TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

CEN. KITCHENER **PURSUES DEWET**

Every Effort Being Made to Capture Him.

BOER DOUBLES HIS TRACKS.

Fox (hase of Aliwel North Becomes Exceedingly Interesting-McDonald and Knox on the Trail.

New York, Dec. S .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Mr. Chamberlain's statement as to the lines of settlement in South Africa which the government proposes to adopt, has undoubtedly produced a very great impression, and the feeling in the parliamentary lobbies last night was that it had gone far to shorten not only the winter session, but the campaign against the Boers. The colonial secretary by the moderation of his tone and by the generosity of his terms has completely cut the ground from under the feet of the opposition and left them with no real excuse to resist the granting of supplies within the shortest possible time.

Although the colonial secretary did not expressly state in his masterly speech last night in the house of commons on the future of South Africa, that Sir Alfred Milner will be relieved of the duties of governor of Cape Colony, it is generally understood that Sir Alfred will be succeeded in that post by Sir W. F. Heyl-Hudginson, present governor of Natal.

The unionist newspapers are delighted by Mr. Chamberlain's statement. The Telegraph calls it the rational speech of a rational man.

The fox chase near Aliwal North exceeds in interest anything done in parliament, where the debate on the address is artificial, and £16,000,000 represents only a small fraction of the amount needed for winding up the war. Gen. Ritchener's dispatch, posted in the war office during the evening, con-tained evidence that Dewet was hard pressed, since all his prisoners, except the officers taken at Dewetsdorp, had been released, and a gun had been captured by Knox's forces. He has repeated the tactics which were ef-fective when he was pursued through Lindley and Rhenoster to the Vaal.

his advance was cut off to ward the Orange river, Dewet marched northeast for two days and then turned about and doubled about southeast apon his own tracks, crossing the Caledon and heading for Odendal. The British mounted force remained in hot ursuit, and when he came into touch with the garrison at Aliwal North, he again retired eastward. It is not clear rom the meagre dispatches whether the road through Rouxville to Wepener still open to him. If it be closed. may be run down in the southeastern corner of the Orange River colony. Gen. Kitchener has evidently made the capture of Dewet the first object of his Gen. Macdonald has been sent to Aliwal North, and Knox's forces include several mobile mounted col-

The explanation offered for the return of the household cavalry when mounted forces are needed for pursuit of the guerrilla bands, is that it was too heavily accountered and armed for mobile operations. If this be true, the time of war upon mounted bodies of yeomanry and colonials for a cavalry The suggestion has already en made that a permanent body of cavalry reserves can be recruited in Canada and Australia. This force would not be called upon to perform work in the colonies, but would receive pay as reserves from the imperial govrament during a time of peace, and Canada and Australia Ad-

Emma Goldman Returns. New York, Dec. 8 .- The Times says: Emma Goldman, who has been confer-ring with anarchist groups in England and France, has returned to this country. S. ade a hurried tour of the various headquarters in this city last

She says that the anarchists from various countries had arranged to hold an international anarchist congress in Parls, but just as it was about to convene the police officials swooped down, broke up the meeting and drove the leaders out of the city.

It was an outrage, she declared, and showed that even the socialist government was under the domination of the rich. In spite of the Parisian authorities, however, she said, a secret con-gress was held and arrangements made

for the propaganda.

Miss Goldman was angry also at the apathy of the people in England regard-ing the spread of propaganda. They acted, she said, as if a social revolu-tion was never heard of.

Yerkes Syndicate Plans.

New, York, Dec. 8,-H. C. Davis of the brokerage firm of A. A. Housman & Co., who has been in London representing the Yerkes syndicate, which is to build the new underground railway in that city, returned on the Deutsch-land. Concerning the proposed road. Mr. Davis sald:

The work of construction is likely to begin now at any moment. It will be about eight miles in length. The ubes will be wider than the Central London underground railway and elecric motive power will be used. It is intended to connect with all the different surface and underground rail-way systems of London. The Central London road has been a great suc-cess, carrying approximately one hun-dred and fifty thousand passengers a day. When the City Imperial volunteers returned from South Africa the number traveling in one day reached a total of two hundred and thirty-six thousand. The new system is to be known as the Charing Cross. Euston & Hampstead railway. I can't say just how long it will take to build it."

PHILIPPINES COINAGE.

Cabinet Discusses the Question of Establishing Money System.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to a discussion of the question of coinage for the Philippine islands, and as result it is probable that the secre tary of war will request a hearing on the sulfect before one of the commit-tees of Congress. Nearly all of the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars, and army commis-saries and others supplied with United States money are at times greatly emharrassed in making purchases from the Filipinos by the fact that, knowing nothing of our money or its value, the latter often refuse to accept it.

The proposition which seems to have

met with favor by the administration is to purchase silver builion at the present market value and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about 50 cents each. These dollars ver than the present standard dollars. The scheme has not yet been worked out in all of its details, but as there is at present a government coinage mint at Manila, it is hoped that by the early action of Congress the new coins may be put in circulation before a great while, possibly before the winter is

The cabinet also discussed the House bill revising the war revenue act, which proposes a cut of about \$40,000,000 in the revenues. There is no difference of oninion among the members of the administration on this subject, all thinking that the cut is too deep, and acreeing that it would be unwise. In the extreme to make the cut greater than \$30,000,000.

KRUGER AND GERMANY.

Onestion Why the Boer Statesman Was Not Received in the Reichstag.

Berlin, Dec. 7 .- In the reichstag today, in answer to Herr Roescker's terpellation regretting that Mr. Kru-ger had not been received, but had been "turned away from the gates of Ger-many out of regard for another country, contrary to the feeling of the na-tion." Count von Posadowski-Weiner, minister for the interior, replied that he greatly regretted that Herr Roescker had not given previous notice of the question, as he would have asked Count von Buelow to answer the diffithe defense of the empire at the highest rates paid for local military seriates and the defense of the empire at the highest cult question in person. He added that it was comparatively easy for irresponcult question in person. He added that sible deputies to give expression to vocates of this plan assert that ten | certain popular currents of opinion, | in Mindanao."

until cut for grinding, and is never cul-

made.

thousand cavalry reserves could be en-rolled in Canada, and the same num-ber in Australia. but a man occupying the responsible post of chancellor of the German em-pire, who was answerable not only for post of chancellor of the German em-pire, who was answerable not only for the peace of Germany, but also, under certain circumstances, for the peace of the whole world, would not allow himself to be interfered with by such people and sentimental waves of opinion. For him there was but one course -to preserve the peace, safety, welfare and interests of the fatherland.

> HOLLAND - PORTUGAL DISPUTE. History of the Trouble Over Her Potts Given.

London, Dec. 8.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch given to the history of the Potts dispute, says:

"Portugal's first request to Holland to withdraw Herr Potts was made November 17. Holland offered on Nov. 27 to give him a three months' leave of absence, and Portugal accepted this solution on condition that he should e withdrawn at the expiration of his

"Holland did not reply until Dec. 4. when she claimed the right to mak a further investigation at Lourenzo Marques. Portugal considered this impertinent, and withdrew Herr Potts' exequatur. Thereupon Holland ordered her representative to leave Liston and Portugal followed suit bon, and Portugal followed suit.

MANY ELECTRICAL PROJECTS Spring Session of Parliament Will Deal With Them.

New York, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The spring session of parliament promises to be remarkable in the attention to be given to electrical projects of all kinds. There will be, in addition to numerous underground electric undertakings for the metropolis, an un-usually large assortment of light rail-way and electric train bills. Provin-cial corporations and district councils throughout the United Kingdom are sending up bills for legislative sanction and the London county council is also taking a hand in the game. The same councillors who have opposed hereto-fore the disfigurement of London streets with overhead wires, are now supporting a project for an electric tramway through Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria street and the embankment to Blackfriars bridge, with a proviso that the conduit system shall be employed where it is indispensable. Legislative sanction will be asked for over twenty-eight miles of surface electric road in thoroughfares and for a large number of suburban lines in amberwell, Landsworth, and else-there. The London United Tramways company is also actively pushing legis-lation for various surface electric lines the western suburbs of Kingston, Hampton court and many other dis-

ANTI - POLYGAMY AMENDMENT Tyler of Ohio Introduces a Measure to Encompas That Object.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- Representative Tayler of Ohio, who was prominently identified with the movement to ex-clude Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from a seat in Congress, today intro-duced a measure intended to bring about federal prohibition of polygamy. It proposes a constitutional amendent for uniform laws on marriage and

Tayler says, however, that his aim goes considerably beyond a mere uniformity of such lays, and is expressly designed to reach polygamy and He regards this form of remedy as

the most essential and far-reaching. W. C. T. U. IN THE FIGHT.

Washington, Dec.7.-The National W. C. T. U. convention came to a close today, after a successful and interesting week. Most of the closing day was devoted to superintendents' reports. A recommendation of the executive com-mittee that the National W. C. T. U. should own and control an official organ was adopted, as was also a resolution declaring that the union should work for the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polyg-

SAVAGE ON THE PRESIDENT. The Saturday Review Goes for His Message.

London, Dec. 8 .- The Saturday Review, which devotes a page to a savhopeful view of the Philippines, as expressed in his message to Congress, dis-misses the President's statement with the assertion "that it does not contain

Sawyer, author of several works on the Philippines, and cites particularly his reference to the "hideous orgery of November, plunder and slave trading

DEWET WORRIES **ENGLISH OFFICERS**

Are Disturbed by His Guerrilla Tactics.

Liberals Present a Solid Front-Chamberiain the Object of Their Acrimonious Animosit;

London. Dec. 8 .- The assembling of parliament has supplied much needed zest to life in England. The mere handful of members known as the opposition started the attack upon the government with such a united front that the session, short as it will be promises to rival those famous debates which marked the days when Mr. Gladstone tried to force home rule through the house. The spectacle of the entire liberal party concentrating every personal and political energy against one man keeps the nation keyed up to a high pitch awaiting the next move in the dramatic encounter.
If Mr. Chamberlain comes through unscathed it will be nothing short of marvelous.

UNANIMITY OF LIBERALS.

No less interesting to the foreign observer are signs of the dawn of unan-imity among the liberals. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's arraignment of the government, which is admitted to have been the best effort of his life was identical with that of Lord Rose Each of these speakers adopted the same tone and dwelt on the same topics. Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire taunted the oposition leadors with their inability to speak for their party as a whole; but these ut-terances passed unnoticed and from the benches behind Sir Henry Camp-bell-Bannerman the constant hearty appliance betokened the birth of better concord an ong his followers. Only once during Campbell-Bannerman's speech was a note of internal discord heard. It was when he announced that the liberals unreservedly accepted the necessity for the annexation of the Boer republics. Then one solitary lib-eral loudly shouted "No. no." Turning around Campbell-Bannerman dismissed the objector as being of no importance, with one of the most scathing retorts ever dealt out by a leader to a follower.

DISTURBED OVER DEWET. The war office officials are greatly

disturbed by the successful guerrilla tactics of Gen Dewet but they cherish the idea that he must soon cause to be dangerous, owing to his inability to se-cure new horses. Efforts are being made to keep Dewet away from the Cape Colony frontier, for the war office believes he is getting the bulk of his supplies from Cape Colony; and to prevent him from securing food, men and horses, orders have been issued that the Boer farmers be only allowed to quantitles of provision sufficient for their own immediate

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Some very frank opinions concerning appearing in the English papers this week. They were called out by a letter in the London Times secured by representative body of ladies in vari us nationalities, resident at Pretoria throughout the war, in which they emphatically repudiate Mr. Davis' charges referring to imprisoned British officers' behavior towards women. The Daily News coments on the sub-

ect as follows:
"Several months have elapsed since Mr. Davis' amazingly untruthful alle-gations were published, but the requi-site contradiction, though long delayed has come to hand at last. Mr. Davis presumably wrote for the anti-English nisses the President's statement with he assertion "that it does not contain shred or tittle of truth."

The writer quotes from Frederick H.

Sawyar authors to the anti-English section of the Americans though they should hardly have expected to find (the name of a prominent American magazine is here mentioned) used as a vehicle for this vulgar and coward-

LONDON'S TUBE ROAD.

road. Many residents under whose houses the electric trains run have combined to sue for damages, alleged o be caused by the vibration. have subscribed ten thousand pounds to fight it in the courts. They maintain that though the tube is at an average of fifty feet below the surface, the windows of the houses are rattled, the occupants awakened and ornaments shaken every time a train pass. ments shaken every time a train passes. If any degree of success meets their efforts it will surely retard the attempt to give London decent rapid

AMERICAN BEEF.

An extraordinary revelation of the conditions in the English meat market appears, and it is likely that English beef will soon be palmed off as American. Hitherto the opposite has always been the case. But by clever manipulation, the American salesmen have obtained control of the market until American beef costs as much as English beef. Hence the likelihood of substitutions. Commenting on this situation an English paper says:

"The American salesmen now make prices almost what they like. In the English trade there was no organization to oppose them. The farmers have been in the hands of the butchers whose conditions in the salesment of the butchers." cupidity led them into the arms of the Americans. The only active opposition the Americans had to meet lay in the wenty years to beat that prejudice."

THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

In London theatrical work is somewhat at a standstill pending the pan-tomines, the rehearsals of which are already in full swing. The stir these elaborate performaces create in Lendon may always be relied upon to create a jauflicient tide of prosperity to carry ordinary theatrical pieces with them. Thus few changes are likely to be made in "The Casino Girl" and similar pieces till after the new year. Drury Lane departs from its usual custom the by casting an American girl, Miss Ra-vensberg, in the principal part, made famous in recent years by Nellie

While George Edwards will proba-bly carry the appeal against Wednes-day's decision in the suit for the con-trol of Daly's Theater here to the house of lords, there is no interruption of the existing control of the theater, or the run of "San Toy." Mr. Daly's executors, of course, had no desire to disturb the successful play, and it was long ago arranged that whatever was the decision of the courts. Mr. Edwards was to continue at Daly's for some years

bursts of the previous evening have been completed. A second game has been received with universal approval, also been arranged to take place a pleasing newspapers on both sides by week laterNew Year's day—in Los Anthe evidences displayed of bold and geles. The Columbia eleven is schedthe evidences displayed of bold and geles. The Columbia eleven is schedable statesmanship. The Daily News uled to be in San Francisco within two the evidences displayed of bold and able statesmanship. The Dally News and Daily Chronicle declare that the irreconcilable charteer of the speeches of Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour Thursday night amply have justified the liberals in moving an amendment to the address and that the governtal this reconstity with the ment recognized this necessity with the greatest promptness.

admirer of Boer patriotism, may accept as offering no unworthy means of es-The Daily Telegraph says:

rational speech by a rational miniser. No man on either side could have bet-tered it. It enables the nation for the first time to see light through the prob-

Compulsory Vaccination in Yukon.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 8,-Dawson mail to Nov. 5 gives details of the smallpox epidemic now prevailing there. There have been about thirty cases. Some were quarantined. The cold weather seems to have made the contagion more prevalent than before.

The Yukon council has ordered that

every person in the Yukon territory from White Horse Rapids to Forty Mile be vaccinated at once. Thi contains about 12,000 people.

Immigration Commissioner's Report Washington, Dec. 8 .- The annual report of the commissioner general of im-migration show that during the last fiscal year the total number of immi-grants who arrived in this country was 448,572, of which 23,200 same through Canada. Of the whole number 306,149 were male and 144,424 female. a net increase over 1899, of 136,857. But 65,635 aliens came as cabin passengers and would have swelled the total to 514,207 had they traveled in the steerage. Of the whole number of arrivals 424,700 came from European countries. 17.946 from Asia 30 from Africa and 5,

show a small decrease in immigration while Austria-Hungary shows an increase of 83 per cent; the Russian en pire and Finland 49 per cent increase; Italy 29 per cent increase, and Japan 34 per cent increase. The total arrivals from Japan, however, amounted to only 9,791. The commissioner recommends more

rigid scrutiny of immigrants to exclude diseased or unfit persons, and that the head tax be increased to at least \$2 so that the period during which an immi-

TO PROTECT THE ISTHMUS. The Philadelphia and the Iowa Going to Panama.

Record from Washington, D. C., says:

The immediate movement of the warships Philadelphia and Iowa from San Diego, Cal., to South American waters, is an indirect result of the rebelloin in Colombia. According to officials of the navy, Admiral Kautz is going there with his ships to police the Isthmus of Panama and see that there is free communication across the strip of land connecting the two contiments of the western hemisphere.

This is taking advantage of an old treaty which was entered into several years ago by the Colombian governnent and that of the United States which latter government agreed that in time of international disturbances in the small South American repultravel on the isthmus was not inter-rupted, landing troops for that purpose if necessary. Several times this country has landed men for this purpose and the present movement is along this same line and this time, as in the past, a landing party of marines may be put off from the war ships if occasion demands.

Theater and Hotel Combination.

Chicago, Dec. 8 .- The Record says: he former to have nearly twice the seating capacity and to surpass in elegance the Illinois, is said to be projected by the builders of that theater, at a cost of more than \$500,000 if they can secure a sultable building site in the same neighborhood. Those reported to be interested in the deal are Will J. Davis, Harry Powers, Charles Fron-man, Al Hayman and Klaw & Srian-

Stanford vs. Columbia.

CHAMBERLAIN APROVED.

London, Dec. 8.—Both the manner and matter of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, whose conciliatory tone was in such sity of New York city, strong contrast with the heated out-

Killed by a Trained Nurse. New York, Dec. 8 .- Alice O'Donnell,

twenty-five years of age, a trained nurse, while visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Jones of Brooklyn last night, "Here surely is the program," says killed their fifteen months old child, he Standard, "which the most ardent Arthur Jones, cutting his throat with a razor. She escaped immediately af-ter committing the deed, but the police

have been notified, and diligent search is being made to find Miss O'Donnell. Miss O'Donnell, Mr. Jones says, evinced considerable interest in the bringing up of the child, and has been in the habit of calling at the Jones apartments at intervals. Last night woman was left alone with the child for a while, and after killing the little one, made her escape.

Dr. Leyds Severely Blamed.

Berlin, Dec. 8 .- The Vossissche Zeitung, discussing Mr. Kruger's movements, says:

"Presumably the frustrated visit to Berlin would have met with judgment when the visit to The Hague was over and surely it would not have provoked indignation if the original program had ben followed and Mr. Kruger had first gone to The Hague. Dr. Leyds, how-ever, thought he was doing something extra smart when he changed the plan. His attempt to take the Berlin governmust carry the burden of the failure.

Last Steamer for Panama.

San Francisco, Dec. 7 .- The last Paelne Mail steamer for Panama sails today. The City of Sydney leaves for all Central American ports and will make her last point of call Panama. Thereafter all the mail company's steamships will drop Panama from the schedule and will ignore the Panama railroad. The local representative of the Panama railroad has been notified Trouble threatens London's new tube and Spain and the Spanish islands, from Panama on January 8th.

TREATY PROVOKES BIG DISCUSSION.

grant may be deported be extended to Teller Thinks United States Should Ignore England.

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Chicago, Dec. S .- A special to the CLAYTON-BULWER COMPACT.

Disagrees With Secretary Hay Regarding Its Abrogation as Necessary Before Going Ahead.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7,-The developments in the Senate in executive session today in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, were:

An agreement on the part of the Senate to vote on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations providing for the policing of the canal, on next Thursday at 3 o'elock.

An amendment offered by Senator Teller, striking out the treaty prohibition against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal, when constructed.

The conclusion of Senator Morgan's speech. A speech by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty,

An agreement for a vote on the committee aniendment was secured soon after the executive session began. It was reached by unanimous consent at a request made by Senator Lodge.

Senator Lodge did not ask to have a date fixed for a vote on the treaty Itself, believing that the fate of the measure will be determined by the result of the vote on the amendment.

Senator Teller spoke for about two hours, giving notice of his amendment at the beginning of his address. The amendment suggested relates to section 7 of article 2 of the treaty. As that section now stands it reads as follows: "No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or water adjacent, The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protec; it against lawlessness and dis-

The Colorado senator's amendment provides for the striking out of the first sentence of this provision and for verbal changes in the remaining por-tion, making it read as follows:

"The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military tect it against lawlessness and disor-

Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without try-ing to secure the consent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Enliner treaty was necessary as a proceding performance after all was only the opinion of one man. Then he quoted from public documents in which former secretaries of state had differed in their opinions in this respect. He also showed that in some instances there had been breaches of the Clayton-Rulwer treaty. He quoted Secretary Evarts as saying that guarantee of neutrality is one thing, while the question is unsettled, quite another when the canal shall be opened to the interests, ambition and curidity of the commercial nations and is occupied by populations of foreign allegiance and discordant habits. Secretary Blaine was also quoted on the same point.

Replying to Senator Morgan, Senator Toller expressed the opinion that Great Britain would never permit her resentment of independent action the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because her material interest in maintaining peace with this country is foo great; but he argued that to ask English assent to the conthat that country had a right to ex-press dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS IN MEXICO.

Great Failure of the Socialistic Colony on Topolobampo Bay, State of Sinaloa-Visit by Prof. Cluff-Rise and Fall of the Colony-Present Condition of the People at Topolobampo.

gramman annum annu | Fuerte river, through little Indian vil-

Sinaloa, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, lages, along extensive corn fields, or Nov. 14, 1900.-About fourteen years ago | through thick groves of mesquit and there was organized under the title of cactus, where the land has not been "The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa" a cleared for cultivation. The river, company of socialists, who, desiring to which is the largest of the three, Yaqui, put their socialistic principles into Mayo and El Fuerte, has extensive botpractice and work out their own sal- toms on both sides, which are very vation, sought a secluded place from rich, and where farmed, raises two the influence of their fellow man. They good crops a year. The second day found what they desired in the state out we came to a sugar mill at Conof Sinaloa, Mexico, on the bay of To- stancia, owned and operated by a Mexpolobampo. And it is secluded. For | ican, though an American is machinist. thirty miles, whichever way one would | Senor Pascel Nafarrante, the general go, there was not a neighbor. The manager and superintendent, and one land is good, but raises nothing with- of the most genial and intelligent Mexout irrigation, that is, nothing except | icans we have met, showed us around, cactus, mesquit and other thorn trees furnishing us fresh animals to ride and bushes. But the place was de- through the fields, while ours rested. sirable and was chosen for the new ex- | The cane is planted in deep trenches to periment.

Hearing so much about the colony, while on the Mayo river, and accidentally meeting two of the colonists on the road, who gave us an invitation, I determined if possible to pay as the first crop. The mill is not modthe people a visit. On the 10th, therefore, while the packs were taken from Tehueco to Sinaloa City, Mr. Klenke and chinery and proper care of the cane while growing, large profits could be I, with two riding animals, each started for Los Mochis, the present settlement of the colonists.

came to some cane fields, then we saw you something about them. orange and banana trees, and nearer still the houses. The houses are not large, neither are they well built, if we judge by our standard, for they have neither shingle roofs, board floors, nor glass in their window. The roofs are thatch or dirt; the floors are cement, or the original soil tramped down, and there is no need of more than an opening for windows. But still the houses and yards are neat and clean, the yards being usually covered with thick Bermuda grass. Flowers, a bunch or two of banana trees, and a few orange and the garden in front of the houses. AMERICAN SOCIALISTS.

No attempt is made at building a town. Each one has built on his little farm, or the land he hopes to have as a farm, for as yet none have titles to their land, nor legal rights in the canal they have taken out. But the people happy, though unsettled, yet they do not know whether in a year or so ceed in securing their rights here. Not only are they happy, they are hospitable, and were glad to see a fellow countryman. Every opportunity was given us to become posted on the his-tory and affairs of the colony, and on the feelings, hopes and aspiration of the few colonists that are still holding on. They did not conceal the fact of their failures, nor that they still, after all these years of adversity and poverty, had contentions among them that made unity an impossibility.

We were cared for by Mr. Fred Mulkey, to whom we were recommended by secure against drouth, is not stripped his brother, and who kindly took us around among the people, introducing us, especially to the leaders of the two factions, Mr. Hart and Mr. Wilber, the latter supporting Mr. Owens, the origtivated. Eight and ten rattoons are taken and yield well. I saw the sixth rattoon, which showed stocks as large inator of the scheme, and his plan, the former against the latter, and for a subsequent organization known as the ern, but still, owing to the good yield I.-Kansas Sinaloa Investment of cane, pays well. With modern ma-

BEGUN BY A. K. OWENS.

I cannot go into a detailed account of SUGAR IN MEXICO.

Our road lay along and down the El brought us to Los Mochis, and among of the colony, and the causes of the sorry fallure, though I believe such an account of the organization, the history of the colony, and the causes of the sorry fallure, though I believe such an account would be both interesting and in-

The originator of the whole plan was Albert K. Owens, a man of great hopes started his co-operative colony, how he hoped to organize it, and then what he hoped to accomplish. "The first great problem of civilization," he says, "is how to produce wealth. The sec-ond great problem is how to distribute "Whereas, the past and present sys-

tems for laying out, governing and policing cities have been and are failures, lamentable and conspicuous; "And, whereas, there must of neces-

sity be a change in the system for laying out, governing and policing cites, before the life of the citizen can be made useful, wholesome, and se-"And be it resolved. That twenty-five

or more persons be incorporated under general or special act, a "Credit Fon-cier"—a colonization, building, deposit, loan and operating company; and proceed to locate and work under the gen-eral colonization laws of the United Mexican States; that the said "Credit Foncier" buy the controlling interests in a town site and farm, lay out streets, roads, etc., build, furnish, rent and sell houses, lots and garden areas. "And be it resolved. That said "Credit Foncier," issue 100,000 shares of capital stock of \$10 per share par vaule."

THE HOWS AND WHYS.

Then follows a detailed account of how this money should be spent, how the city should be laid out and built, how and from among whom the direc-tors should be elected, and there is named in detail the departments that shall be organized to begin with, making the town a cooperation with every citizen a stockholder. Following are the departments: A department on de-posits and loans. A department on surveys and buildings. A department on laws and arbitration. There were to be no lawyers. A department on the employment of motors and motive power, and on police and cleanliness. One on employment. One on education and baths. One on farming and stockrais-

deposits and loans thoroughly organ- occurred to the presidents that the gas in every room she wanted the same

the "Socialists and Infidels." We first structive. I must, however, tell ized," says the pamphlet, then in an infirst on the ground would have the here or she would go back. She reappendix continues: "Organization to be successful must contain within it that element which is understood by the word coherency, and implies more than a mere bringing together of numbers. Organization to be successful must have a purpose in view as well as an object to secure. A UTOPIAN PLAN.

Further on: "The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa is to be our nation. It is to be a corporation, but no charter or privilege is to be granted to any peron or persons within it. We are to take no part in outside elections, state civilization. We will fulfill our part of the contract."

Mr. Owens and his co-laborers had worked out a beautiful plan, a Utopia. In every detail it was complete. The society would be united, the inhabit-ants would be unselfish, they would come together on the higher principles of mankind, and be bound together by the higher motives. They would live apart from their fellow man, take no part in the strife and contention of the world, but only look after their own posperity and happiness. Of course every one would get rich but wealth would not hurt them for their unity would still be so great as to overrule all the baser motives. It was a beautiful theory well worked out and entirely plausible.

EXPECTED MUCH, GOT LITTLE. The friends of Mr. Owens, like himself, hoped much, and expected much. Many letters of encouragement came to him. The place was looked upon as a paradise, a heaven on earth, in a land "flowing with milk and honey." All over the United States, and in Europe as well the plan received attention especially from people of socialistic tendencies. Societies were formed in many of the leading cities, over each of which was a president who was at ing and finally a department on sur-geons, nurses, etc.

The fulcrum of a co-operative com-munity or colony is a department of

great difference in location it was desirable that good ones be chosen. at first the human part or selfish part of man showed itself.

THE SCRAMBLE BEGAN.

uple of hundred men, women and children, to the great consternation of the projector who had not expected any one for a year, Mr. Owens went to Guymas to have them return but too late, they were down with the smallpox. In due time therefore they take no part in outside elections, state or federal. We have our own autonomy, subject, however, as a corporation, to Mexico. Our mission is 'peace on earth but cactus, rocks and thorn-brush. But and good will to mankind.' We show other colonists caught the fever and our distrust of governments as now constituted by retiring from them to ourselves under the general laws of few months six hundred people had not sending these people who first came, back, and having the immigration stop until he was ready for set-tiers; and his second mistake was made in organizing those who were here on a common, wage plan, giving nere on a common, wage plan, giving to all who worked, both men and wo-men, \$3 per day, while some were worth double that and others could not earn half of it. However, the people were organized, and set to work making a road.

STRIFE AND FAILURE.

It soon developed that all classes he good, the bad and the indifferent, had been attracted here. Every person who had what he thought was a 'reform idea," or who had certain heories he wished tried, came to Topolobampo to try them, and it was not long until the colonists found that they were further apart in socialistic deas among themselves than among those not socialists. It was impossible to harmonize. Strife began, and soon some claimed they had been deceived. They had expected a grand city where all the comforts of modern life could be had, whereas the place was desolate as was Salt Lake Valley when

the pioneers first entered. WANTED TOO MUCH.

One lady asked for a house, and as able and conspicuous," but after many she had always had both water and failures there may be success.

her. One company, not being willing to live under Mr. Owen's plan rebelled, forming a separate community. provisions gave out and hunger for many home, while others rented land on the river and aided themselves by farming. Mr. Owens was not here, he Without warning there came a farming. Mr. Owens was not nere, ne having returned to the United States, and for this many blame him, and are free to say that had be been here colonial affairs would have gone better.

SAVING THE REMNANTS.

After years of privation the few remaining colonists made a canal, opened up farms and built homes, the ones we visited; but of all the fifteen hund-red or two thousand people that came only a tenth of them remain. And these do not know when they must landed. It is usually considered that Mr. Owens made his first mistake in not sending these people who first came, back, and having the immigraony, scandalized and lied about everything connected with the work, and thus rendered it impossible for Mr. Owens to carry out his plans. Still, after all these tribulations, these hard-ships and sufferings for want of shelter and food, the people are not united. They are a good people; some of them would do hence to any community, and would unselfishly carry out the grand has been the wrangling that unity is now impossible. Many of them, especially among the women, have had enough of co-operation of socialism; they want homes, and the necessities if not the comforts of life.

CITY OF RUINS.

Thus the great city of "Pacific Site." n Topolobampo bay, became a mass of ruins before it was built, and the liopian theories of the Socialists van-

But who will say that, modified somewhat and in different hands, Mr. Owens' dream might not have been realized; or who will say that in the next century another Owens, or a man y another name, will not plan and build successfully a co-operative city! This attempt was a fallure, "lament-

BENJAMIN CLUFF, JR.