

GEN. KITCHENER PURSUES DEWET

Every Effort Being Made to Capture Him.

BOER DOUBLES HIS TRACKS.

For Chase of Allwell North Becomes Exceedingly Interesting—McDonald and Knox on the Trail.

New York, Dec. 8.—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. Hoys-Hudgins, 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 Allwell North exceeds in interest anything done in parliament, where the debate on the address is artificial, and the session is only a small fraction of the amount needed for winding up the war. Gen. Kitchener's dispatch, posted in the war office during the evening, contained evidence that Dewet was hounded when he was pursued through Lindley and Rhenoster to the Vaal.

When his advance was cut off toward the Orange river, Dewet marched northeast for two days and then turned southward, and then he crossed the Orange on his own tracks, crossing the Caledon and heading for Oudendal. The British mounted force remained in hot pursuit, and when he came in touch with the garrison at Allwell North, he again retired eastward. It is not clear from the meagre dispatches whether the road through Rhenoster to Wepener is still open to him. If it is closed, he may be run down in the southeast corner of the Orange River colony. Gen. Kitchener has evidently made the capture of Dewet the first object of his campaign, and is not leaving a stone unturned. Gen. Macdonald has been sent to Allwell North, and Knox's force includes several mobile mounted columns.

The explanation offered for the return of the household cavalry when mounted forces are needed for pursuit of guerrilla bands is that it was too heavily accoutred and armed for mobile operations. If this be true, the British army will have to depend in time of war upon mounted bodies of yeomanry and colonial troops for a heavy service. The suggestion has already been 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 government during a time of peace, and be liable for service in war time for the defense of the empire at the highest rates paid for local military services in Canada and Australia. Advocates of this plan assert that ten

thousand cavalry reserves could be enrolled in Canada, and the same number in Australia.

Emma Goldman Returns.

New York, Dec. 8.—The Times says: Emma Goldman, who has been confining with anarchist groups in England and France, has returned to this country. She made a hurried tour of the various headquarters in this city last night.

She says that the anarchists from various countries had arranged to hold an international anarchist congress in Paris, 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 congress was held and arrangements made for the propaganda.

She also expressed her anger also at the apathy of the people in England regarding the spread of propaganda. They acted, she said, as if a social revolution was never heard of.

Verkes 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 Verkes syndicate, which is to build the new underground railway in that city, returned on the Deutschland. Concerning the proposed road, Mr. Davis said:

"The work of construction is likely to begin now at any moment. It will be about eight miles in length. The tubes will be wider than the Central London underground railway and electric and fifty thousand passengers a day. It is intended to connect with all the different surface and underground railway systems of London. The Central London road has been a great success, carrying approximately one hundred 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 & Hammersmith railway. I can't say just how much the road will cost or 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 a result it is probable that the secretary of war will request a hearing on the subject before one of the committees of Congress. Nearly all of the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars, and army commissions are others supplied with United States money at times greatly embarrassed in making purchases from the Philippines by the fact that, knowing nothing of our money or its value, the latter often refuse to accept it.

The question goes considerably beyond a mere matter of exchange, however, to have met with favor by the administration is to purchase silver bullion at the present market value and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about 50 cents each. These dollars will probably contain a little less silver 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 over.

The cabinet also discussed the House bill revising the war revenue act which provides for an additional \$10,000,000 in the revenues. There is no difference of opinion among the members of the administration on this subject, all thinking that the cut is too deep, and agreeing that it would be unwise to attempt to make the cut greater than \$10,000,000.

KRUGER AND GERMANY.

Question Why the Boer Statesman Was Not Received in Reichstag.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—In the Reichstag today, in answer to Herr Roederer's question, the Reichstag expressed its regret that Mr. Kruger had not been received, but had been "turned away from the gates of Germany out of regard for another country, contrary to the feeling of the nation." Count von Posadowski-Warten, minister for the interior, replied that he greatly regretted that Herr Roederer had not given previous notice of the question, as he would have asked Count von Buelow to answer the difficult question in person. He added that it was comparatively easy for irresponsible deputies to give expression to certain popular currents of opinion,

but a man occupying the responsible post of chancellor of the German empire, 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 Her 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 be withdrawn at the expiration of his term."

Holland did not reply until Dec. 4, when she claimed the right to make a further investigation at Lourenco Marques. Portugal considered this impertinent, and withdrew Her Potts' resignation. Thereupon Holland desired her minister to leave Lisbon, 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 unusually large assortment of light, railway and electric tram bills. Provincial 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 heretofore the improvement of London with electric street lighting, are now supporting a project for an electric railway through Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria street and the embankment to Blackfriars bridge, with a provision that the contract for the railway shall be employed where it is indispensable. Legislative sanction will be asked for over twenty-eight miles of surface electric line in thoroughfares and for a large number of suburban lines in Camberwell, Lambeth, and elsewhere. The London United Tramways company is also actively pushing legislation for various surface electric lines in the western suburbs of London, in Hampton court and many other districts.

ANTI-POLYGAMY AMENDMENT.

Tyler of Ohio Introduces a Measure to Encompass That Object.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Representative Tyler of Ohio, who was prominently identified with the movement to exclude Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from a seat in Congress, today introduced a measure intended to bring about federal action on the subject. It proposes a constitutional amendment for uniform laws on marriage and divorce.

Mr. Tyler says, however, that his measure goes considerably beyond a mere uniformity of such laws, and is expressly designed to reach polygamy and put an end to it.

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 day was devoted to superintendents' reports. A recommendation of the executive committee that the National W. C. T. U. should own and control an official organ was adopted, as was also the recommendation that the union should work for the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

SAVAGE ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Saturday Review Goes for His Message.

London, Dec. 8.—The Saturday Review, which devotes a page to a savage criticism of President McKinley's hopeful view of the Philippines, as expressed in his message to Congress, dismisses the President's statement with the assertion "that it does not contain a shred or tittle of truth."

The writer quotes from Frederick H. R. Sawyer, author of several works on the Philippines, and cites particularly his reference to the "hideous orgy of November, plunder and slave trading in Mindanao."

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS.

No attempt is made at building a town. Each one has 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 are happy, though unsettled, yet they do not know whether in a year or so they must seek new homes or will succeed 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 history and affairs of the colony, and on the feelings, hopes and aspirations of the few colonists that are still holding on. They did not conceal the fact of their failures, nor that they still, after all, had contentions among them that made unity an impossibility.

We were cared for by Mr. Fred Mulkey, to whom we were recommended by 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 originator of the scheme, and his plan, the former against the latter, and for a while the organization known as the K. S. L.—Kansas Sinaloa Investment company.

BEGUN BY A. K. OWENS.

I cannot go into a detailed account of the organization, the history of the colony, and the various phases of the project, but I believe such an account would be both interesting and instructive. I must, however, tell you something about them.

The originator of the whole plan was Albert K. Owens, a man of great hopes and of no small executive ability. He had been called Integral Co-operative operation he has explained why he started his co-operative colony, how he hoped to organize it, and then what great profit in the English papers. He was a socialist, and he was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative. He was a man of great energy and initiative.

DEWET WORRIES ENGLISH OFFICERS

Are Disturbed by His Guerrilla Tactics.

GOVERNMENT IS ATTACKED.

Liberals Present a Solid Front—Chamberlain the Object of Their Attacks.

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 unanimity 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 Rosebery. Each of these speakers adopted the same tone and dwelt on the same topics. Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire lauded the opposition leaders with the intention to show for their party as a whole; but these utterances passed unnoticed and from the benches behind Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the constant hearty applause betokened the birth of better concord among his followers. Only once during Campbell-Bannerman's speech was a note of internal discord heard. It was when he announced that the cabinet had decided to accept the necessity for the annexation of the Boer republics. Then one solitary liberal loudly shouted "No, no." Turning around Campbell-Bannerman dismissed the objection by saying that the Boer republics were not a part of the British empire, and that the Boer republics were not a part of the British empire.

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 come to the end of his line. 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 the Cape Colony.

He is getting food, men and horses, orders have been issued that the Boer farmers be only allowed to buy small quantities of provisions—sufficient for their own immediate needs.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Some very frank opinions concerning Mr. Richard Harding Davis have been expressed in the English papers. In the London Times secured by a representative body of ladies in various nationalities, resident at Pretoria, the Boer republic, the following letter was sent to Mr. Davis:

"Several months have elapsed since Mr. Davis' amazingly untruthful allegations were published, but the requisite contradiction, though long delayed, has at last been published. It is presumed that the anti-English section of the Americans thought that the name of a prominent American journalist would be enough to give credence to his vulgar and cowardly abuse."

LONDON'S TUBE ROAD.

Trouble threatens London's new tube

road. Many residents under whose houses the electric trains run have complained of a vibration, alleged to be caused by the vibration. They 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 passes. If any degree of success meets their case it will surely retard the attempt to give London decent rapid transit.

AMERICAN BEEF.

An extraordinary revelation of the conditions in the English beef market appears, and it is likely that English beef will soon be panned off as American. Hitherto the opposite has always been the case. Mr. Chamberlain, the American salesman, has obtained control of the market until American beef costs as much as English beef. Hence the likelihood of a sufficient tide of prosperity to carry the windows of the houses are rattled, the occupants awakened and ornaments shaken every time a train passes.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

In London theatrical work is somewhat at a standstill pending the postponed rehearsal of which are already in full swing. The stir these elaborate performances create in London may always be relied upon to create a sufficient tide of prosperity to carry the windows of the houses are rattled, the occupants awakened and ornaments shaken every time a train passes.

CHAMBERLAIN APPROVED.

London, Dec. 8.—Both the manner and matter of Chamberlain's speech, which was conciliatory in tone, was in such strong contrast with the heated outbursts of the previous evening have been received with universal approval, pleasing to the ears of both sides by the evidence displayed of bold and able statesmanship. The Daily News and Daily Chronicle declare that the irreconcilable character of the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, Thursday night, amply justified the liberals in moving an amendment to the address and that the government recognized this necessity with the greatest promptness.

Compulsory Vaccination in Yukon.

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

The Yukon colony had before that every subject of the British Empire from White Horse Rapids to Forty Mile was vaccinated at once. This district contains about 12,000 people.

Immigration Commissioner's Report.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The annual report of the immigration general of immigration show that during the last fiscal year the total number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 448,572, of which 23,339 came through Canada. Of the whole number 24,129 were male and 14,442 female. This is a net increase over 1899, of 126,857. But 65,635 aliens came as cabin passengers and would have swelled the total to 508,207 had they been counted. Of the whole number of arrivals 424,700 came from European countries, 17,946 from Asia, 30 from Africa and 5,885 from all other places, Switzerland and Spain and the Spanish islands.

show a small decrease in immigration, while Austria-Hungary shows an increase of 3.1 per cent; the Russian empire and Finland 4 per cent increase; Italy 29 per cent increase, and Japan 34 per cent increase. The total arrivals from Japan, however, amounted to only 8,521.

TO PROTECT THE ISTHMI.

The Philadelphia and the Iowa Going to Panama.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—A special to the 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 rebellion 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 continents of the western hemisphere.

This is taking advantage of an old treaty which was entered into several years ago between Colombia, Venezuela and that of the United States which latter government agreed that in time of international disturbances in the small South American republics the United States would see that travel on the isthmus was not interrupted, landing troops for that purpose if necessary. Several times this country has landed men for this purpose, and the same line and this time, 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: A new combination theater and hotel, the former to have nearly twice the seating capacity and to surpass in elegance the Illinois, is said to be projected by the Chicago Hotel Co. and a cost of more than \$500,000 if they can secure a suitable building site in the same neighborhood. Those reported to be interested in the deal are Will J. Davis, Harry W. Evans, and Frank Al Hayman and Klaw & Erlanger.

Stanford vs. Columbia.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Stanford victorious football eleven is to be pitted on Christmas day in San Francisco against the giants of Columbia University of New York city.

All preliminary arrangements have been completed. A second game has also been arranged to take place a week later New Year's day in Los Angeles. The Columbia eleven is scheduled to be in San Francisco within two weeks.

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, shot and killed her fifteen-month-old child, Arthur Jones, with a revolver.

She escaped immediately after 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 the 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 Vossische Zeitung, discussing Mr. Kruger's movements, says:

"Presumably the frustrated visit to Berlin would have met with judgment had it not been for the child. Arthur Jones, ruttling his throat with a razor. She escaped immediately after committing the deed, but the police have been notified, and diligent search is being made to find Miss O'Donnell."

His attempt to take the Berlin government unawares failed, and he alone must carry the burden of the failure."

Last Steamer for Panama.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The last Pacific Mail steamer for Panama sails today. The City of Sydney leaves for all Central American ports and will make her last port of call Panama. Sixty-three of the 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 that the company has chartered the Panama on January 8th.

TREATY PROVOKES BIG DISCUSSION.

Teller Thinks United States Should Ignore England.

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'clock.

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 amendment 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 protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

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

"The United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military force along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Mr. Teller contended that if the United States desired to build the canal it should proceed to do so without trying to secure the consent of Great Britain. He said that the opinion of Secretary Hay that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was necessary as a preceding performance after the United States desired to build the canal was only the opinion of one man. Then he quoted from the United States 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-Bulwer treaty. He quoted Secretary Evans as saying that the guarantee of neutrality is one thing, while the question is unsettled, and quite another when the canal shall be opened to the interests, ambition and rivalry of the great powers, nations and occupied by populations of foreign allegiance and discordant habits. Secretary Blaine was also quoted on the same point.

Replying to Senator Morgan, Senator Teller said that the opinion that Great Britain would never permit her resentment of independent action by the United States to lead her to begin hostilities, because her material interest in maintaining peace with this country was too great, but he argued that to ask English assent to the construction of the canal was to admit that that country had a right to express dissent. That position, he said, never would be accepted by the people of this country.

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 hundred or so who had come to the colony, only a tenth of them remain. And these do not know when they must move away, for as yet they have neither title to their land nor legal right in the canal they have built.

As is usual in such cases, those who returned, the apostates from the colony, 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 hardships and sufferings for want of shelter and food, the people are not united. They are a good people; some of them would be honest in any community, and would unselfishly carry out the grand object of co-operation, but so much 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 Side," on Topolobampo bay, became a mass of ruins before it was built, and the Utopian theories of the Socialists vanished in a puff of smoke.

But who will say that, modified somewhat, the dream of Mr. Owens was not a dream which might have been realized; or who will say that in the next century another Owens, or a man by another name, will not plan and build a successful co-operative city?

WANTED TOO MUCH.

One lady asked for a house, and as she had always had both water and gas in every room she wanted the same

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.

Special Correspondence.

Sinaloa, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, Nov. 14, 1900.—About fourteen years ago there was organized under the title of "The Credit Foncier of Sinaloa" a company of socialists, who, desiring to put their socialistic principles into practice and work out their own salvation, sought a secluded place from the influence of their fellow man. They found what they desired in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, on the bay of Topolobampo. And it is secluded. For thirty miles, whichever way one would go, there was not a neighbor. The land is good, but raises nothing without irrigation, that is, nothing except cactus, mesquite and other thorn trees and bushes. But the place was desirable and was chosen for the new experiment.

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 the people a visit. On the 10th, therefore, while the packs were taken from Tehuaco to Sinaloa City, Mr. Klenke and I, with two riding animals, each started for Los Mochis, the present settlement of the colonists.

RUGAR IN MEXICO.

Our road lay along and down the El