

GLOBE'S TELEPHONE CALLS.

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The St. Paul Globe

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, No. 2 Washington St., Williams & Lawrence in Charge.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1901.

A SENSELESS STRUGGLE.

It is doubtful if ever a strike prevailed in the United States involving a greater range of industrial interest in which the public has appeared to take as little concern as that on which the employees of the United States Steel corporation have engaged.

The United States Steel corporation has virtually a monopoly of the steel and tin manufacture of the country. The Amalgamated Steel Workers are endeavoring to secure a monopoly of the supply of skilled labor in that industry.

We are told that the contest is about to end. The end will be achieved, it is said, through a compromise equally acceptable to the parties concerned.

How any compromise is possible on such an issue as this no intelligent man can pretend to understand. It may be that President Shafter can satisfy his followers that some gain had been made on behalf of the men or of organized labor by maintaining the existing conditions for so long, and without having achieved the original object sought, which is the enforced unionization of all the mills owned and operated by the steel corporation; but the general public cannot readily be deceived.

It is to the general interest that this apparently senseless contest now in progress between the two industrial organizations should come to an end. If the steel and tin operatives of the United States are to avoid the discredit cast on their brethren in Great Britain, of having handicapped their employers so as to cause them to lose in the race for industrial supremacy, they will have some more definite understanding than they now seem to have as to what conditions of employment are needful to their own prosperity and success.

THE THIRST FOR DIRT.

We have heard much of the thirst for gold. The evil influence of the yellow metal has been the theme of many a homily designed for the moral betterment of the race. Man has done much to obtain gold. He has slaved, he has risked his life in combat with wild beasts and wicker men; he has braved the frosts of the arctic circle, and the blazing sun of the equator. He has even taken life and become an outcast that he might hear the soft click of the golden beauties in his pockets.

But the thirst for gold is not the only thirst that seems to have taken possession of the human family. The thirst for dirt seems equally as insatiable. Under the copper heavens of the Indian territory, with the thermometer registering 100 in the shade, more than 165,000 people have been waiting for a chance to get a piece of dirt. The fact that only one in thirteen can, by any possibility succeed, has made no difference in the determination of the whole mob to stay and trust to fortune. The gambling instinct of the average American is rampant. Thousands will seek the reputed gold fields, well knowing that not more than one in one hundred will make a strike. It is a game in which there is but one chance in one hundred of winning, but they are willing to take that chance.

Is dirt so precious that 165,000 people should wait months for the p-or satisfaction of gambling on a chance of one to thirteen, of securing a chance to file on a government quarter section of

more or less worthless surface of the earth? It would seem so. On the face of it, the thirst for dirt is as intense as the thirst for gold. But the people congregated at El Reno don't want this land. Not one in ten who are successful will keep his holdings two years.

What is it then that takes them to that region and keeps them in line? Excitement and the novelty of the position. The hope of getting something for nothing.

It is the same consideration that keeps dozens of women in line before a store that has offered to sell, at a certain early hour, a few articles at a reduced rate, to a limited number of the first comers.

The fact that the government has denied these lands to the settler has fired his imagination. He has pictured these reservations as land literally flowing with milk and honey. It is the ideal spot on earth, because it has been forbidden. The government has been keeping its children from these jam preserves until their mouths water for just a taste of that forbidden luxury.

If these reservations had been open to anyone who desired to go in and take possession of that gold-forsaken country, no one would have thought of leaving his happy home for such a place.

Old Missouri, Arkansas and bleeding grasshopper and droughty Kansas all have finer lands than these of the Kiowa-Comanche reservations, still unoccupied. Minnesota and Wisconsin have thousands of acres of land far superior for home purposes to the best offered by the government in this great lottery, and yet you cannot drive the would-be settlers upon them—they will have been too freely offered.

What will the 152,000 disappointed home-seekers, now waiting in El Reno, do when they learn their fate? They have no money and nothing to do. The Globe has heretofore called attention to the blunder of the government in opening a reservation at this time of the year—a time when no crop can be raised for the coming winter.

This is not the first time this self-same blunder has been made. Oklahoma was opened in the latter part of May, too late to put in a crop for that season. The result was much suffering among those without money, and that class was in the majority. What will become of the 152,000 who do not get allotments? This is bound to become a serious question. It is possible that the surrounding country will be able to absorb them, and keep them alive, but drought in the Southwest has, no doubt, discouraged many who would gladly come North, where the grass is green, at least through the summer months.

It might be worth the attention of the railroads and the state immigration authorities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, who are interested in settling our vacant lands, to offer some relief to those who show evidence of thrift. Those who are willing to work could be of use in the harvest fields of the Dakotas and Minnesota. The thirst for dirt can be slaked, and prosperous homes built in the beautiful lake regions of Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. One hundred and fifty-two thousand immigrants, eager for land, is a bunch worth going after.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

A great deal of gratuitous and not wholly accurate information has been going the rounds of the local press with in the past few days regarding the sale of liquor to minors. It is printed with the apparent sanction of the Sacred Thirst society of this city; but on its face it is the product of the rather strong prejudices and vivid imagination of an individual member of that organization.

We are told that the Sacred Thirst society, which is a most commendable body, is determined that it shall put an end to the sale of liquor to minors. This is a most excellent thing to do. It is especially a most useful thing, if the spokesman or spokesperson of the Sacred Thirst society can find with such ready facility young girls and boys lying drunk around the saloons. It would be better, however, to devote more attention to precision of statement and less to local political effect when the effort to produce the reform mentioned is seriously engaged in by the Sacred Thirst people or any other person or persons.

to send their children or anyone else to the neighboring saloon to get what drink they need. Any interference with that right they look upon as an invasion of their freedom of action. They may be right or they may be wrong; but of this there can be no denial—that in the countries from which most of such people come the practice objected to is in universal operation.

Every good man and woman should unite in keeping youth from the temptation and surroundings of drink. Anything which the Sacred Thirst society or any other body can do in this direction will receive the public approval. The practice of selling liquor to minors is a bad one in itself; and any saloonkeeper who is guilty of it when he has reason to believe that the drink is to be consumed by the minor ought to be punished as severely as the law allows.

OUR INSULAR COMMERCE.

Since the opening of our ports to the free importation of Hawaiian products, the commerce of those islands has made such wondrous strides that in proportion to its population it stands first in the amount of its commerce. This is a proud distinction for our oldest insular daughter and speaks volumes for the theory of free trade between the United States and its own territory. It may be that the unprecedented prosperity of Hawaii has had something to do with the backward of the administration in the matter of Porto Rico. That little island promises to follow in the footsteps of Hawaii and become a veritable garden of Eden under the influence of free trade with the main land. This is the natural condition and can but work for the benefit of both parties.

Free trade with Cuba and the Philippines would be a benefit to the United States and the salvation of those islands. In the case of Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States is the natural market. We say natural, because of the close proximity and the dissimilarity in the productions. In case of free trade there would be no permanent rivalry. The staple productions of these islands can be but weakly counterfeited on the continent. They are essentially sugar, tobacco and fruit producing. To the production of these three alone the soil is adapted, and it would be foolish to attempt anything else. Sugar and tobacco can be produced in nearly every state in the Union, but it is the height of folly to compel the whole people to pay for sugar and tobacco a price sufficient to protect the most expensive production. Yet that is the very thing the Republican party has been doing, and what it will attempt to do in the future.

The opposition to free trade with Cuba and the Philippines will be from the beet sugar interests and the tobacco trusts. The California fruit growers may also wish to preserve a monopoly of the continental trade. As to the admission of Cuban sugar and tobacco we, as a nation would be sufficient gainer to support at the best hotels all those interested in the beet sugar business. It would be infinitely cheaper to pay them what profits they expect to make, and get them to quit. In the case of the Philippine sugar, the tariff of transportation will be sufficient to protect the Hawaiian and Porto Rican products from competition.

The market for Philippine products will be in the Orient and in Europe. Free trade with the United States would have a tendency to stimulate enterprises there, because there would be a guarantee of a market at home in case a better market nearer the source of supply failed. There is nothing like such object lessons as are afforded by Hawaii and Porto Rico to convince the Dingleyites of the utter defenselessness of their present position.

Notwithstanding the partial failure of the corn crop it will be double the value of any other crop in this country. Long has given the Sampson rosters the tip to lie low until Sampson goes to bat. If he makes a hit then whoop-up-to-bat-head.

Chile has flitted rapidly to come into the Pan-American congress unless she can have her own way. Is it not about time to give that little Spanish imp the marble tube?

Sampson evidently forgot his letter requesting Schley to remain at Cienfuegos. It will find its legitimate aims advanced more surely by doing so, than by the other course.

No matter what the origin of an honest movement to put an end to the evil practice of selling liquor to children may be, the Globe sympathizes with it, and will do everything in its power to promote it. Any saloonkeeper or other person who will sell or give liquor to a young person of either sex so as to produce or promote intoxication commits a crime not only against society but against God, and any system of law is iniquitous which will operate to shield him.

There is more than one side, however, to this matter. A young man not quite twenty-one years of age may stand at the bar and drink repeatedly without the saloonkeeper having any suspicion that he is dealing out liquor to a minor. He certainly cannot be said to be serving it to a child. The prosecution of a saloonkeeper under such circumstances is an act of very questionable justice.

caused by the intense heat is discredited. The engineers are completely at sea, owing to the fact that it is positively known that Teddy Roosevelt has not crossed the bridge for a month.

North Dakota is either down in the cellar or up in the garret. Just as the plous were given thanks for the many blessings showered upon them, and when the miser had figured up his profits from his immense wheat yield, along comes a forty-five-mile-a-minute storm which blows things to—well, the ground, and dashed the hopes of the flackerticals. We will hold our breath until the next installment comes along.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Criterion Stock company at the Metropolitan has scored another big success in "The Two Orphans," with May Buckley in the leading role of Louise, the blind girl. "The Two Orphans" will be the bill for the entire week, with the usual matinee tomorrow and Saturday afternoons. Wednesday matinee will be a feature performance, and each lady in the audience will be given a photograph of Miss Buckley.

This evening, as a compliment to the G. A. R. posts of the two cities, the Minnesota State band will give a concert of patriotic numbers. The programme: March—"Hail to the Spirit of Liberty"; Sousaverture—"Columbia"; Wolf Brittone Solo—"Old Folks at Home"; Stewart Songs of the Blue; Laurendeau Grand Naval Potpourri; Hall Paraphrase—"Home Sweet Home"; Dalby March—"The Eagle of Freedom"; Selling

GLOBE'S "CYNIC" A GREATER MAN THAN INGERSOLL.

To the Editor of the Globe. We didn't publish it sooner—that article on Ingersoll by "The Cynic"? In that communication of yesterday, "The Cynic" achieved the greatest scoop in the history of journalism. She was the only one who pointed out that "The Cynic" was the very first to announce the death of Christianity at the hands of one Robert Ingersoll. Her account of the event is given in the following words: "The Cynic" did not fight with heavy battle, but preferred the steel-tipped lance. He saw the weak points in the armor of his adversary, and he struck them hard and home. After the battle the ancient knight was left in the saddle, but a corpse. "Least the identity of the 'adversary' and 'the lance' might be doubtful," the Cynic explains, "I challenged the titid of ancient beliefs and the whole herd of retainers swarmed forth to combat the bold invader of their sacred precincts. By 'ancient beliefs' the essential doctrine of Christianity must be meant; for it is upon these that Ingersoll waged war and not upon the ancient beliefs of Brahminism, Buddhism, or Confucianism. There is no doubt of it! Christianity is dead, perched through the heart by the 'dai-breaker' of Peoria. Had intelligence of the tragedy been permitted to be out at the time of the catastrophe much money and money would have been saved. During all that time (till yesterday's article appeared) there was no lull in the building of Christian churches, and homes for the orphan, the aged, the crippled, the wayward, just as if Mr. Ingersoll had never lived, not to say had never been so fatal thrust with his 'steel-tipped lance.' The Cynic does more than tell what the late apostle of unbelief did; she tells what he was. However, it is safe to say that Mr. Ingersoll was a man greatly pleased by the portrait of himself drawn by The Cynic. She calls the blasphemous reviler of the Bible "a great man," "a great man of universal love and Christian brotherhood." "Love, charity, kindness," she says, "marked all his acts and words. Ingersoll lived the life of a Christian." It is strange that the highest tribute which can be paid to a man can give the champion of unbelief is that he lived like a Christian.

Perhaps that blood-curdling account of Ingersoll's attack on his armored adversary should be a sermon in the vernacular sense, as The Cynic admits: "Nothing genuine ever suffered from the words or the pen of Robert G. Ingersoll." So the "ancient knight" was a straw figure, after all! It can be said in all truth that in the manufacture and destruction of straw men and straw gods, Ingersoll has no equal.

This sentence is the most shocking sample of The Cynic's blasphemy—"Could Christ and Ingersoll have been on earth together, they would have been friends and co-workers for humanity's right." Ingersoll and Christ! The one carried the flag of death and destruction; the other held aloft the lambent torch of truth and life. Ingersoll considered it to be his duty to destroy all that which has sustained and beautified the world for many centuries. Where in all of his publications can a word of consolation be found to whisper into the ear of her whose mother heart is breaking at the grave of a noble son? What staff did the champion of unbelief put in the hands of the wretched and the dying? What hope or honor of mercy, or institution of learning, can be traced to the teachings of Ingersoll? As the advocate of unbelief, he never said a word to comfort or to cheer, or to help by one tear drop the sum of human woe or to increase by one manly thought the patrimony of human virtue. To code the name of this petty destroyer of life with the name of the Father, The Cynic is a greater man (although she is a woman) than Ingersoll. With a few strokes of her facile pen she has reduced to naught the life of a noble man, and which all the infidels of nineteen centuries could not accomplish.—A. M. St. Paul, July 29, 1901.

INTERESTING CABLE MESSAGES.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The anxious seat is just now rather a New York one. It is not only the fact, yes, several thousand—throughout the country are waiting in fear and trembling the result of the college examinations. It seems almost universal that no matter how uniformly high a young man may have stood in his preparatory school classes, he must pass through this period of anxiety. Last year at this time a certain well-brought-up young man took his final examinations for Harvard. Though secure in his belief as to the result, his father shared, to a certain extent, this anxiety, and, having arranged to go abroad, insisted that a cable should be sent to him as soon as the result was known. To save cable tolls it was arranged that a single word should be sent; "yes," if the applicant passed and "no" if he had failed.

An arriving in London water-familias became engrossed in business—and other matters—and promptly forgot this arrangement, so that he was sorely puzzled when in due course of time a cablegram somewhat as follows was handed to him: "Hewrow, London." Yes, Henry Brown Jr. Now what did that "yes" mean? It was not a code word and it was not in answer to a cable or wireless message. Hence came the necessity of finding out, and promptly there went back the following cable: "Hewrow, Cambridge." Yes, what? Henry Brown. And with that promptness came back the dutiful answer: "Hewrow, London." Yes, sir! Henry Brown Jr. When this whole circumstance had been ventilated the story was told in a London club, and another American gentleman present recalled a little cable

OF SOCIAL INTEREST

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Haldor Sveve for a dancing party to be given Thursday evening at the residence on Summit avenue, in honor of Mrs. Haldor Sveve, of Columbus, Ohio. Judge and Mrs. Shantz and their daughter are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Sveve.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maybelle Dunning, of Sioux Falls, to Truman S. White, Jr., of this city.

AT THE THEATERS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ammie Hilditch, of this city, to Mr. F. B. Zahn, of John McKee Heffner. The wedding will occur July 27.

The Universalist church will have a new pastor Sept. 1, Rev. H. B. Taylor, of Marion, Mass. The members of the church will call to the pulpit, Rev. A. N. Alcott, of Minneapolis, has been conducting services at the church of the Redeemer for several years.

The Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Clinton Avenue Methodist Church will give a picnic Friday afternoon at Com. park. The members of the society will entertain their husbands at 6 o'clock supper to be served in the pavilion.

Miss Louise Obenauer is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Obenauer, from the South. They have taken the steamboat house on Portland avenue for the summer.

Mrs. Haldor Sveve, of Summit avenue, will have a social at the residence of Mrs. E. D. Banning and children, of St. Louis, Mo.

Diamond Lodge No. 16, Daughters of Honor, will give a lawn social at the home of Mrs. Fred Smith, 38 West Fifth

episode in relation to his own son, somewhat older, who had recently been graduated. The young man's academic career having been successful, was considered by the family council that six months of travel would add a little polish and turn off some of the rough edges left after class day. The young man was therefore started on his travels, but, a final admonition was given him to cable home if he ran short of money before his return.

Two months had hardly elapsed before this cable astonished his fond parent: "Cable funds, William Brown. Now, surely, William being a quiet boy he could not have spent his \$250 in two short months. That was beyond belief. He must have been extravagant, or lost his money, or been taken ill, and had unusual expenses, or there must be some special need, hence instead of the funds went this query: "What is the matter?" "For what?" "Oh, Brown. And then came the terse, pointed and eye-opening answer: "John Brown, New York; For Willie, William Brown."

RAINS ARE WIDESPREAD

SOUTHWESTERN DROUGHT A THING OF THE PAST. WASHINGTON, July 29.—Official advice to the weather bureau are confirmatory of the press reports of the prevalence of rain over the entire southwest, notably Southern Ohio, Kentucky and Northwestern Nebraska. While not very heavy in amount, the rains are described officially as pretty fair for summer time. In Kansas City there was over an inch of precipitation; from a quarter to almost two inches in various parts of Iowa; in Nebraska the rainfall was fair; in Missouri the showers were generally above 30 degrees, but in some localities they did not get so high, and were not above 50 degrees except in some few localities. For the next day or two temperatures will be reasonably moderate, as compared with those of the past heated period.

In many sections of the Middle Atlantic states there have been high temperatures today, but in Northern New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York they were reduced today as a result of showers. In Washington the weather has been exceedingly oppressive today, the thermometer registering a maximum of 97 degrees, with an unusual degree of humidity in the atmosphere.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—In the place of dry weather reports, ruined crops and hot winds in Kansas, now comes news of copious rains, overflowing streams and a restoration of confidence. Most of the rains have come to the eastern and central parts of the state, a tonight's reports from the west show the rain has extended clear through to the Colorado line.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 29.—With the past twenty-four hours very heavy rain storms have covered all Central and Southern Arizona and extended down into Mexico. In some parts of the Salt river valley the storm assumed extraordinary proportions, and in the western part a very large amount of water fell. At Glendale the wind partially wrecked several buildings. In the southern portions rain has caused destruction of several miles of track on the New Mexico and Arizona and Arizona & Southeastern roads, and some delay has been caused on the Southern Pacific. The damage will be offset by the great good which the rains will do to agricultural and stock regions and to forests in the mountains, where fires have been creating havoc.

THREATS OF KIDNAPING

WELSH FARMER ALARMED FOR HIS DAUGHTER'S SAFETY. MATTOON, Ill., July 29.—Two thousand dollars is the price demanded by unknown persons from Richard Hearn, a wealthy retired farmer of this city, for the safety of himself and only daughter, Maude, aged thirteen years. A week ago Hearn received a letter in which the writer demanded that the money be placed in a bank and the daughter be sent to the Episcopal church. Hearn treated it as a joke, but a second missive stated that failure to comply would result in the girl's abduction and his own death. When both letters failed to bring the money, a third letter was sent which so alarmed the father that today he revealed the affair to the police. The late star stated that this was Hearn's final opportunity, for he and the girl would both be captured, and the former would witness the horrifying spectacle of his daughter being strangled and her body thrown into a well. Hearn would also be killed. Hearn is worth \$25,000, but thinks best not to accede to the extortionists' demands. His wife is not allowed to leave his side, and while the police are trying to capture the would-be kidnapers, the residence will be closely guarded. Several persons are suspected by the police.

GLOBE'S CIRCULATION

FOR JUNE. C. G. Brandhorst, assistant superintendent of circulation of the St. Paul Globe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of the St. Paul Globe for the month of June, 1901, was as follows: Total for the month: 572,250 Average per day: 19,075

C. G. BRANDHORST, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1901.

H. P. PORTER, Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn. (Inscribed Seal.)

FURTHER PROOF IS READY.

The Globe invites anyone and everyone interested to, at any time, make a full scrutiny of its circulation lists and records and to visit its press and mailing departments to check and keep tab on the number of papers printed and the disposition made of the same.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

New York—Full traffic and car service has been resumed on the Brooklyn bridge. Canton, Ohio—President McKinley attended funeral services over Leopold Blechee, his old neighbor and friend, who died Friday night. Chicago, Ill.—The father of Adam Miller, called "The Father of German Methodism in America," said to be one of the oldest Methodist ministers in the United States, died at his home in Chicago, Ill., yesterday. Tacoma, Wash.—Earl Jenkins, of Seattle; Florence Nevins and Miss Anolia of Walla Walla, were drowned by capsizing of a row boat on Puget sound lake. The bodies were recovered several hours after the accident.

Berlin—An American doctor announces that an Antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Dr. Drygalski, will leave Kiel in August, to establish observation stations in the antarctic and at the farthest attainable south. Scranton, Pa.—An engine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, while running on the Lackawanna, blew up its boiler, killing the engineer and perhaps fatally injuring the fireman and a brakeman who were in the cab. Toulon—The submarine boat Gustav Zede, with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the minister of marine, M. de Lanessan, and other members of the cabinet, was on a tour of inspection, taking the ministers below the surface several times.

Washington, D. C.—The chief end of the Republican party and keep it in office forever. Q. What was the crop failure of 1894 due to? A. To the Wilson tariff and an imbecile administration. Q. What are we to think of the damage to crops in 1901? A. That it is the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, intended to try our faith and cultivate the grace of patience. Q. What is the cause of the unemployment of workers, seeking the common good? A. What is it in other years? A. A nuisance. Q. What is the strike? A. When an election is pending, it is the dignified appeal of laboring men for redress of their grievances, and Mark Hanna sees that the employers give in to the men. Q. Why does he not do it at other times? A. He is too busy. Q. What is reciprocity? A. It is an arrangement by which we invite other nations to sell to us if they will buy of us. Q. What is the protective tariff? A. The law devised to keep other nations from selling to us. Q. Then is not protection inconsistent with reciprocity? A. Why not? A. The Republican platform says it is not. Q. Is there any other reason? A. There is. Q. Can you state it? A. The Republican senate refuses to ratify reciprocity treaties. Q. What is the purpose of keeping reciprocity consistent with protection? A. No, it is for the purpose of keeping the jewelry and shoddy cloth from competition. Q. Then where does reciprocity come in? A. It comes in the platform. Q. What is a platform? A. It is a formal promise to do certain things if you are elected and do not change your mind. Q. Do you know what the constitution is? A. It is the supreme law of part of the world. Q. In what part is it not supreme? A. Where it does not apply. Q. Where does it not apply? A. Where you do not know where it applies and where it does not apply. Q. We know that it does not apply where it would be inconvenient to apply it. Q. Does it apply to the Philippines? A. No, because the Philippines are better off without it. Q. What are we going to do for the Philippines? A. We are going to educate them. Q. Does that mean teach them to read and think? A. It does. Q. Should we let them read and study the American constitution? A. No. Q. Why not? A. It would only confuse them. Q. May they read the history of the Republican party? A. It would be better not. They might want to do that. Q. Will the Declaration of Independence be studied in Philippine schools? A. No. Q. May they read the Bible when it says that God hath made of one blood all nations of men? A. No. Q. Why not? A. That would disturb us.

HORRORS OF THE CAMPS

REV. BROCKHUIZEN ABRAIGNS BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA. CHICAGO, July 29.—"The horror of the situation in the Boer reconcentrated camps of South Africa is appalling. Men, women and children are dying at a rate that would mean the extermination of the Boer race in nine years. The people are cooped up in unsanitary quarters, where they are unable to secure sufficient food or clothing, with disease making terrible ravages among them."

That was the situation in the Transvaal and Orange Free State depleted tonight at the Christian Reformed church by Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, late pastor of the leading Dutch Reformed church at Pretoria. He has come to the United States to raise money to alleviate the sufferings of his countrymen, who are huddled together in refugee camps. It is the intention of Rev. Mr. Brockhuizen to travel through the country, speaking in churches of various denominations and describing the real situation throughout South Africa. The funds he is able to secure will be sent direct to Pretoria, where they will be used.

Regarding the outcome of the struggle, Rev. Brockhuizen is still optimistic. He believes that the Boers will continue fighting until they eventually tire out Great Britain. "It is quite impossible to estimate the number of burghers now in the field," said he, "but the force is undoubtedly much larger than when Pretoria was taken."

A few days before leaving Europe, Mr. Brockhuizen visited President Kruger, and when he asked the doughty old Boer president how he would stand with the American people, Kruger replied: "Tell them they are helping the English to slaughter our people by supplying them with horses, mules and the munitions of war."

London—Inquiry made by the Associated Press representative at Pretoria for the rumor, published here by the Daily Express, that the United States has been asked to send a military expedition to Holland, not for a holiday, but at the invitation of Mr. Kruger, who desires him to act as a mediator in the settlement of a peace settlement. With the exception of a week-end visit at Sussex, Mr. Kruger has not left London. He returned here from Sussex today.

Richmond, Va.—The constitutional convention has begun debates on reports. The report of the committee on the bill of rights and preamble, which was submitted some days ago, was considered. Judge Green, of Tallulah, chairman of the committee, defended the majority report. He dwelt upon the reasons for the various changes made and said that in every case they were suggested by existing conditions. The changes from the original bill, drawn by George Mason in 1776, are very few.

Waterbury, N. Y.—A severe electrical storm, accompanied by a copious rain, swept over Northern New York, beginning early Sunday morning and lasting till late at night. The rain broke the drought and watered the parched crops. The electrical storm was very destructive. To get off the gain, lightning struck scores of barns, destroying them, together with the contents. The loss to the newly harvested crops. The loss to the farmers by fire amounts to thousands of dollars.