

WAR PRISONERS ARE WELL CARED FOR IN ENGLAND

Edward B. Clark Makes an Inspection of the Camp at Dorchester.

GERMANS GIVEN GOOD FOOD

Are Taken For Long Walks and Allowed to Play Games to Keep in Condition—London is Hourly Expecting an Attack from "on High."

By EDWARD B. CLARK. (Staff Correspondent Western Newspaper Union.)



Edward B. Clark.

London, England.—For the first time since the war began up to the hour of this writing, England has been visited on two consecutive days, or rather nights, by hostile aircraft, which dropped bombs without doing very much damage.

At this hour London fully is expecting an attack from what one without irreverence may call "on high." It may be that by the day that this appears the expected attack will have taken place, but the one thing remains certain, that with expectation strong that something is going to drop on it, London continues to be the phlegmatic city that it always has been.

On the day that the bombs were dropped on two villages called Faversham and Sittingbourne, I came into London from a visit to a town near the coast and as I learned afterward I was not far ahead of the aeroplanes which did the shell dropping. From a personal point of view perhaps it was better to be ahead of the aeroplane, but from a reporter's point of view perhaps it was not unlucky! Nevertheless in the talk of the thing and in the preparations made by London for the coming of flying visitors, there was interest enough to keep the newspaper pulse throbbing.

It is taken for granted, of course, that courage is the same in all civilized countries, but it does seem as if the sort of cool indifference of the Englishman to the possibilities or probabilities of overhead attack is a peculiarly British characteristic. The



German Concentration Camp at Dorchester.

London, from the man who sells cat's meat to the man who lives in the palace, doesn't seem to care a rap whether he'll be in the hall form to be dropped down from the heavens or not. After he gets a taste of it it may be different, but thus far there is only a curiosity in the matter which virtually seems to take on the nature of a curious desire to see what will happen when it does happen. The American boy on the Fourth of July likes to hold a firecracker in his fingers to see if it will hurt when it explodes. This seems to be the attitude of the Londoner in the present case when a Taube or a Zeppelin may come zigzagging out of the horizon line at any minute, day or night.

Dorchester Prison Camp.

Down at a place called Dorchester, from which a thriving suburb of the city of Boston, Mass., takes its name, there is a camp where German prisoners of war are confined. I have been allowed to visit this camp, and the tour of inspection was most interesting, although it is never a humanly pleasant thing to look on prisoners, whether they be Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen or captives of whatever nation. The thing was interesting because, while in the main the place and its environs were peaceful, they nevertheless presented a picture of war's conditions. I was not told definitely just how many prisoners there were at Dorchester, but I was allowed to make an estimate and to use it. I think there are about 2,500 Germans in the compound.

NEGRO DIES AT AGE OF 123

Uncle Major Was Sold in His Youth at the New Orleans Market.

Millville, Ga.—Major Johnson, negro, who claimed to be one hundred and twenty-three years old, was found dead in his bed as a result of influenza, which he contracted three weeks ago. According to a memorandum found among his belongings, which is said to be an exact copy of one given

men in authority or prisoners, knew that a newspaper man visitor was to drop in to the place. I went there and found something very much like astonishment that a superior officer authority had given me permission to go to the camp, to look it over, and to write about it. This made me certain that no preparations for my visit had been made, and that I saw the captives in their normal state of treatment and imprisonment.

The Germans at Dorchester were all captured during or just after battles. Every man there had been doing his best for the Fatherland on the fighting line. Some of them had been badly wounded, but had been kept in hospitals until complete, or nearly complete recovery, before being sent to the prison camp proper. One young fellow, just a little more than of age, had been badly wounded in the side at the battle of Soissons, or perhaps at the many battles near Soissons, because back and forth about the place the armies had been struggling for a long time. This soldier youth was a student. He wore big spectacles, almost the size of motor car goggles. He spoke English, which he told me he had learned at school, having never been in an English-speaking country in his life. If the American boy learns as good German in an American school as the English that soldier learned in a German school, our modern language teachers know their business.

Are Well Cared For. This boy spoke French also. Perhaps, in the present state of affairs here, as a German, is not particularly proud of his English and French-speaking accomplishments, but he knows the, to him, alien languages well. His English is almost without a trace of what we call foreign accent, and I suppose his French may be likewise, although I am not qualified to judge. This boy told me of his prison life, and said he had good food, a good bed and was comfortable, but with good food and a good bed he nevertheless was a prisoner. I thought on this as I talked to him, wondering all the while whether he, after all, would not prefer the battle and its dangers to the prison life, its semicomforts and its safety.

Much has been written about the uniform of the German armies, how its color makes it actually vanish when viewed at a little distance. Nearly all of the prisoners at Dorchester were still garbed in their field coats and trousers, and some of them still had their service caps. I saw many of these men at a distance of nearly two hundred yards, but I did not see them clearly, because with their caps drawn down over their eyes, thus making them virtually one color from toe to top, they melted into the surroundings so that they became part of them and were with the utmost difficulty picked out by the eye of the observer.

The prisoners at Dorchester live either in brick buildings which have stood for a good many years, or in frame structures recently erected for their accommodation. They sleep on the floor or at least upon boards removed from the floor by only a few inches. On these boards, however, is laid a thick mattress which seemingly is comfortable. Each sleeper has

three blankets with which to keep himself warm. The food which the English give the Germans at Dorchester, and the camp there is said to be a typical one, is not the food of a Michigan boulevard or Fifth avenue hotel, but those who must eat it say that it is good and that there is enough of it. I proved to my own satisfaction that the captives really were satisfied with their food and were not simply telling me so because a British army officer was present while I was talking to him. I had sense enough to know that no prisoner would care to complain of his food while one of the authoritative ones was present, and so I wanted to make it certain, as far as I could, whether or not the prisoners had just cause to complain, but yet either did not care to or dare to do it.

May Buy Little Comforts.

Every prisoner at Dorchester is allowed to receive money from friends to be used to purchase such permitted things as will add to his comfort. There is a store within the prison, canteen they call it, at which the captives may make purchases. I went to that store and watched prisoner after prisoner as he came to buy. Solid food was on sale there, and many tempting articles of food of the lighter kind as well. I reasoned that if the men were dissatisfied with the food that was issued to them, or that if it was not nutritious, they would spend their money on food which they felt they needed to keep up their strength, and perhaps their hearts.

With the exception of fruit, no prisoner made a purchase of food. Fine bacon, fine canned soups and canned

to a slave buyer in New Orleans by his original owner, Doctor Johnson, some years before the Civil war, Uncle Major, as he was familiarly known, was born May 5, 1732, in Wayne county, Ga. About the age of maturity he removed with his master, Doctor Johnson, to South Carolina and remained there until a few years before the war between the states, where he was sold to a slave buyer in New Orleans. Shortly afterward he was bought for \$2,000 by Capt. Daniel Tobin of

food of various kinds went without a purchaser. The prisoners bought cigarettes and tobacco, oranges and bananas, and other things, but the solid foods stayed on the sales counter. The man in charge told me that there was virtually no demand for the substantial.

The captives at Dorchester have a recreation field three or four acres in extent, and there they play all sorts of games. They do ordinary work around the camp and, in addition to the exercise from game and work, they are taken out in big squads for tramps through the country outlying the camp, of course being constantly under guard.

Those of the prisoners with whom I talked individually proved to be most interesting men. One of them up to the time of the outbreak of the war had been a professor of languages in a German institution of learning. He knew the classics thoroughly and now while in prison he was striving hard to add English to his lingual accomplishments.

With one exception there was no prisoner in camp under the age of eighteen years. The exception was a boy of sixteen, who had been picked up from the water after a naval engagement. It was the intention of the authorities to send him, in a day or two, to another camp where other young naval apprentices are confined.

Are Closely Guarded. All about the camp at Dorchester, including of course the recreation ground, there runs a double line of barbed wire entanglements. Back of these for a large part of the enclosure there is a high wall. On a platform back of this wall the guards walk with fixed bayonet and loaded rifle. Escape seems well-nigh impossible. Yet it is true that recently two prisoners, both officers, escaped from another prison, presumably just as well guarded as is this one, and they were not recaptured until they had wandered about the country for nearly a week.

In the camp at Dorchester there are several members of the Prussian guard. They are huge men and of a wonderful physique. The rest of the prisoners are just about like the average of other nationalities in size and build. All of them look like pygmies, however, by the side of the Prussian guard giants. There are no German officers confined at this camp. The enlisted men captives, however, are not entirely from what some people call the lower walks of life. They represent the merchant, the farmer and the professional classes.

These captives hear from home under certain restrictions. The American embassy has taken over the affairs of Germany, and it is America today as represented in England, which has in its care in a way these German prisoners of war. Of course, it must not be understood that America says that this must be done or that must be done, but it makes representations on behalf of the German government, when so requested, and it looks after matters pertaining to the communication which is kept up between the prisoners and their kinsfolk, and also to the transmission under regulation of money from father and mother or sister and brother in the Fatherland to the member of the family fold who is a prisoner in an alien land.

The prisoners at Dorchester showed an interest, and rather a keen one, when it was known that an American was to visit them and wished to talk to them about their welfare. The reason for this in large part was as I found somewhat to my astonishment, that as near as could be determined, not one of the many captives at Dorchester ever had visited the United States. An American was a curiosity, I thought it was possible that I could find among them all some man who would like to send a message to a friend whom he had known in the United States, but not one of them ever had crossed the water to visit the land where so many of their countrymen have found a home.

VOTES 53 YEARS, NOT CITIZEN

Veteran of the Civil War Has Just Discovered He Is Still an Alien.

Los Angeles, Cal.—John Kirby, born in England, veteran of the Civil war, and a voter at every presidential election since the close of the war, has just discovered that he is still an alien. Kirby, now seventy-three, took the oath of allegiance when he joined the army and assumed that that oath made him an American citizen.

While proving up on a homestead in the United States land office he was asked to show his naturalization papers. He had none. After fifty-three years of practical citizenship, he said he would try again legally to become an American.

ANTS MAKE HOUSES UNSAFE

Stability of a Kansas College Building Is Menaced by Burrowing Termites.

Manhattan, Kan.—The wooden partitions and floors of the administration building of the State Agricultural college here are to be torn out and cement floors and walls substituted. The measure has become necessary on account of the termites, or white ants, which have damaged the woodwork.

The termites, which live on dry vegetable and fiber substances, have proved a pest at the college, and in other places over the state, according to the entomology department of the college. They have damaged other buildings at the college in the past.

Hampton, Ark. After a number of years of faithful service he went to Texas, where he remained for some time. Returning to Arkansas in 1895 he came to Millville.

Never Touched Her.

Lasychap—It was the cackling of geese, my dear, that once saved Rome. Mrs. Lasychap—Well, that doesn't excuse you from going to work instead of sitting around the house cackling all day, under the impression that you are saving this country.

WEEK'S NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

HAPPENINGS OF THE SEVEN PAST DAYS ARE BRIEFLY TOLD HERE.

FROM AROUND THE PLANET

Dispatches From Our Own and Foreign Countries Are Here Given in Short Meter for Busy Readers.

A Petrograd government announcement made public instructed the minister of finance to make a second internal loan of \$1,000,000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000).

Indictments against 34 men, 23 of whom are labor leaders, at New York, charging them variously with murder, assault, extortion and riot in connection with strikes of garment workers in the last five years, were returned.

Barney Amick, 80, was stricken with paralysis while sitting at his desk in the Wright County Bank at Seymour, Mo., and died suddenly. He served two terms in the legislature.

One hour was lost out of the lives of persons in Detroit recently. The common council passed an ordinance providing for the adoption of eastern time, which is one hour faster.

Samuel Walker, the infant son of a Sedalia (Mo.), tailor, was choked to death by getting its head caught between the railing of the bed and the mattress.

The boom in recruiting having made further inroads on the municipal staff of Newcastle, England, a number of women took the places of street car conductors who have enlisted. At Gates Head women have been put to work as scavengers.

George and Tom Myers, brothers, were shot and killed at Ringling, Ok., by two Stotts brothers, who are bankers. The Stotts pleaded self-defense.

The National Order of Cowboy Rangers is to build a clubhouse. Articles of incorporation for the building of such a home and maintaining it have been filed with the secretary of state of Colorado.

The feeling of resentment against Germany over the torpedoing of the Lusitania is so strong on the stock exchange that the British members united and turned all their fellow-members of German origin and all German clerks bodily out of the house.

Fearing he would be committed to the asylum for the insane and never be tried for his crime, a dozen white men from Noble, Ok., took Dr. B. E. Ward, white, from the Cleveland county jail and hung him to a tree two miles out of town. He killed his wife.

Sailors from the German vessels at Boston say that within a month desperate effort is going to be made to destroy the city of London by fire.

Theodore Roosevelt, after acquainting himself with all the latest details of the tragedy of the Lusitania, issued a statement wherein he demands an immediate accounting by Germany for the tragedy of the Lusitania.

Mary Kossalo and George Zobernick, a boarder in the Kossalo home, are held pending an investigation into the death of the woman's husband, Simon Kossalo.

"Lovey" Mitchell, who has been held in the Warren county jail, charged with the murder of the Dawson family at Monmouth, was released because the grand jury neglected to take any action in his case.

Justice Giegerich of New York signed an interlocutory decree granting freedom to Caroline Giddings Rogers from Lorlys Elton Rogers, who recently figured as the father of Ida Sniffin Walter's two children, both of whom were poisoned by their mother.

Chicago Chinese rallied to the support of their country by starting what they expect to be a monster fund to add to the \$100,000 subscribed in New York and the \$75,000 gathered in Boston.

Fred Hanson, a "wolf" employed by ranchers along the White river, in South Dakota, to help clear that section of gray wolves, collected \$500 for one day's work. Hanson captured a mother and nine whelps. His contract price was \$50 for each gray wolf captured.

Commerce Secretary Redfield told the cabinet that America's favorable trade balance for the week ending May 8 was \$20,555,507, against \$23,223,204 the preceding week. Cotton exports were 161,183 bales, making 7,462,630 since Aug. 1.

A battle occurred on the heights near Cape Haitien between government troops and forces of Dr. Rosalyo Babo, leader of the revolutionary movement against President Guillaume. The government forces were victorious.

F. W. Schwind of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed temporarily as private secretary to Secretary Bryan.

Five persons lost their lives and two others sustained serious injuries when fire gutted a three-story structure at 804 Wayne avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

In order to have the Dixie highway built over the "natural route" traveled by the early settlers, via Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, was the object of one of the largest road gatherings at Knoxville ever held in Tennessee.

More than \$250,000 worth of jewels were accumulated by the late Mme. Nordica, opera singer.

Feeling that there was not the unanimity of sentiment among the people which should be present in case the country decides to go to war, the Italian cabinet resigned in a body.

The national convention of the Socialist party will be held in Chicago the week beginning June 11, 1916.

Hearing on the rates and practices of the express companies was set by the interstate commerce commission for May 26 at Washington.

After being out 32 minutes, a jury at Richmond, Mo., in the trial of Frank H. Werries, who was charged with killing Andrew Wilson, found that Werries acted in self-defense.

Elton Tharpe, 17, is held at Carrollton, Ill., charged with killing Lloyd Witworth, 12. According to the report, he is charged with killing the Witworth boy because of a 14-year-old girl.

Chicago pays \$148,000,000 annually for intoxicating liquors, according to a manual issued by the Dry Chicago federation, which has opened a campaign to abolish saloons.

One thousand bluejackets from the Atlantic fleet, now at New York, went to Paterson, N. J., to hear Billy Sunday. Three hundred of them "hit the trail."

Orders have been issued to all the wardens of the Pennsylvania department of fisheries to install the newly improved state law prohibiting unnaturalized foreign-born residents from fishing. A similar law prevents them from hunting.

George J. Head, who recently resigned as captain in the Texas national guard, was arrested at Brownsville, Tex., charged with conspiracy and embezzlement in connection with the alleged sale of ordnance of the war department sent to the Texas national guard.

Owing to the vagaries of the city hall clock, K. O. Anderson of Devil's Lake, N. D., missed his train several weeks ago, was late for his wedding and his bride refused to marry him. As a result of the eccentricities of the timepiece, Anderson asked the city of Minneapolis for \$25,000 damages.

The body of Frank Maier, 48, a farmer worth \$50,000, was found, with the throat cut, by neighbors. It was lying on the floor of his home. A razor lay near the body.

Only the walls remained of the Deutscher Verein and a German hotel at Victoria, B. C., wrecked inside by a mob led by uniformed soldiers in retaliation for the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Cotton Belt railroads have filed a petition in United States district court asking for an order to restrain the Arkansas railroad commission from enforcing the state's 2-cent passenger fares law.

The consensus of opinion of the Lusitania's survivors is that only five of her 35 lifeboats were successfully launched. The officers of the ship contend that it was impossible to launch the boats until the vessel had slowed down.

Camillus P. Maes, for 30 years bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Covington, Ky., died from a complication of diseases. He was 69 years old.

The case against German Consul Wilhelm Mueller, accused of conspiracy to buy business secrets from an employe of the Seattle, Wash., Construction and Dry Dock Co., was dismissed in the superior court.

Two additional cases of bubonic plague in Havana, bringing the total to 14 since the beginning of the outbreak of the disease six weeks ago, are reported.

The Copenhagen Politiken says that the first steamer of the season has arrived at Archangel, the great seaport on the north coast of Russia, which has been closed by ice for months.

J. J. Hagererty, former president of the Raymond (Wash.) Trust Co., who disappeared last December, is under arrest at Los Angeles, Cal., on a charge of grand larceny.

Although refusing to reduce the bond of the 11 Terre Haute election fraud conspirators, Judge Anderson in federal court here granted the petition for a writ which transferred the case to a higher court.

The national board of the National Woman Suffrage association has issued a call for a conference of suffrage leaders to be held in Chicago June 6 to 8.

The pope has expressed the utmost horror over the Lusitania disaster and hopes some method will be found for averting similar catastrophes in the future.

Secretary of State Bryan announced that the state department had been officially notified that the Japanese ultimatum had been accepted by China.

The Japanese government has announced that the naval and military movements in connection with the Chinese situation have been canceled.

A Berlin semi-official statement declares that the need for making an apology for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, such as Germany already has made, should be plain to England.

For the eighty-ninth time Jacobina Rautenberg of Milwaukee, Wis., aged 60, was sentenced to serve a prison term.

A dispatch received from Berlin says that Gen. Hugo von Soldnitz has been killed on the field of battle.

1,700,000 ITALIANS ARE ON THE BORDER

SALANDRA CABINET WILL BE RETAINED WITHOUT ANY CHANGE.

GIOLITTI STILL OPPOSES

Former Premier Believes That Italy Can Squeeze Enough Territory From Austria to Satisfy Her.

Geneva.—A telegram from Lugano a Swiss city near the Italian border, says that Italy now has 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped.

It is said Austria has confiscated the property of the Rothschilds, as well as that of various English, French and Russian families.

Rome.—Official announcement was made here that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra. The Salandra cabinet will be retained without change. The announcement was received with great rejoicing, and manifested in favor of war.

The delay in making the official announcement is said to have been due to efforts to bring about closer cooperation among the various parliamentary sections. During the interval the king received a number of prominent statesmen. One was Deputy Admiral Pettolo, former minister of marine.

The Tribune says there is a story that Premier Salandra will enlarge his cabinet by including Signor Bettolo and Signor Pantano, former minister of agriculture. Pantano as the representative of the radicals.

It is asserted that Former Premier Giolitti will make a public statement that he had believed it possible to obtain from Austria concessions sufficient to avert war, but that once war is inevitable he will support the cabinet.

Foreign Minister Sonnino received Baron Karl von Macchio, temporary Austrian ambassador at Rome.

Joffre Buys Houseboat.

Paris.—General Joffre has bought a barge, or houseboat, and after the war expects to live on it whenever the weather permits. He proposes, with the sole company of Madame Joffre, to be leisurely towed wherever he feels inclined to go, by river, or canal, all over France, angling peacefully on the way.

Red Trousers Must Go.

New York.—Dr. Henry H. M. Lyle, surgeon in chief of the American hospital in France conducted by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, arrived on the Rochambeau. Dr. Lyle said the French army is substituting for the bright red trousers of its soldiers garments of a more subdued hue.

Backs Up Wilson.

St. Louis.—Bishops E. E. Hoos, Collins Denny and E. R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, sent a message to the White House expressing unqualified confidence in President Wilson's actions in the situation caused by the sinking of the Lusitania.

Hold Fleet on Atlantic.

Washington.—While Secretary Daniels said that he had not determined to abandon plans for sending the Atlantic fleet through the Panama Canal next month to San Francisco, it is regarded in official circles as certain that the fleet will be kept on the Atlantic coast.

Vote Against Neutrality.

Tallahassee.—A concurrent resolution urging President Wilson to use his best efforts to maintain inviolate the neutrality of the United States, was voted down by the Florida house. The resolution passed the Senate.

Enough to Feed an Army.

Chicago.—Ten million pounds of canned meats were bought from Chicago packers by the British government this week.

Must Recover Bodies.

London.—Ambassador Page has received a message from American Consul Frost at Queenstown urging him to make clear to the Cunard company and the British admiralty that really effective measures to recover the 1,100 missing bodies from the Lusitania are imperative.

Russia Makes Second Loan.

Petrograd.—A second internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles (\$500,000,000) was authorized.

Kaiser Condemned.

London.—Riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German emperor and his advisers, who are charged with responsibility for actions which have aroused public anger.

Many Vessels Lost in War.

London.—The cost of the war in British ships, not including warships, thus far, has been 201 vessels. The loss of life has been 1,556.

High Price For Lambs.

Omaha.—A shipment of 519 lambs, averaging 78 pounds, from Scott's Bluff, Neb., sold here for \$11.50 a hundred, the highest price ever paid for woolled lambs on a Missouri River market.

Strenuous Child Labor Bill.

Harrisburg.—Gov. Brumbaugh signed the Fox child labor bill, under which children under 14 years of age, except newsboys, will be barred from working at any occupation.



Dr. Fritz Wilhelm Holm of New York, a former newspaper man of China, Denmark and the United States, is the son of the late Consul General Frederick P. Holm and has traveled all over the world several times.

WILSON'S DEMANDS APPROVED IN U. S.

SENATORS AND OTHERS PROMINENT POLITICALLY AGREE WITH PRESIDENT.

Washington.—The discussion of the United States' note to Germany by senators and others prominent politically generally agree that President Wilson struck a happy chord in his phrasing, that he left nothing unsaid, that he left his note clear and free of cumbersome verbosity. Some of the opinions follow:

Senator James, Kentucky: "The president speaks for all civilization and voices the sentiment of all neutral peoples. We will back up the president's note. It is statesmanlike and patriotic."

Senator Works of California said that unless the people are ready to go to war with Germany, the protest would prove an "idle thing," and things would "go on about as they are."

United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska said: "Personally, I should not be willing to go to war for the purpose of assuring to American citizens the right to travel in the war zone on an English ship loaded with arms and ammunition."

Senator Overman, North Carolina: "I believe the note timely and the more emphatically it is supported the better it will be. If anyone can steer us safely through this diplomatic situation I believe it is President Wilson."

That the German government "will have the wisdom and humanity to accept the sound and temperate doctrine laid down by the government of the United States," is the belief expressed by United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma who declared that President Wilson's note will "have the approval of all practical men."

"We can well afford to waive party differences and survey the situation with calmness and deliberation," said United States Senator William Allen Smith, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, at his home at Grand Rapids, Mich. "It is a noble result, which I do not anticipate, unless every patriotic citizen will embrace the course of the United States government."

Senator Cummins, Iowa: "I like the tone of the president's note. We should make an emphatic protest against such indescribable violation of international rules."

Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts said: "I call the president's note resolute and vigorous. I do not see how he could have made it stronger without deliberately offering provocation to Germany. At the same time I clearly recognize the fact that an irreparable step of awful solemnity has been taken. As an American, I take pride in that step and in the manner in which it has been taken."

"It would be much better for us to stop sending munitions of war to the belligerents," he said.

Plague in Havana.

Washington.—Two additional cases of bubonic plague in Havana, bringing the total to 14, were reported to Surgeon General Blue. American and local officials are co-operating to stamp out the plague.

Loan to Bolivia.

New York.—The National City Bank announced it had negotiated a \$1,000,000 loan to the Bolivian government. Half is payable in one year, and the remainder in two.

Silent Welcome Given.

New York.—New York's welcome to the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet, which steamed into the harbor for the naval demonstration here, was virtually one of silence.

Frank Resentenced.

Atlanta, Ga.—Leo M. Frank was resentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, New York 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl. Sentence was passed by Judge Ben H. Hill of the Fulton County Superior Court.