

BRITISH WAYS  
IN SOUTH AFRICAGreat Pro-Boer Meeting Held in  
Chicago.

## BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS.

Great Opportunity for Great Roosevelt  
To Make Himself Immortal—Sympathetic  
Letter From Carl Schurz.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—A program of protest against British methods in the South African war was carried out before an immense audience in the Auditorium theater tonight. Following an eloquent address by W. Bourke Cockran, and earnest speeches by others, resolutions for the appointment of a committee to bring the sentiments of the meeting before the President were adopted.

Although an admission was charged the funds being intended to aid the Boers, and especially their women and children, standing room was at a premium and many were unable to gain admittance.

There were 600 people on the stage when Mr. Cockran, the orator of the evening, arose and bowed in recognition of the tumult of applause which greeted him. He said in part:

## BOURKE COCKRAN'S ADDRESS.

"However men may differ about the invasion of the South African republics, all are agreed that the restoration of peace is in the highest degree desirable. There are but two ways in which the war can be terminated—either the Boers must surrender, or the English government must abandon the attempt to subdue them.

"It is quite generally assumed that the resistance of the Boers cannot be successful, and if this be true, they would not be engaged in continuing a struggle which involves the loss of life and waste of property, even though the losses inflicted on their enemy were tenfold greater than what they suffered themselves, for bloodshed is useless and is always indefensible.

"But is it true that the resistance of the Boers is hopeless? Since the fall of Pretoria it certainly has not been fruitless; it has been justified by most important results. Lord Salisbury's position that nothing but absolute surrender would be considered has been abandoned, and today the burghers are secure against any further loss of complete acknowledgment of their independence.

"As their resistance has not been fruitless, neither is their struggle for independence hopeless. On the contrary, if their resistance be prolonged for a few months, the abandonment of the struggle to subdue them by Great Britain is inevitable.

"This statement is not based on any special information concerning the war, but on the conviction that it will be impossible for the government to secure the passage of many more war appropriations through the house of commons. The last budget was passed only after immense difficulties. All sources of taxation have practically been exhausted and the attempt to effect another loan would result in such a fall in the price of the loan as would seriously jeopardize British industries. If then, the Boer forces can hold the field a little longer, the attempt to subdue the republics must be abandoned for lack of means to pursue it.

"The capacity of the Boers to maintain the struggle is placed beyond a doubt by the barbarity of the methods employed to subdue them. The English government cannot avoid supporting the women and children made homeless by the destruction of their homes. With the support of their women and children, the Boer forces are free to continue in the field as long as they can secure food and other necessities. His reputation for humanity and courage makes the English soldier prefer surrendering to fighting his rifle.

"Nothing can be clearer than that the resistance of the burghers cannot be suppressed, and therefore the only possible way to peace is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the attempt to subjugate the South African soldiers. The British government may prolong the war, but cannot change the outcome. Such a result being certain, it is better to hasten the interests of everyone to hasten the interests of the world, as well as the rest of the world, will be advanced by promoting it.

"The pretense that the existence of these republics endangered British authority over the rest of South Africa is unworthy of serious consideration. If the South African republics are to be subjugated, the last Boer attempt to subjugate the South African soldiers, the British government may prolong the war, but cannot change the outcome. Such a result being certain, it is better to hasten the interests of everyone to hasten the interests of the world, as well as the rest of the world, will be advanced by promoting it.

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the scheme of conquest which the English government has undertaken.

"Providence has so ordered events that the President of the United States can conclude this bitter quarrel. It is an extraordinary opportunity offered to an extraordinary man. It would not be necessary to draw the sword, to make any threat of armed intervention, or to take an unfriendly attitude. One man spoken of in the English ambassador or in the hearing of the English nation would restore peace, establish justice, secure liberty to those burghers, promote enormously the prosperity of the human race, and bring immeasurable glory to the American nation.

"Will that word be spoken? Never in history have such momentous results hung on the line of a human being. Will Theodore Roosevelt improve this opportunity for himself, his country and the whole human race?"

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

A letter from Carl Schurz was read, in which he said: "I am one of those who heartily rejoice at the subsidence in this country of the old and more or less unreasoning prejudice against England. I witness with sincere satisfaction and disappointment from our popular enemy of the cheap trick of 'twisting the British lion's tail, and I hail with delight the growth of a real friendship between the two nations.

"But Englishmen should not indulge in any delusions about this. Deep in their hearts the great masses of the American people cherish a profound sympathy for the Boers in their struggle and suffering. What they condemned was done by the British in South Africa. And if there is anything apt to revive the old anti-British feeling in this republic, it is the terrible spectacle presented by the Boer war."

## RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, as American citizens, believe that the wanton destruction of property of non-combatants by English military authorities in South Africa (without precedent in modern times save by English officers in the war of the American revolution) is a source of needless suffering to the people of the South African republics and without advantage to the operations of the English army, and the slaughter of the helpless and innocent caused by English prison pens are a source of outrage on the humanity of the civilized world which amply justify concentrated remonstrance by American and European states; and believing that the rights and obligations of common humanity are not determined by geographical or political limitations, and regarding the treaty of 1871 as made to be observed by England as well as by America, do most solemnly remonstrate and protest against the acts of the English government.

"Resolved, That we, and each of us, do hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost powers to make this, our protest, known to our several representatives in the American Congress, and to cause a copy of these resolutions to be brought to the attention of the President of the United States, with our most respectful but urgent petition that the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, be strictly enforced, and that the use of American ports and waters be henceforth denied to vessels operating under British charter for the augmentation of supplies of war; and that the President of the United States bring to an end the horrors of concentration camps and a warfare which by its unexampled ferocity and enormous waste of life and treasure has astounded the civilized world.

"Resolved, That the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of citizens of Chicago to call the attention of the President to these resolutions and to inform him of the sentiment of the citizens of Chicago, and that such committee shall have power to add to its number citizens of other portions of the United States.

"The committee be also authorized to recommend Gov. Yates, of Illinois, for issuing a proclamation calling for assistance for the occupants of concentration camps in South Africa.

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TEN MILLIONS  
FOR EDUCATION

Carnegie Will Give That for University Extension.

## TO BE HANDLED BY A BOARD

President Roosevelt Will Probably  
Name the Members—Headquarters  
To Be in Washington.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald from Washington says:

Andrew Carnegie is to give \$10,000,000 to the cause of university extension in the United States. Announcement of this great gift to education will be made at the White House on Tuesday. Mr. Carnegie was here a few days ago and took luncheon with President Roosevelt, when details of the plan were fully discussed.

Mr. Carnegie has thought best to create a national board to handle this munificent benefaction. President Roosevelt will probably name such a board for Mr. Carnegie, or at least set in motion the machinery which shall lead to a national organization.

Mr. Carnegie is expected here tomorrow or on Tuesday, and further details of this gigantic enterprise will soon become public.

Nicholas Murray Butler, who has succeeded Seth Low at the head of Columbia college, has been here for two days, a guest of President Roosevelt at the White House, and he has aided in perfecting the plans. Mr. Butler left for New York at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and before going returned to the White House to receive the confirmation that an announcement would be made on Tuesday at the White House. Mr. Butler has long been one of the foremost champions of university extension, and has understood Mr. Carnegie has had frequent consultations with him concerning the enterprise.

According to the plans prepared by Mr. Carnegie and his associates, the national organization to have its headquarters in Washington, but its operations are to extend throughout the United States, the work to be carried on in co-operation with universities everywhere.

## SOUTH AFRICAN BLOCKHOUSES.

Will Accomplish No Good Unless Put  
Nearer Together.

New York, Dec. 9.—A correspondent of the London Times writes that the New York Times is of the opinion that the partitioning of the country by means of lines of blockhouses before the British can hope effectively to clear the Boers away from the larger districts of the eastern Transvaal. It is found that blockhouses, a mile or more apart are useless in preventing the passage of the Boers at night when they are determined to cross. Nothing short of blockhouses six or seven hundred yards apart and connected by means of formidable wire entanglements will prove effective.

To spread the country in this way, says the correspondent, requires time and men, but in the opinion of the military authorities, it is the only method of dealing with an enemy who refuses to fight and accepts guerrilla tactics. The British public must therefore be patient.

North of the Delagoa Bay railway line, the dispatch goes on to say, the Boers are momentarily free from the presence of British columns. The mountain ranges afford endless hiding places for the enemy, supplies are plentiful, and wheat, which finds its way all over the country, is carefully concealed for future use. It is impossible to say this, unless the Boers are kept moving, and to effect this many more troops are required.

The most noticeable development in the Boer river colony is the concentration under De Wet, south of Heilbron, of a thousand men.

## SILVER SITUATION.

In London It Is Still Regarded as  
Very Critical.

London, Dec. 8.—The outlook on the stock exchange was somewhat brighter during the past week owing to the message from President Roosevelt, the speech of the Prince of Wales and the unexpected withdrawal from a dose of medicine to the minister from a dose of medicine. Those latter also helped the market for mining shares, and Kaffirs rose slightly on indefinite predictions of the termination of the South African war.

The money situation was satisfactory and there was no prospect of stringency in New York, Paris and Berlin. It is thought the promised low price of all stocks will stimulate both investment and speculation.

The volume in business to date is still limited. American securities were lethargic in spite of improvement of the silver situation. In fact, it is impossible to say this, unless the Boers are kept moving, and to effect this many more troops are required.

The silver situation is still critical although silver has recovered slightly from its lowest quotations. The future of silver is said to depend entirely upon whether the United States refrains from pressing further sales.

## TO PROHIBIT POLYGAMY.

Woman's International Union Wants  
the Constitution Amended.

Washington, Dec. 9.—At a meeting held today at the First Congregational church, under the auspices of the Woman's International union, a resolution was adopted indorsing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy within the domain of the United States, and urging the passage by the present Congress of a bill with that object in view.

A preamble expressed the belief that polygamy as taught by the Church of Latter-day Saints is still a part of their belief and practice, that the laws of Utah are inadequate to suppress it and there is no way by which this offense can be reached so satisfactorily as through the constitution of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Nichols, a member of the Presbyterian home mission board of New York city, presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Luther B. Wilson of Washington; Rev. N. E. Coleman, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Logan, Utah; Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont avenue church, and Rev. Amos S. Peake, all favoring the proposed amendment.

A letter was read from Bishop Y. S. Sizer of Washington, in which he expressed the earnest hope that the amendment could be carried, and adding: "It is simply in line with all of our American traditions."

Rev. Coleman declared that polygamy is spreading in Utah.

## English Coal Trade Situation.

New York, Dec. 9.—The situation in the British coal trade is causing a good deal of apprehension on the part of owners and merchants, and there is a resumption of the outcry against the

export tax which formed so prominent a feature of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's last budget, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Coal exports have decreased by 150,000 tons during the first ten months of the present year and the average number of days worked by the collieries has generally fallen off, while in most of the principal districts the supply is in excess of the demand. The production of coal, which usually amounts for from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons a year, has greatly reduced its consumption, owing to the reduction in the number of furnaces in use. In the face of all this, new collieries, which were begun and old which were reopened during the boom last year are increasing their capacity and there is every probability of a considerable increase in the output of coal on the market. Prices have not yet fallen to anything like the level of three years ago, but the decline that has already taken place leaves them five shillings below the high water mark of 1910, and the tendency is to drop still lower.

## FEUDIST BARRY HOWARD.

His Friends Made a Futile Attempt  
to Rescue Him.

Corbin, Ky., Dec. 9.—Friends of Barry Howard, the mountain feud leader, made an attempt to rescue him as he was being taken to Frankfort to answer an indictment charging him with complicity in the murder of William Goebel, for which he had been arrested by Sheriff Broughton, and his deputy, who got the drop on Howard and his body guard after luring them into Pineville.

As soon as Howard was arrested his friends, who had protected him for nearly two years, swore he should never be taken to Frankfort and when the twenty-five armed men was maintained over the prisoner while here and ten men accompanied Sheriff Broughton and the prisoner to Frankfort.

When the party reached Pineville Sheriff Broughton and his posse boarded it with the prisoner and were given one of the coaches which was locked at both ends. At the same time three men, friends of Howard, boarded the engine. They covered Engineer John Langan with pistols and commanded him to back the train to Middleboro, the intention being to rescue Howard where he was being taken to the jail at Middleboro. The engineer induced the men to follow him to go to the assistance of Howard's friends and then pulled the train back to Frankfort.

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## ARGENTINA AND CHILI.

Their Relations Seem to be on the  
Verge of Being Broken Off.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Argentine government has received a new note from Chili, says the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Herald. The note, which is maintained, but the note is evidently not favorable because after its reception the government called the foreign relations committee of congress and some solution of the difficulty must be found.

It is announced that congress will request the minister of foreign affairs to explain the situation today (Monday).

## ARGENTINE SENDS AN ANSWER.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Argentine minister, Senor Portela, has delivered his government's answer to Chili's note, regarding a basis for settling the pending question of the Yaghuarco, a correspondent of the Herald. In an interview Mr. Portela said he believed the controversy would be ended in three or four days.

Chili had bought a protected cruiser, built in Elswick, England. The vessel is a sister ship of the Takasago of the Japanese navy and has a displacement of 1,400 tons. She was built to make 23 knots, and is armed with one 10-inch gun, authorized by congress to sell the Estruzar and Pinto, two small cruisers built in France.

## Mad About a Smallpox Hospital.

New York, Dec. 9.—There is considerable excitement in the people in one of the residence sections of Orange, N. J., over the fact that the local health authorities have arranged for a temporary isolation hospital for smallpox cases in the middle of one of the streets which though deemed to be a place not as yet been opened to traffic. Attempts to locate the smallpox hospital in secluded sections of Orange have failed, owing to the opposition of the residents. The authorities finally hit upon the plan of locating the building upon the property in the center of the street said to belong to the city. This, however, has caused equally pronounced opposition on the part of the residents in the immediate vicinity of the building. Legal proceedings and even force measures on the part of the people to secure the removal of the structure have been threatened.

## German Firm Gets English Contract.

New York, Dec. 9.—Another electric installation contract has gone to Germany, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. Appeals were made to the Leyton district council to give the contract to local manufacturers instead of to foreign competitors. The difference in the contract price was £24, but in spite of threatening the council resolved to adhere to its committee's report and place the order with a German firm.

## Had His Heart Sewed Up.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—A case that is interesting local physicians is that of Eli Daniels, a patient at the city hospital, who is convalescing from an operation which was performed on his heart. He was stabbed in the chest by a negro rooster on the steamer City of Chester. He was stabbed in the heart at Chester, Illinois, and Dr. H. L. Nierst, superintendent of the city hospital, in explanation of recent reports from India. Taking the Wazir campaigns of the last forty years, there have been probably more losses in the British than to the tribesmen. The Indian government is reluctant to tolerate operations on a large scale and the Bombay correspondent of the Mail says that if the recent annihilation of a party of troops is left unpublished there may be trouble elsewhere.

## Value of Danish West Indies.

New York, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the London Times says New York Times says the economic situation in the Danish West Indies is bad owing to the fall in the price of sugar, but St. Thomas has an excellent harbor, which would be strategically and commercially valuable to the United States.

It is significant, says the correspondent, that in 1867 the United States offered for the two smallest islands nearly double the sum now offered for all three.

The Danish party which is opposing the sale points out that it would be unwise to sell the best harbor in the West Indies just when the isthmian canal is about to be built, but the majority of Danes have only agrarian interests and have therefore no special interest in retaining the islands.

## American Flour in Brazil.

New York, Dec. 9.—The senate continues the discussion on the proposed flour duty, cables the Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Herald. Senator Leite said that the United States did not deserve special favors from Brazil. He declared the free admission of Brazilian flour was due only to the fact that no American colony was producing wheat and that the United States government would modify its attitude

DESERTER FACIN  
DECAPITATEDWas Captured by Native Scouts  
And Head Cut Off.

## WAS INSURGENT LEADER.

Formerly a Member of the Twenty-  
Fourth Infantry—Filipino General  
Torres Will be Hanged.

Manila, Nov. 8.—Native scouts from Bangabon, province of Nueva Ecija, have killed the American negro, David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry, (colored), who for more than two years has been leading Filipinos against the American troops. The native scouts decapitated their prisoner. The man's head, however, was recognized as that of Fagin. They also secured his commission in the insurgent army.

Fagin had on one of his fingers the class ring of Lieut. Frederick W. Alstead, an engineer, who was captured by Filipinos supposedly under the command of Fagin himself, October 28, 1900.

Fagin has been reported killed on several occasions. The authorities are satisfied that the statements of his death were erroneous and that he has now been killed.

## TORRES NOT TO HANG.

A military commission has sentenced the Filipino general, Isidor Torres, to be hanged, after finding him guilty of ordering the assassination of Corp. Fleider of the Twelfth infantry at Malolos, province of Bulacan, last October. The sentence of this commission has been disapproved by Gen. Chaffee, who finds that the commission had reasonable grounds to doubt whether Gen. Torres personally ordered the assassination of the American soldier. Gen. Chaffee thinks that the high rank army would have been sufficient to prevent such unilitary action on his part.

## CASE OF PATTERSON.

The case of Patterson, the Englishman, private secretary to Sixto Lopez, whom efforts were made to deport from Manila after he landed there without swearing allegiance to the United States, is still hanging fire before the supreme court. Patterson's attorneys assert that their client, once having landed, is beyond the jurisdiction of U. S. Morgan Shuster, collector of customs for the Philippines, who has been trying to effect Patterson's expulsion.

## TO PAY GOLD FOR SUPPLIES.

The United States Philippine commission has passed an act authorizing the insular purchasing agent to draw money in gold for the payment of supplies required by the military and to refuse to sell goods for Mexican silver. A general feeling of uneasiness prevails among the business men of Manila from the unofficial announcement that beginning January 1, the United States Philippine commission intends to reduce by the difference of the fall in the price of silver the present ratio of two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar. It is hoped, however, that some solution of the difficulty will be found which may obviate this necessity, as, for instance, the taxing of each silver dollar imported into the islands by the difference between its actual value and the 20 cents in gold, until such time as the United States Congress gives authority for the issuance of Philippine currency.

## English Trade Returns Unsatisfactory.

New York, Dec. 9.—The London Times in its financial article, which has been republished in the New York Times, says the trade returns for November are again unsatisfactory, showing decreases in the values of both imports and exports. However, a great deal of this is due to the lower prices ruling. The decrease in imports equals 5.8 per cent and that in exports of English and Irish products 7.2 per cent. The coal shipments were less in quantity by 500,000 tons, equivalent to 14 per cent in value by \$1,359,637, equivalent 7.5 per cent. Coal shipped for the use of steamers shows an increase of 21,300 tons.

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## Operations Against the Mahads.

New York, Dec. 9.—The present operations against the Mahads on the northwest frontier of India, are attributed partly to the partial failure of the British blockade, which was intended to enforce the payment of fines for tribal raids and outrages, and partly to the growing aggressiveness of the tribesmen themselves, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. In explanation of recent reports from India. Taking the Wazir campaigns of the last forty years, there have been probably more losses in the British than to the tribesmen. The Indian government is reluctant to tolerate operations on a large scale and the Bombay correspondent of the Mail says that if the recent annihilation of a party of troops is left unpublished there may be trouble elsewhere.

## WHAT GOES UP

Must Come Down.

A Colorado camp cook had to quit his job because he could not make coffee without drinking it himself and it was eating him. He says he used to take a cup of coffee before he got his breakfast for the men, for he felt the need of keeping up his strength and his stomach troubled him so much.

"Finally," he says, "I got so bad I was taken to the hospital. The doctor told me it was a clear case of coffee poisoning and if I did not quit I would never get well. I had to quit. I better, then I took to drinking Postum Food Coffee and took it out with me to a job in the woods.

"I have been using Postum steadily for about six months and have entirely recovered from dyspepsia, and all my old aches and pains. My eyes are so well now that I can see the sun's rays as good as any body, but two years ago I never could hunt because of my eyes. I know it is the cutting of coffee and using Postum that has benefited me. Nobody could have dyspepsia any worse than I had. All my neighbors thought I was going to die, but I am all right now. I have to send thirty five miles to the city of Trinidad for my Postum but it is worth while."

## Demand for Mortuary Statistics.

New York, Dec. 9.—Liberal newspapers are again endeavoring to publish the October figures of the mortality in the concentration camps in South Africa, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. There has been some delay in announcing the previous monthly returns.

It feared that owing to the heavy rain-falls which have been reported, the death rate among the children cannot have decreased to any appreciable extent.



It is significant that in homes of wealth where the very best is demanded, Ivory Soap is used in the nursery. At the same time, in hundreds of families where economy decides the choice, Ivory Soap is selected. Thus its purity attracts the rich; its economy attracts the poor. High quality and low cost: is there any better combination?

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One of its colonies produced coffee enough. He added that the pending bill could not change anything as the Argentine producers probably would use barrels instead of bags for the export of flour. Senator Ramon Barcellos interrupted Senator Leite, saying: "Then we will adopt other measures."

## Have You a Private Savings Bank?

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