santa Fe will operate hand in hand with the Southern Pacific. It will be a "community of interests" plan and provides that the Pacific Mail and Occidental steamship lines, controlled by the Southern Pacific, shall take care of the Santa Fe's trans-Pacific business.

The other move directed by Mr. Harriman was the practical provision for the transfer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to the Harriman syndicate and the turning of this line into a link of the Union Pacific system. This plan was arranged at a secret conference held at the Auditorium annex, attended by many railroad men and a number of bankers. Little doubt is entertained that the syndicate has obtained control of the Milwaukee and St. Paul on practically the same lines that J. H. M. secured the Burlington. The stock of the St. Paul road will be taken over by the Union Pacific at the October meeting. It is reported that the stockholders of the former line will be offered \$300 of 4 per cent for every \$100 worth of stocks, and that the bonds will be guaranteed by the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Missouri Pacific and the Goulds, who are said to be parties to the transaction. Certain large stockholders of the St. Paul, it is said, have sold or agreed to sell stock amounting to \$25,000,000 par value; Peter Geddes is said to be directly concerned in this deal along with James Henry Smith and



L. F. WILFLEY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PROTEST AGAINST OPENING LANDS IN OKLAHOMA

Lone Wolf and Indian Associates Make Appeal to Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Lone Wolf and twelve or fifteen other Indians representing the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes to-day appeared before the Secretary of the Interior and made a verbal protest against the opening of any part of their lands in Oklahoma to settlement under the act of the last session of Congress. They were introduced by Judge Springer. Several of them declared that the agreement for the cession of their lands had not been secured by legitimate means.

Judge Springer presented the complaint of the Indians in detail. Secretary Hitchcock told the Indians that he had received them only as a matter of courtesy and that under no circumstances could he consider their presentation while their case was pending in the courts. It is understood that the Indians will not be received by the President on account of Mrs. McKinley's condition.

ASKS FOR VIEWS OF JURISTS

Peace Association Denies the Right of Forcible Annexation.

LONDON, June 15.—The International Arbitration and Peace Association has sent a letter to a number of American and European jurists of international repute, asking assistance to clear up questions of the law on annexation and the rules of warfare. The committee having the matter in hand, which included the parliamentary return on farm-burning in South Africa, considers it desirable to obtain collective, authoritative opinion of the leading jurists of the world on these subjects.

"Events in South Africa and those which have recently occurred in Cuba and the Philippines," writes the committee, "seem to call for such an expression of opinion from those who have devoted themselves to the study of the philosophy of law, as it may exercise an important influence upon both the people and the government."

The letter, which is signed, among others, by Felix Moschles, chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, incloses what is described as a "rough enumeration of the opinions of recent writers." All those who are quoted deny the right of annexation by force except by authority of the congress of the states or the declared will of the people. The inclosure winds up with pointing out that the British "nominal annexation of South African republics" is in direct contravention of the foregoing opinion.

LONDON, June 15.—The British steamship Duke of Norfolk from New Zealand, which arrived to-day, brings a prisoner charged with murder, robbery and arson committed at Colchester, county of Essex, in 1883. The case promises to develop a mistaken identity controversy almost equal to that of the Tichborne case.

In the year mentioned Arthur Blatch robbed and murdered Alfred Welch and set fire to his victim's tailor shop in order to cover his crime. He escaped.

BRITISH WIN VICTORY AT HEAVY COST

Eliot's Column Engages Boer Force Under Dewet.

Captures a Convoy With a Train of Ammunition and Cattle.

Twenty of the Attacking Force Are Killed and Twenty-Seven Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, June 15.—Kitchener telegraphs the War Office from Pretoria, under to-day's date, as follows:

"During the march from Vrede (Orange River Colony) Eliot's column engaged the enemy under Dewet on June 6 and after severe fighting captured a convoy of seventy-one loaded wagons, forty-five prisoners, fifty-eight rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 4000 cattle. The Boers left seventeen killed and three wounded on the field. Our casualties were three officers and seventeen men killed, and one officer and twenty-four men wounded."

Mr. Arthur Balfour's denial in the House of Commons on Thursday that there are any negotiations for peace between Lord Kitchener and General Botha was a disappointment to most men on either side of the House. There are many Conservatives who, while generally supporting the policy of the Government, thinking that the war could not have been avoided without loss of honor, would be glad to see peace now concluded on reasonable terms.

On the other hand, there is a strong party who believe that the enemy's supplies are being exhausted and that he cannot hold out much longer, and that if Lord Kitchener keeps on "pegging away," as General Grant said, the Boers will soon surrender without conditions.

They point to the fact that the lines of communication are now better protected than they have ever been before and argue that as the Boers are largely dependent upon what they could capture from the British they must be in some straits. There are persistent rumors of European intervention, but these have always hitherto proved unfounded.

I have reason to believe that the Queen of Holland did make urgent representations to the German Emperor on this subject, and that the Emperor, knowing how popular such a step would be with the German people, privately inquired what support it would receive from the other powers.

But there is no reason to suppose that Russia or France would be willing to interfere, and isolated interference is of the nature of a bluff. After all England has a navy which no power or group of powers would care to confront. It is no disadvantage to her rivals in China and elsewhere that her army should be locked up in South Africa. If, therefore, the Boers are relying upon external aid they are walking in a vain shadow.

What their own resources may be for continuing the struggle unaided they alone know. Lord Kitchener is said to be hopeful. So is Mr. Kruger, but Lord Kitchener is on the spot and Mr. Kruger is not.

THE HAGUE, June 15.—Mrs. Botha, wife of the Boer commandant in chief, who is said to be in Europe on a peace mission, had a two hours' conference with Paul Kruger here to-day. Afterward she returned to Brussels.

PEACE ASSOCIATION DENIES THE RIGHT OF FORCIBLE ANNEXATION.

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REAPPOINTED GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President to-day reappointed Miguel A. Otero Governor of New Mexico. His term expired June 7.

BUGLES SOUND FOR FLAG-RAISING ON TENTED HEIGHTS AT SANTA CRUZ AND TROOPS OF THE STATE ENCAMP



IN COMMISSARY DEPT.

Guardsmen Throng the Fields Near the Seaside City

Military Work Is Vigorously Begun by all Commands



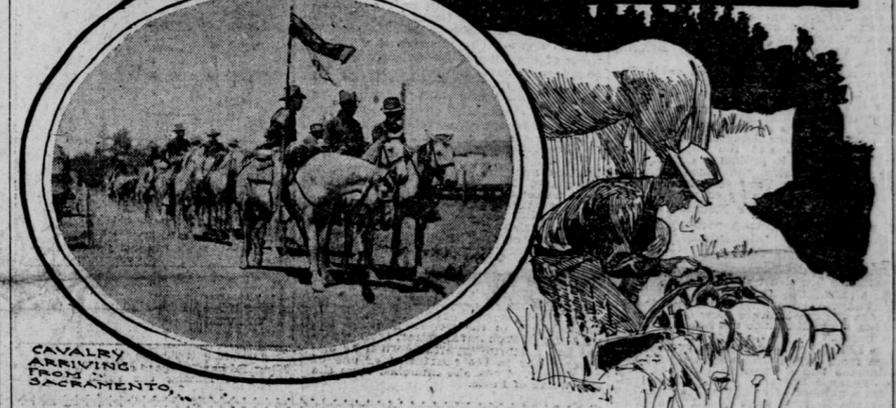
GEN. MILES.



CAVALRY ARRIVING FROM SACRAMENTO.



PADDOCK SCENES



SCENES AT THE NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPTMENT NEAR SANTA CRUZ.

SANTA CRUZ, June 15.—Camp

Gage is formed. The flag was raised at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the troops are all in and this evening guards patrol the roads in and out, and the camp is closed. Major George Filmer of the First Infantry, first field officer of the day, raised the flag, while the band of the First Regiment played "The Star-Spangled Banner." He had with him at the halyards Sergeant McCulloch, Corporal Rogers and Private Knottner, all of Company B of the First. Drawn up in line in front of division headquarters were General Dickinson and his staff, Adjutant General Seamans, Colonel Bangham, Colonel Young, Colonel Runyon and others, who raised their hats as the flag went to the top of the staff and unfolded its length in the gentle breeze that came in from the sea.

Troop B from Sacramento of the Third Brigade was the first organization in camp. The troopers rode in from Glenbrook this morning, and yesterday they rode to Glenbrook from San Francisco. They came in under command of Captain G. W. Kay, and there were forty-five of them, all mounted on gray horses.

Quickly following them came Major H. P. Bush with his artillery battalion from San Francisco. They came 160 strong and were jubilant over the fact that they were here before the First Infantry, which was so close on their heels that the men in red had not settled themselves before their brothers in white marched into the camp ground. The cavalry from the city, Troop A, led the First to the hill and was headed by the mounted band playing marching order.

Busy Men on the Heights.

Then in rapid succession came in the infantry men from the interior counties, the Salinas troop of cavalry, the signal corps from the three brigades, generals and their staffs, quartermasters' wagons, commissary wagons, visitors in 'buses and carriages, and officers of the Governor's staff. It seemed as if everything led campward. The road winding up the canyon was crowded with men and horses and wagons almost hidden by a cloud of dust. All were toiling toward the lines of tents that dotted the ridges of the camp ground. There are now 2000 men in camp, and by to-morrow evening there will be many more. The regiments are settled in their tents and the camp is practically in working order, but there will not be any special orders until Monday, when the drills will commence.

The first order was issued to-day as soon as the flag had been raised, and it was sent through the camp to every brigade and regimental headquarters and to the headquarters of the cavalry squadron and the signal corps. The order fixes the preliminary arrangements of the camp and makes a few appointments. Major Filmer of the First Infantry is made field officer of the day; Lieutenant W. E. Wehser, Company E, First Infantry, commander of the guard; Lieutenant W. B. Corcoran, Company C, First Infantry, officer of the guard; Captain Charles Jensen, Troop A of the Second Brigade, provost marshal. Twelve men from each brigade were ordered detailed for general

guard duty and the cavalry squadron was ordered to furnish men for mounted patrol duty. A color line, was established in front of the divisional flagstaff, and it was ordered that all calls shall be blown first by the chief trumpeter of the division, then by the third, second and first brigade trumpeters; then in the artillery battalion, the signal corps and the cavalry squadron. This determines the precedence of the various commands.

Excellent Commissary Arrangements

Retreat to-day was ordered for 6 o'clock and within a few minutes of that time the flag came down to the playing of the national anthem by the First Regiment Band. There was no salute, for the naval militia guns have not been delivered in Santa Cruz by the railroad. Tattoo will be at 9 o'clock and taps at 10. After retreat at 6 o'clock, until further orders, the camp will be closed and all men must have a pass to get by the outposts and the guard line. It is announced that none but necessary passes will be issued.

The commissary arrangements of the camp are better than they have been at any camp held by the National Guard. Colonel Huber, the division commissary, works in an inclosure surrounded by an eight-foot barbed wire fence. One of his issues was 2500 pounds of bread, and that was but a day's ration. More than that weight of meat was issued and milk by the can was sent to the various headquarters until the commissary tents were filled with the tins and there seemed room for nothing else.

The commissary's list includes fresh meat, bacon, pork, codfish, soft bread, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, green vegetables, rice, macaroni, beans (lima), peas, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, pepper, dried fruit, butter and milk. Besides these lard, baking powder, soap, syrup, vinegar and smoked ham are issued to the headquarters of each organization. The fresh meat will be issued each day, every second day's issue being a small one and supplemented by an issue of bacon or pork. On Friday the fresh meat ration of twenty ounces a man will be reduced to ten ounces and seven ounces of codfish will be issued to make up the difference. The bread ration is twelve ounces, the milk ration is one pint, that of potatoes is ten ounces, that of sugar three ounces, and so on in similar proportion. No one will starve in Camp Gage, for the ration is an ample one, and it is supplemented by the men with all sorts of dainties that are stowed away in haversacks, blanket bags and camp chests.

Field March Is Planned.

The plans for the week are necessarily vague as to detail, but the general scheme will be to let minor tactics alone and devote all the time to regimental and brigade movements. The attack and defense will be taken up, the passage of defiles and the storming of ridges, and it may be that a field march will be made by a detachment during one day and one night of the camp time.

The first guard mount will be held on the big parade ground to-morrow morning. By that time the daily routine will have been decided upon, and it will be put in force with the appointment of the new guard.

CONGRESSMEN AT SANTA BARBARA.

SANTA BARBARA, June 15.—The Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors visited here this morning, and the members were shown about the city by the Chamber of Commerce committee on coast defense. They expressed themselves well pleased with the visit and in favor of an appropriation for a harbor survey and a port of entry.

Just behind division headquarters and will put in practice the latest regulations of the sanitary corps. There are no brigade hospitals and no regimental hospital. Every sick man will be sent to the field hospital and will be established in one of the two wards, or possibly he will visit the operating room which Colonel McCarthy has fitted up with appliances enough to carve to pieces every man in the division. He has the combined hospital corps of the division encamped just in the rear of the hospital and only one hospital steward and a private of the hospital corps are on duty with each regiment.

Major Charles J. Evans, division signal officer, has been detailed to command the signal corps from each of the three brigades. They are camped on a ridge with the three cavalry troops, and just beyond the cavalry camp is the stable with room on the picket ropes for close to 500 horses.

First Lieutenant C. J. Wells of Troop A has been made quartermaster of the squadron and consequently is in charge of the stables. Major Hewes, aid on the division staff, has been assisting Colonel Draper, the division engineer, and he is perhaps one of the hardest workers in the camp. He has put up the division headquarters tents and has furnished them in addition to his other duties.

Plans for the week include an effort to have Adjutant General Corbin, U. S. A., visit the camp while he is waiting for the steamer to take him to Manila. Admiral Casey will also be in camp, and it is hoped an effort will be made to have some of the warships now in the harbor of San Francisco come down to be present when the big parade will be held next Friday.

The Second Regiment was the last to get into camp. It came through town at 9 o'clock this evening and marched at once to fill the last vacant rows on the Third Brigade.

DICTATOR CAILLES SIGNS THE TERMS OF A SURRENDER

MANILA, June 16.—Insurgent General Cailles, who proclaimed himself dictator of Luzon as the successor of Aguinaldo, has signed terms of surrender.

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