

CONVENTIONS BUSY

Candidates for Congress Are Nominated Throughout Northwest Section

ARE EARLY IN THE FIELD

Jenkins and Esch Are Named Again in Wisconsin, and Townsend Is Chosen After 501 Ballots Have Been Cast in Michigan.

Special to The Globe. CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., May 29.—John J. Jenkins was nominated for congress unanimously by the Republican convention held here today.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 29.—Congressman John J. Esch, of this city, was re-nominated for congress from the Seventh district on the Republican ticket at the congressional convention held at Black River Falls this afternoon.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 29.—Charles Townsend today received the nomination for congress on the 501st ballot in the Republican convention.

FRONTENAC DAKOTA JUDGE DIES.

Hon. F. J. Washburn, of Deadwood, Passes Away at Baltimore.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 29.—Word of the death of the Hon. Frank J. Washburn, judge of the eighth judicial circuit of South Dakota, came today.

He served four consecutive terms in the territorial legislature, and was twice in the state senate after the admission of South Dakota. Early in the eighties he became a member of the law firm of Moody & Washburn, resigning at the time of his election to the office of county judge in 1890.

COMMENCEMENT AT ADOLPHUS.

Dr. Harpster, of Philadelphia, Makes Address to Students.

ST. PETER, Minn., May 29.—At today's commencement exercises at Gustavus Adolphus college, Dr. J. H. Harpster, of Philadelphia, addressed the students and visitors on his work as a missionary in India.

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EXAMINING BALLET WITNESSES.

Many Testify in the Case on Trial at Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 29.—In the ballet case today Judge Mitchell ruled that it was immaterial whether Ballett spent the proceeds for moral or immoral purposes, the only question was whether he diverted the funds from the development of mine property and the stockholders. The court refused to allow the district attorney to introduce evidence as to what money was spent in establishing variety theaters and squandering on variety actresses, ruling it did not matter whether the money went to churches or theaters.

J. B. KISSELLE DIES AT DUBUQUE.

Had Been in Employ of United States Express Company for Years.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 29.—J. B. Kisselle, agent of the United States Express company here for thirteen years and an employe of the company for forty-five years, died suddenly today of heart trouble.

SAY HE IS A FENCE FOR PIRATES

Once Wealthy Man of Washington Is Under Arrest.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 29.—Benjamin Iron, formerly the wealthiest man in Skagit county, was arrested by Sheriff Weeding and Deputy Reese, of Skagit county, last Thursday, and is now out on bonds, charged with receiving stolen property.

THE AUTHORITIES OF ISLAND COUNTY, who have been watching Iro's island at the east end of the county for months, claim that he has used the place as a rendezvous for water pirates and smugglers, for years. They allege that some

of the most notorious desperadoes on the sound, including Alfred Hamilton, who was recently hanged at Whatcom, have landed and concealed their goods at his place, where a quantity of stolen cigars and whisky was found.

HURD'S DEFENSE IS COMPLETED.

Arguments in the St. Cloud Murder Trial Will Be Made Today.

Special to The Globe. ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 29.—The defense in murder trial of John Hurd finished today and the arguments will be made tomorrow, Judge Seale deciding to hold court on Memorial day in order to send the case to the jury as early as possible.

Hurd was the main witness in his own behalf, and said that he did not shoot at Robert Charles until he was looking fairly into the barrels of a shot gun pointed at him by Charles. Then he shot to scare him, but it did not have the effect and for fear that Charles would fire he shot the second time and fatally wounded Charles.

Asa Hurd, his brother, and Sumner Hurd, his son, corroborated him, and denied that they had said at the coroner's inquest that Charles dropped the gun after the first shot was fired and turned away when John Hurd fired the fatal shot. In this discrepancy prosecution is building strong rebuttal.

BELOIT DEBATORS VICTORIOUS.

Orators From Wisconsin Defeat the Carleton Speakers.

Special to The Globe. NORTHFIELD, Minn., May 29.—The debate between the sophomore classes of Carleton and Beloit colleges resulted in a victory for Beloit. Beloit received two decisions and Carleton one.

The speakers were Judge C. L. Lewis, of St. Paul, and Prof. Macdermott and Anderson, of Minneapolis. Mayor Dougherty presided. Carleton had the affirmative, with Ray Frazer, Clark Parks and Claude Sleh as speakers, and Beloit the negative, with B. B. Kennedy, T. R. Faville and W. J. Maurer as speakers. Music was furnished by the Carleton Glee club.

FIRE AT EAST GRAND FORKS.

Entire Town in Danger of Being Destroyed by Flames.

Special to The Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 29.—Fire burned through the building in East Grand Forks occupied by Lynch & Gallagher and Con. Thompson. The damage is \$2,000. High southwest wind was blowing and had it not been for the help of Grand Forks firemen the town would have been destroyed.

GOV. VAN SANT AT NORTHFIELD.

He Will Deliver a Memorial Day Address There.

Special to The Globe. NORTHFIELD, Minn., May 29.—A special train will leave here tomorrow for Northfield, Minn., where Gov. Van Sant will deliver a memorial day address. The students of the various schools will participate and the music will be furnished by the St. Olaf college band.

A long march will be given at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. at the park will begin.

MICHIGAN LIGHTING PLANT SOLD.

Company at Marquette Purchased by Boston Men.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 29.—The controlling interest in the Peninsula Electric Light and Power company, of Houghton, today passed into the hands of Stone & Webster, of Boston. The deal is one of the largest ever consummated in the copper country, and involves over half a million dollars.

The electric light company owns two large plants in Houghton and Lake Linden, and has a third in operation at Stone & Webster own and operate the Houghton County Street railway, run through the city of Calumet, with thirty miles of trackage.

IOWA MAIL CARRIERS ELECT.

W. J. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Is President of Association.

MARSHAL TOWN, Iowa, May 29.—The State Letter Carriers' association today elected W. J. Clark, Cedar Rapids, president; H. H. Davine, Clinton, secretary; W. T. Boardman, Marshalltown, treasurer; J. H. Hocking, Boone, sergeant-at-arms; A. C. McFarland, Des Moines, delegate at large. The convention closed with a banquet at the next meeting place.

OLD RESIDENT HURT IN RUNAWAY

A. L. Butler, of Lafayette, May Dies of Injuries.

Special to The Globe. CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., May 29.—A. L. Butler, an old resident of Lafayette, was killed here in a runaway accident today, breaking his right arm and right shoulder. On account of his age his recovery is doubtful.

THIEVES SECURE ONLY \$10.

Store at Grantsburg, Wis., Is Entered by Robbers.

Special to The Globe. GRANTSBURG, Wis., May 29.—Thieves forced an entrance to the general store of A. E. Nelson through a rear window and made way with the contents of the cash register, about \$10.

YOUNG WIFE IS IN TROUBLE.

Aged Nineteen, She Is Charged With Trying to Poison Her Husband.

WATERLOO, Iowa, May 29.—Lizeta Scroggins, aged nineteen, was arrested on the charge of attempted murder by poisoning her husband, aged sixty-five. The couple were married only four weeks. It is claimed she put strychnine in his food.

DIES OF HER INJURIES.

Rosa Kinder Succumbs to the Result of Severe Burns.

Special to The Globe. ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 29.—Rosa Kinder, aged fifteen, who was severely burned last Friday night, died this morning.

IOWA MAN DIES AT AGE OF 102.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 29.—Noah Brockway Bacon, who was 102 years of age on Dec. 19, 1901, died at his home in this city today. On his last birthday he entertained the Octogenarian Club. Des Moines, of which he was the oldest member.

THEY ROSE IN RAIN

President Roosevelt Gives Rochambeau Mission Taste of the Strenuous

ARE CAUGHT IN A STORM

Miss Roosevelt and Several Members of the Cabinet Were in the Pleasure Jaunt on Horseback That Proves Disagreeable.

From The Globe's Washington Bureau, Post Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The spectacle of President Roosevelt and our guests riding on horseback, returning from their Sunday gallop into the country, was one to draw tears from the eyes of a graven image. Why will Miss Roosevelt persist? These poor French officers, in their best gold braid and broadcloth, drenched to the skin and chilled to the marrow! It looked like a troop of stragglers in a forced march. Of course Miss Alice was there, and of course she looked like a crowned kitten. For it was no ordinary everyday rain. It was a cloudburst. The water came in sheets, and a severe wind was driven by a hurricane, and the presidential party was afloat in the country, and there was no attempt to get shelter.

It had been hot and sultry, and the change came with a blast from the north which whipped the leaves from the trees and bent them low along the ground. Of course it was not a storm, but the president took no barometer to know that the storm was coming, and there is reason to believe he gave the visitors the experience of premeditation and deliberation. Senator Lodge and a few other members of the party declined to undergo an unnecessary drenching, and were given permission to cut and run for cover, which they did. The storm broke. Of course etiquette forbade the Frenchmen to do likewise and they set their teeth and took their medicine.

There was nothing going on about the party as it rode up Sixteenth street. The horses were steaming; the president was talking, as usual, and gesticulating with his left, water dripped from the bridle of his rough-riding horse, and little rivulets oozed from his toes. The French officers were streaked and striped as to their faces; and the resolute Miss Alice was striving to keep her eyes from the mud splashing on her dress. The party as a whole was in a sorry state. The horses were steaming; the president was talking, as usual, and gesticulating with his left, water dripped from the bridle of his rough-riding horse, and little rivulets oozed from his toes. The French officers were streaked and striped as to their faces; and the resolute Miss Alice was striving to keep her eyes from the mud splashing on her dress. The party as a whole was in a sorry state.

Real courtesy demands that our guests do what they can to ease the president's risk of life and limb; but there are those who need to be taught what real courtesy is.

Senator Lodge in Party.

To be intimate with a strenuous administration is not without its drawbacks. Such was the thought of Senator Lodge this week as he doubled his left leg under his right, and lowered himself into his seat. But what is the president doing? It is not to be expected that a gentleman of fifty-two, who has led a sedentary life, should be able to get astride of a large restive horse, and sit up and down for two mortal hours, with perfect impunity.

A saddle is a hard seat for a man used to it; it is admirably suited to purposes of war, and the heading of cattle, but the sudden elevation from the seat of a Victoria, and the unremitting elevations resulting from the impact of the saddle against the traditional seat of a gentleman's honor, is almost sure to disclose an insufficiency in upholstery and an atrophy of the thigh muscles, until this time all unassuming riders, and a few others of the standing posture subsequently become the more comfortable. But if the president will ride what can his prime ministers do?

Miss Alice's Ping-Pong Party.

And now social Washington wags its head and tongue over the "ping-pong party" given by Alice Roosevelt on board the president's yacht Sylph. Boldly and boldly the complaint seems to be that the president's daughter, in her party, had been too rough on the ping-pong table. The government furnished the yacht; there were no decorations except the government's flag; the government had dispensed the music; the only entertainment was ping-pong. There was nothing to eat except sponge cake and thin bread and butter—and not enough of that. It came from the White House kitchen.

There was no chaperon except Mrs. Roosevelt's social secretary, Miss Hegner. So there you are. And Miss Alice is the heiress—has a fortune in her own name. She has been entertained in the White House by the smart young girls and titled bachelors from the diplomatic corps thought they were to enjoy something unique if not surprising. They took from the place on Alice did a cake-walk, and they came home—hungry.

Senator Mitchell's Fish Dinner.

Let no man deny that the way to legislation is through the stomach. The secret of the success of Senator Mitchell was generally overlooked. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, secured the recess, and his colleague partook of the spoil of Fugate Sound, and then, by unanimous consent, they took from the place on the calendar the bill creating an assay office in Oregon and appropriating \$25,000 for that purpose, and they passed said bill without being asked.

There was not a question asked; not a murmur of dissent; and yet Mitchell had tried for weeks to get his brethren of the senate to let him have that little ass-bill.

History in Congressional Record.

"Remember, senators, if war does break out, it may be a world war." So spoke McKinley to two democratic senators who had called on him. It was when the country was clamoring for vengeance against the new Catholic Industrial school for the Maine and for intervention in Cuba. The historic incident was recalled the other day by Senator Bacon, one of the trustees of the new Catholic Industrial school for the Maine, who believed it a valuable contribution to history. And by the way, it is getting to be quite the thing lately to make these personal contributions to history by embalming them in the Congressional Record.

Two months more of congress are what the most conservative leaders are figuring on now. There are some big jobs to be done. The railroad lobby is to become a law—and it begins to look as if there were a good fighting chance for it—there will be a long debate as to which route to adopt for the railroad lobby will help delay things. No one can say much as to the prospects for Cuban reciprocity. About all that is certainly known is that the subject is very much alive, and more will be heard of it before congress adjourns.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

First Session of Industrial Institution in Mississippi Ends.

MERRIGOLD, Miss., May 29.—The first session of the new Catholic Industrial school for negroes, located here in the Yazoo delta, has just closed. Among those present at the closing exercises were the trustees, including Rev. Thomas F. Chasman, president of the Marquette Educational association, and D. E. Bremner, of Chicago. The success of the initial term of the institution was referred to in the address as made by the trustees. In a solution of the negro problem, Rev. T. C. Brown, of Marigold, Miss., a well known colored Baptist clergyman, was one of the speakers.

This is the institution to which Mrs. Henry Abel, of Baltimore, has made a

gift of 100 acres of land. Another 100 acres has been given to the school by D. F. Bremner. The Marquette Colonization association has given a church, a priest's house and a parsonage, and has agreed to the spiritual wants of the community.

AGRARIANS AND THE STATUE OF FREDERICK

Emperor William Is Further Criticized for His Gift to the United States.

BERLIN, May 29.—The unpleasant things which are being said about Emperor William and the ministry because of his majesty's presentation of a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, are, strange to say, all from the agrarians, who are normally ministerialists, but who are now embittered against the government because of the differences regarding the tariff.

The agrarians, through their newspapers, attack the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, for falling to dissuade Emperor William from giving the statue, which they say was a political blunder, because his action has not been appreciated in the United States.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, a leading agrarian organ, says: "Emperor William's counselors have placed him in a painful position, exposing him to the attacks of the anti-French faction of the agrarians, which is by no means small, and giving an opportunity for the resolution of Mr. Stephens, of Texas, in the house of representatives recently" (declaring that the United States should not accept any statue of any king, emperor or prince from any foreign nation) which the paper regards as representing an important section of American sentiment.

"The Yankee," the paper continues, "cannot understand that anything can be given without price and that the emperor feels deep admiration for the might and power of the United States, and the gift will only swell American conceit, as regards the tariff negotiations affecting Germany's practical

interests. Germany should not court other nations. Let them come to us. Foreign politics is a business which must be treated as business." The agrarians, it should be said, are not shared by any important group.

LOFTIEST HEIGHT EVER REACHED BY BALLOON

Experiments Yield Satisfactory Results Without Endangering Human Life.

BERLIN, May 29.—One of the most interesting demonstrations of the International Aeronautic commission, in session here, was that of the French balloonist, M. Berthelot, with automatic registers for recording phenomena in the highest altitudes, where they finally explode through gas pressure. After the explosion a parachute safely lands the apparatus.

The professor sent up three balloons May 28 in the presence of the commission, the apparatus of two of which was found. One of the balloons registered an altitude of 20,000 meters, the highest attained by a balloon. The temperature was eighty degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

NEW ENGLAND STATES ARE VISITED BY SNOW

Fall of the Beautiful in Many Sections Seriously Damages Early Vegetation.

HOSSICK FALLS, N. Y., May 29.—After a rainfall during the forty-eight consecutive hours in this vicinity, the weather turned very cold. Today it was learned that there was a snowfall during the night in West Hossick and the surrounding country and the adjacent mountains were covered with snow.

Lower Vermont and Western Massachusetts were visited by snow, causing damage to fruit and early vegetation.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS MEET

Largest Contributions Ever Yet Made by the Congregations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 29.—Rev. Dr. J. M. How called the forty-fourth general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America to order today. Rev. Dr. James C. Wilson, of Erie, Pa., was elected moderator.

The clerks report showed that the congregations of America contributed for all purposes during the year \$1,842,235, an increase of \$118,355, the largest in any one year. The membership of the church increased 2,029.

AMERICAN CLERKS IN CUBA.

Government "Up a Stump" as to What to Do With Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—A question that confronts the war department is what provision, if any, shall be made for the force of Americans employed in the military occupation of the island. There are included whose services practically ended with the withdrawal of the American forces. There were about 600 clerks, customs inspectors, etc. The other half being employed in a more subordinate capacity.

It is thought that the services of about thirty clerks will be needed by Gen. Wood in winding up the affairs of his administration. What shall be done for the remainder has not yet been determined.

Great Northern Missetonka Service.

On Decoration day, May 30th, regular summer service to the lake will be effective over Great Northern railway. Time card ticket office, 332 Robert street, St. Paul.

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Bradstreet's Weekly Report Finds Conditions Generally Are Good

ALL BUSINESS ACTIVE

Industries Are Moving, and Large Crops of Fruit and Vegetables Are Looked For—Wheat Exportation Falls Off Some.

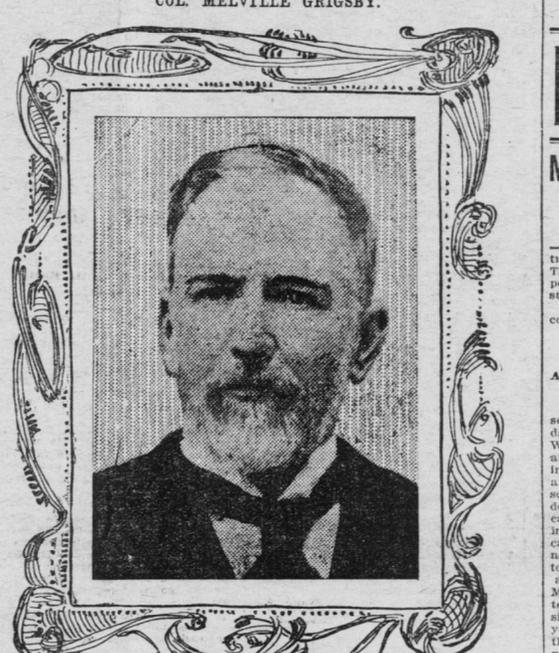
NEW YORK, May 29.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The week's developments have been largely favorable. Crop conditions, particularly those of the spring sown cereals and cotton, have shown further improvement. The labor situation, particularly that in the commercial trade, has likewise measurably improved, and it is expected that the week will be closed by the position to strike becomes critical.

Cool weather, it is true, has retarded retail demand and measurably checked re-order business with jobbers, and heavy frosts have done damage to vegetables on the northern edge of the country, but this is regarded as only a temporary halt, and the general volume of business has been helped by the large amount booked for next autumn's delivery.

General Activity Rules. Among the industries general activity still rules, with iron and steel, hardware, lumber, the building trades and bituminous coal displaying exceptional activity. Failures continue well down to the min-

imum and bank clearings are beginning to compare better with the situation in the Spanish war—the most picturesque body of soldiers in the history of warfare. Col. Grigsby is one of the best known men in the Northwest. For several years he served as attorney general of South Dakota, and is a personal acquaintance of President Roosevelt.

Col. Melville Grigsby.



Col. Melville Grigsby.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Col. Melville Grigsby, who has just been nominated for United States attorney for the district of Alaska, is the South Dakotan who originated the idea of promoting the formation of a cowboy regiment. He helped to get up the cowboy

cavalry, or "rough riders," which served in the Spanish war—the most picturesque body of soldiers in the history of warfare. Col. Grigsby is one of the best known men in the Northwest. For several years he served as attorney general of South Dakota, and is a personal acquaintance of President Roosevelt.

Early predictions of a decrease in the cotton area are being whittled down, and present prices certainly favor a large, if not a larger area, than a year ago. Boot and shoe leather trade advanced rather than the former advantages shown over preceding years. Gross railway earnings returns to profit to nearly a 9 per cent increase over a year ago. Large fruit crops are indicated this year, and the same is true of vegetables, but the latter are backward in cold weather. High prices for tobacco indicate that a heavy acreage will be planted.

Iron and steel are quieter as regards new business in finished products, but there are reports of large transactions pending for the crude forms. The leading interest has bought considerable pig iron at a price, delivered at Pittsburgh, close to \$19 a ton. Inquiry for iron for next year is noted. Outside steel works are reported being liberal buyers of foreign iron. Implement manufacturers are reported ordering heavily for the year.

The anthracite coal strike has affected farmers using that fuel in conjunction with coke, but the effect on the general pig iron supply has not been considerable. In finished products new business is generally small, but the mills are still crowded with orders.

Wheat, including flour, exports for five days aggregate 3,900,000 bushels, against 5,184,838 last week, six days, and 4,138,590 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901, to date (forty-eight weeks), aggregate 22,456,890 bushels, against 192,812,721 last season. Corn exports aggregate 71,473 bushels, against 90,969 last week and 4,413,343 last year.

Business failures for the week number 153, as against 152 last week, 144 in this week last year, 135 in 1900, 129 in 1899, and 173 in 1898. Failures in Canada for the week number 18, as against 17 last week and 21 a year ago.

AMERICAN CLERKS IN CUBA.

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CREMO THE BEST 5¢ CIGAR Two CREMO Bands are of same value as one tag from "STAR," "HORSE SHOE," "SPEARHEAD," "STANDARD NAVY," "OLD PEACH & HONEY" or "J. T." Tobacco.

IT PAYS To Put a Want Ad in THE GLOBE It Brings Quick Results

MR. SPOONER "LETS GO"

Continued From First Page.

tion in Cuba and that in the Philippines. The Cubans had been fighting for independence for ten years, but no such struggle had occurred in the Philippines. Mr. Spooner gave notice that he would conclude his speech on Saturday.

THOSE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Assistant Adjutant General Describes These Institutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The senate committee on the Philippines today heard the testimony of Col. A. D. Wagner, assistant adjutant general of the army, who spent two and one-half years in the Philippines. He was questioned about the concentration camps and described the system by explaining the details of one particular camp. In that camp the people were assembled according to villages so that the people in all cases would have their old neighbors near them. So far as he had been able to observe there was no evidence of want among the people there congregated. Moreover, they were surprisingly contented. They were at liberty to go outside the line from 90 to 800 yards. Beyond that distance was what was called the dead line, beyond which the people were not permitted to go. The natives had been necessary to protect life and property and he did not see how any other policy could have been successful.

The people were fed and given medical supplies and the sanitation of the camps was looked after. The American camps in the Philippines no more could be compared to Weyler's reconcentration camps in Cuba than mercy could be compared to the policy of burning villages. "Gen. Sumner," said the witness, "was not allowed to take as severe measures as he deemed necessary, because he told me that he was severely handicapped by his instructions from department headquarters."

Neither Sumner nor Bell had been responsible for the policy pursued, as each was subject to the orders of department commanders. "If Sumner had remained in command," he said, "he would have been required to carry out the same policy as Bell did." He supposed that the orders had originated with Gen. Chaffee, but he did not understand that the orders were written. The policy had been justified by the fact that all the people congregated had now returned to their homes and on July 4 the province of Batangas and Laguna were to be restored to civil rule.

Referring to the policy of burning villages, the witness said that indiscriminate burning was not countenanced by the rules of war and that the practice of burning the property of non-combatants was inexcusable except in cases in which it was impossible to separate from that of the enemy was making use of it.

He had no personal knowledge of the torture of natives in the Philippines, but he gave several instances in which he had heard reports of tortures. The most of these it was said that the reports either were untrue or exaggerated.

Reducing the Military Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—It is said at the war department that the departure of the Hancock and Sherman from Manila with the Ninth and Ninth-month regiments of infantry reduces the army in the Philippines to 23,000 men and that within the next few months the Philippine army will be further reduced to less than 20,000 by the return of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry and part of the Third regiment of cavalry under orders to return to the United States. Special interest attaches to the return home of the Twenty-fifth regiment because of the achievements of that regiment in China and the Philippines, in both of which countries it saw some of the most active service on the firing line.

IN NEED OF MORE PUNISHMENT.

Col. Baldwin Thinks This Is the Case of the Moros.

MANILA, May 29.—Col. Frank D. Baldwin, in command of the United States troops in the island of Mindanao, that he does not expect to establish satisfactory peace conditions in the Lake Lanao

district until the defiant element is wiped out. The natives pretending to be friendly are urging that this be done, and that the lives are in jeopardy, "which," the colonel adds, "we are in the highest sense under obligations to protect. The defiant element respect nothing but power and the sword. They will destroy humans until destroyed themselves."

Gen. Davis replied that to meet the emergency in the way suggested by Col. Baldwin would necessitate the capture of every Moro fort which now admits American soldiers as friends, and that such action on the part of the American forces is forbidden by existing orders.

CERTAINLY BEING AMERICANIZED.

Strike Threatened, Though Wages Here 1,000 Per Cent Higher.

MANILA, May 29.—The labor troubles, which have been brewing for a month, are now on the eve of coming to a head. Three of the largest employers of Filipino labor have been notified that they must advance salaries 50 per cent all around May 31 or face a strike. The firm, three years ago, paid its employees \$3 per week, and now is paying them \$3.50 per week. The wages now are a real advance, it is said.