

ENGLAND AND FRANCE CLASH.

**Great Britain Must Give Up Her Plan
to Build a Railroad Through the
Dark Continent from Cairo
to Good Hope.**

In the present clash between the British and French forces around Fort Mada, on the Upper Nile, now a real danger and two imaginary ones. The actual danger is to be faced by the two Governments lies in the viewpoint of the rest of the Marchand expedition to France, which would be necessary, especially in English campaign against the French troops. Instead of the pressure against the Mahdists.

Of the two inferior evils, the most important is that this possession by the French of the site of security across Africa to the southwest of Egypt, seriously interferes with the great English project of a railway line through the East Continent from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope. While, as far as the second of these, it is not an unimportant argument in France and England that by holding Fashoda, the possessor could control the water supply of the Nile valley, and that a dam started across the river at that point would divert the course of the stream and render the valley of the

It would be interesting to see how Francis would be treated by the various nations of the world, if she tried such a scheme to force England to abandon her march of conquest to the southward through Africa.

As long ago as the early part of June, General Kitchener made an an-



Government in the date of the entrance into Khartoum. He said that he would be on September 5. How well the British kept his word is now a matter of fact. The French, however, in confirmation, which marked the departure of Mahdism, was followed by the reports of the French, who had been there, and—in a very well known account on the part of the British force, that it had been the French entered into the Nile. And that the turning up at Fashoda of Major Marchand's well-known expedition and his capture by the Mahdists.

Now the French occupation of Fashoda is not of those matters on which the British Government and Great Britain has labored in Egypt three

to be closed by the withdrawal of the British troops. At the same time the Government will be asked to make a formal reply that Fraser has given up all hopes of controlling the Nile Valley. It is hoped that this declaration of intent will lead to a withdrawal of British troops and raise the possibility of a powerful Abyssinian army for the future. And it is quite possible that the Government will be asked to furnish a list of the persons who are indispensable as well as the devices necessary for the maintenance of the Nile from Assuan to Khartoum.

The movement which has resulted in the present forwarding of Europe's troops to the Nile valley is the result of the efforts of the British Government and of the British and their followers at Khartoum. No less than five expeditions



There is great indignation at the indignities of the conference. The delegates were not even allowed to enter through the main door and were sent a few days before the conference to the charge of Ronger's hotel.

Under the guidance of the French instructor of *Union County*, Captain Raymond and his followers fought a series of battles of guerrilla warfare.

To this day, the mountains and mountains were easily transported in the Union River from London.

After leaving Birmingham, the French were driven. Captain Raymond and his followers fled away in the southeast toward Richmond, in the District of Columbia.

It has been suggested that *Matchless* is greatly strengthened by the cooperation of another French expedition, the *Comte de Montebello*, which is

Marchand is an important representative of the French bourgeoisie. He

His Government conferred on him the appointment of superior commander of the Upper Volta, with a special mission. He left Paris April 29, with three aid-comrades, Mouton, Boucra, Barthelemy and Marquis, Louis.

...ant Larpene, Maritime Infantry, ...
...de Valence Live, Interpreter
...and Dr. Kniff, of the navy,
...and twelve French non-commissioned
...officers. Marchand and his party landed
...at Leiden on July 21, 1900, and immediately
...set out to seek the scattered men and
...wounded there, collected ammunition,
...food and goods to purchase further
...supplies, and hired porters. In May
...at his expedition left the French

It was *strictly* stated in King's court at the time Marchand started that the main object of his expedition was to get to the north before the British under Fitzhugh. He all this did this and yet how strongly does his Government uphold him may be best understood by Prime Minister's recent manifesto, which seems aimed to tear Government shambles.

REPUBLIC
utions of Its Very Own—
ency."

"Now, why, at this juncture, should the United States send such a large force to Cuba? There are no immediate threats to Cuba. The people of Cuba have proved themselves so intelligent since the war with Spain ended in 1898 that I have frequent advice from the United States that if there comes any threat to Cuba, it is to be met by the Cubans themselves."

There is a possible reduction of this difficulty in the suggestion of General Jansen, who has made a recommendation in the near future for the use of such a machine as a means of reducing the cost of the production of an arm for every one of the many thousands of the United States at various

General Latham has not recommended that they be used as police for the city or province.

Last winter an attempt was made to pass a bill allowing the recruitment of Chinese into the army. The United States, still in the country, came out in opposition, limiting the number of Chinese but the bill was changed so as to allow only fifty in each regiment, and those to be drilled 60 months and

It is the opinion of the President and General Miles that about 25,000 men will be required for the occupation of Cuba. The regular regiments destined for this service are the seventh army corps, composed of volunteers under

are in progress, more than 2,000 troops are in Cuba competing to be the first to this or that suspect in the United States again the

When the legislation was extended this amendment, also representative Administrator DeLoach thought that generally, but not necessarily, the amendment could not be made. The point was:

"Why not?" questioned the business development, and in an open meeting, not more publicly.

Admitted DeLoach, replied Downs, "because it is a principle in the code."

EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

At first, and still paragon of the author of an Arabian Nights tale, is in the effect that President Fauré, of France, backed for those who oppose revision, is about to declare himself Emperor of France.

It will soon be understood that the power and mobilization of Fauré in declare himself, the most conservative say GAI the time "It is for a little more."


It is understood that soldiers who have died of fever are entitled to One Hundred dollars as well as their actual claim.

Friends must accompany spectators before long, so that they can see the small regularly marked concrete markers where the graves of the ill-fated dead can be visited and counted.

A black and white aerial photograph showing several soldiers in a field. They are wearing helmets and carrying equipment. The soldiers are positioned in a line, and the field appears to be a training area or a battlefield. The caption below the image reads "THE SOLDIERS."



ADS.



GIVE LIGHTS, PUT GIVE LIGHTS
PUT LIGHTS, PUT GIVE LIGHTS.

NOT LIGHTS, GO TO BED, EVERY-ONE
SAY-AS-DONORS



EVENING

