

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

Mine Workers Seem to Be Opposed to Accepting the Proposition of the President—Think That Concessions Should Be Granted Them at Least

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 7.—The two principal features of the anthracite coal strike which claimed public attention in the coal fields today were: Will the miners yield to the desire of the president of the United States for them to return to work and investigate afterwards, and will the mine operators be able to carry out their promise to produce enough coal to relieve the situation if given the protection of the full military power of the state?

AGAINST ACCEPTING PROPOSAL. After a most careful inquiry among the district officers present, not including the district presidents who were in Buffalo today, and the rank and file of the mine workers, it was found that the sentiment is strongly against accepting the president's proposition in its present form. As to the other feature of the situation as it exists tonight opinion is divided and will remain so until the result comes.

The president's message to Mr. Mitchell became known this afternoon, and it was earnestly discussed by the striking miners and citizens generally. It is positively known to those who are close to the officers of the union that President Mitchell and his district presidents have all along been opposed to the men returning to work without some concessions, but whether they are still so inclined, with the president appealing to them, cannot be officially stated. It is reasonably certain, however, that they are still opposed to such action.

ANOTHER OFFICER TALKS.

An officer of the union now in the city, who does not care to be quoted in the absence of President Mitchell for fear that it would be construed as being official, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today:

"The anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania appreciate the efforts being made by President Roosevelt to end the strike in the interests of the entire country, and they have only words of praise for him. However, they feel that after sacrificing everything for the last five months they consider it unfair for any one to ask them to return to work without a single concession, especially when the miners' victory is almost at hand. The hard coal diggers of Pennsylvania have gone into the fight to win, and they would not be doing justice to themselves or to the great body of organized workmen throughout the country, and other persons who have and are financially assisting them in the present struggle, if they returned. The meeting of the local unions throughout the entire coal region tomorrow when

taken in accordance with President Mitchell's statement issued last night will bear me out."

WILL REMAIN ON STRIKE.

This is the trend of the remarks of most of the mine workers in this region. In this connection 2500 striking mine workers of the Oakdale and Midvale collieries of Lehigh Valley met in this city today, and it was announced after the meeting that they had unanimously decided to remain on strike until they get some concession.

WELCOME THE SOLDIERS.

The coal company officials welcome the soldiers, and say that the prospects are bright for the resumption of mining under the protection of the military.

The strikers received the news in a matter-of-fact way, and in line with the comment of their national and district leaders say the presence of the soldiers will have no effect on the strike.

The citizens outside of the controversy are also divided in their opinion. There is one noticeable thing, and that is the strikers now show a firmer stand than they did before Governor Stone acted last night.

NATIONAL BOARD MEMBER JOHN FALLON.

John Fallon, who was the highest in authority at strike headquarters, said the men will remain as they are—firm to the end.

Mr. Fallon claims that less coal has been produced since the soldiers have been here than prior to their arrival. He is of the opinion that all the men who want to work under present conditions are now employed, and asserts that the coal company officials have exhausted every means to bring men back, even offering them more money than the miners on strike are asking for.

The general comment that it is now up to the operators to mine coal now that they have the entire military protection which they have been asking for is not shared by all the officials of the companies. It is claimed the state has yet to show what it proposes to do.

New Flume Progressing Toward Completion

A party of city officials and prominent citizens, headed by His Worship Mayor Clute, went over the new city flume on Sunday for the purpose of inspecting the work. They were delighted with the permanent nature of the flume and the care exercised in its installation. An examination of the flow of water indicated that an abundance was flowing through to meet all the corporation's requirements.

The flume is now receiving its finishing touches. The box will be covered from end to end with two inch planks and this will be covered with a dressing of earth that serves as a protection against fire and frost. The crew engaged on the work has been cut down, and the present operations are being carried on from the Rock creek end of the flume. For a distance of about a mile the seams have been thoroughly

caulked, the cover applied and earth packed in tightly beneath to prevent possible sagging. Then the top dressing is put on and the whole made thoroughly secure. The next section nearer the city has been filled in beneath and covered, but remains to receive its earth dressing. The lower section is as yet uncovered, but will be reached shortly.

About half a mile south of the Rock creek terminal another small stream, too small to be named, yet having a flow of fifty gallons per minute or thereabouts, has been conducted into the flume. The flume is constructed throughout of cedar, which is highly recommended for withstanding rot underground. It is asserted that the flume as at present finished is good for fifteen or twenty years' service. It is now in constant service.

COAL STRIKE AS SEEN IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The coal strike in the United States is attracting more and more attention here. The Frankfurter Zeitung, regarded as the best financial authority in Germany, devotes a leading editorial to the strike today. It refers to the possible effect on the continent of the withdrawal of English coal for the United States. Says that it is likely England will draw from the continent the deficit caused by the shipments to the United States and concludes: "Hence if the strike continues, the price of coal will rise on the continent."

THE MCCLARY MFG. CO., LONDON.

Upwards of fifty years ago Messrs. John and Oliver McClary opened up a small stove foundry and tinware business in London, Ont.

Today it is one of the largest industries of the kind in Canada. Fourteen acres of floor space in the London works, a large foundry in Hamilton (recently Copp Bros' stove works), a branch tinware factory in Montreal, branch warehouses in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and St. John, N. B., over 800 employees, a name that is a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific, goods that are used in almost every home in Canada—that is the giant business developed from the small beginning in 1852. The beginning was small, but the McClary Brothers adopted such principles, accorded their trade such honorable confidence-getting treatment, that rapid progress was the result.

The officers of this enterprising corporation are: Messrs. John McClary, president and general manager; Col. W. M. Garthshore, vice-president and manager; Geo. O. McClary, treasurer; and J. K. Pope, secretary; A. D. Kennedy, manager of Toronto branch; A. A. Brown, manager Montreal branch; J. W. Driscoll, manager Winnipeg branch; W. E. Drake, manager Vancouver branch; and J. I. Foot, manager of St. John, N. B., branch.

One noteworthy feature in the growth of these mammoth works is that an advance step has never been taken which had to be retraced, or an addition ever erected until it was absolutely necessary and at no time since their earliest beginning has any part of the works been idle. At the present time excavations are being made for another mammoth foundry in the southern part of the city of London, which will cover several acres, and nearly double the present manufacturing capacity of the company.

The new plant will comprise a moulding shop, mounting shop, power house and storage, a polishing shop, and other smaller buildings. The foundry will be the largest in Canada, 200x230 feet.

One of the best known articles made by the McClary Company is the "Sunshine" furnace. This heater, although only on the market a few years, has been a phenomenal success, and is now conceded by the furnace trade to be one of the best coal and wood furnaces on the market. Since it was designed the McClary Company has sold duplicate iron patterns to different American furnace manufacturers, which in itself is strong proof of the success of the "Sunshine".

Two other specialties made by the McClary Company are the "Famous Active" and "Cornwall" ranges. The "Famous Active" is a cast iron range, is equipped with every modern feature, has a rich nickel dress, and is indeed a handsome range. The "Cornwall" steel range is quite new on the market, but has already won a high place with the trade. It is a heavy steel plate range, made with four or six pot holes, burns either coal or wood successfully, has a rich profusion of nickel, which makes a strong contrast with the blue, polished steel body, and is in every way fitted to be the leading range of a leading manufacturing concern.

The McClary Company manufacture enamelled ware by the original German process, the secret of which they bought the sole Canadian control of for a heavy price. Imported English sheet steel, and it is coated with a tough elastic enamel made from material much resembling the raw material of glass.

For the tinsmith supply departments, stocks of sheet-iron, tin, galvanized iron, brass, copper and zinc aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars, are kept constantly on hand.

Shipping facilities connect the works with all the Canadian railways by spur tracks, where cars are constantly loading and unloading.

ADA B. ASSAY.

Some weeks ago Messrs. Willson and Johnson, owners of the Ada B. claim on Copper Mountain sent 50 lbs. of ore to Rossland to have it assayed. Average samples taken from a width of 30 feet ran 4.1 per cent copper, 37 cents in silver, and 50 cents in gold, making the prime of his bright young manhood, has caused a feeling of deepest gloom among his scores of friends in the Golden City and elsewhere in the Kootenays.

Not content with this, a number of the dissatisfied employees assaulted a young employee of the factory who refused to leave work with them. While maltreating the youth Louis Bredann, a big German, appeared upon the scene and interfered. The crowd rushed upon him, and though he put up a fight he was severely mauled. Some of the men used their teeth upon the German, and he now carries his left arm in a sling as a result of the cannibal tactics of his assailants. The police are looking for the men who assaulted Bredann.

C. W. Miller, M. E., of Denver, Col., is in the city. Mr. Miller is an eminent mining engineer.

AN EFFORT TO END STRIKE

(Continued From Page 7.)

MITCHELL IS MUM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 4.—President John Mitchell, accompanied by District President Carl D. Nicholls of Scranton, arrived at strike headquarters from Washington tonight. District President Thomas Duffy of Hazleton and John Fahey of Pottsville did not come to Wilkesbarre, but went direct to their respective homes. Mr. Nicholls left for Scranton soon after his arrival here. There was a large number of persons at headquarters waiting to see the miners' chief.

Mr. Mitchell was shown the Associated Press dispatch from Washington to the effect that it had been suggested that the miners return to work and congress and the Pennsylvania legislature investigate the conditions prevailing in the hard coal district with the view of remedial legislation, but he declined to discuss the new proposition in any way. While he did not indicate what he thought of the proposed method for ending the strike it is believed he has his mind made up on that point, but would rather have the proposition placed before him in some official way.

It is the general opinion about strike headquarters that the proposition in its present form would not be entertained by a convention of miners. The strikers have all along argued they want some definite concession and no promises.

There was a rumor here tonight that the operators on Monday would post notices at all collieries requesting the men now on strike to return to work. Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to this, and his only reply was that the operators have been making every effort since the strike started to get the men to return to the mines but have failed.

CABINET TO MEET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Post tomorrow will say that the importance of reaching, as soon as possible, a solution of the coal strike problem has led the president to arrange for a conference at the White House Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The conference will be attended by Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Attorney General Knox and Commissioner Wright. The conferees include the three laborers in the cabinet and the commissioner of labor, whose acquaintance with the details of the situation is of value to the president. It cannot definitely be stated that the conference has been called to consider any particular plan, but it is intimated that developments have arisen which require serious consideration.

A MONSTER PETITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4.—Six thousand Illinois citizens during the last 24 hours have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of congress to enact some measure for the prevention of a coal famine.

One method suggested in the petition is the suggestion of the appointment of a temporary receiver to operate the Pennsylvania mines which are closed on account of the strike. The petition is being circulated all over the city of Chicago and throughout the state of Illinois under the direction of United States Senator W. E. Mason.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The coal famine in this city reached its stage today where dealers were unable to supply anthracite at any price and had great difficulty in filling orders for bituminous coal. Those dealers who could deliver soft coal were selling at \$10 and \$12 a ton. In many parts of the city the effect of the scarcity of fuel was shown in the shutting off of steam in many factories, and in stopping or diminishing the hot water supply in flats and apartment houses. In some of the houses the tenants were warned that hot water would be supplied from the basements only on two days of the week. In some other houses notice was given that the hot water would be supplied only part of each day. Many people who have been unwilling to use soft coal in their furnaces were driven to its use today, and many who would have been glad to use soft coal found that they could not get any. There was a general surprise and indignation in the city on account of the sudden scarcity of soft coal and the tremendous increase in the price of it.

Commenting on this situation the Tribune will say tomorrow: "There is an abundance of bituminous coal at the mines ready for shipment to the city. The trouble is in the transportation of the coal. The soft coal operators say they can supply all the demand if they can get the cars to carry it and the locomotives to haul the cars. There are thousands of empty coal cars standing idle on the sidings of the anthracite region and there is no prospect that they can be used for a long time in carrying coal from the anthracite mines. Yet prominent dealers said yesterday (Monday) that the officials of those roads could not be prevailed on to relieve the distress in the city by furnishing the cars and engines for the transportation of soft coal to tide water. They said that almost all the soft coal for the city was being brought over the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central tracks, and that many coal trains were held up along these lines because of the lack of locomotives to haul them; or because the companies had too much other coal to handle. The result was that soft coal could not be bought wholesale yesterday and the coal that was sold by retailers went at exorbitant prices."

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Nine dollars a ton is the price of soft coal in New York today. Anthracite is at a fixed price. One lot of five tons was sold today for \$125 by a Columbus avenue dealer and 65 cents a bushel is now being asked in some places. This is at the rate of \$32 a ton. The cargo of the City of Chicago, Welsh coal, was put on sale today at \$15 a ton.

Held by the Enemy In South Africa

The last Rossland man to return from active service in South Africa is Albert Routh, formerly a member of the Rossland Rifle corps, and an employee of the Dominion Express company, who threw up a good position to do the king's uniform in Africa.

Routh had one experience that fell to the lot of no other Rossland man. He was taken prisoner by the Boers. While scouting with a man named Reid, the two were surrounded by a party of some thirty-five Boers, well mounted and officered. There was nothing for it save to surrender and look for an opening to escape later. The Boers stripped the men of their uniforms and took away arms and horses. Later both were turned loose forty miles from the British column and told to make their way back. The Boers attempted no abuse, nor was any disposition to hold the men evidenced. At this juncture the enemy

was not taking prisoners save for loot. Reid and Routh made most of the distance on foot, finally running across a couple of horses that had been abandoned by the column, and making the balance of the trip with the animals. They succeeded in capturing a couple of uniforms for themselves on the way in.

Routh was in Africa when peace was declared and witnessed the submission of the enemy in his district. He states that the Boers who came into the British camp were well fed and sleek. Most of them had a couple of excellent imperial commissariat to the Imperial Yeomanry, the latter contingent being regarded by the Boers as somewhat in the nature of a supply depot from which arms, clothing and supplies could be procured without trouble or danger.

Trooper Routh will probably rejoin the Dominion Express service.

Rossland Man Killed In Everett, Wash.

A young man named Robinson was killed near Everett, Wash., on Sunday. He is supposed to be a son of John Robinson, contractor of this city, but the dead man's identity was not thoroughly established last evening.

Yesterday Hollis P. Brown, local representative of the Great Northern, received a telegraphic message from the district superintendent at Everett stating that a young man named John Robinson had been killed while jumping from a train at Everett. It was supposed that he came from Rossland and Mr. Brown was requested to ascertain this fact definitely and inform relatives should it prove to be the case. Mr. Brown looked up several parties of that name here, but the only one who could be connected with the dead man was John Robinson, a well known contractor and esteemed resident of the city. He has a son about 25 years of

age, who was last heard of as an employee of a construction or bridge crew on the Great Northern near Everett. Young Robinson had some marks whereby he could be readily identified and particulars of these were wired to Everett.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Robinson was notified by an Everett undertaker that his son's body was held awaiting instructions as to interment. The most came to Rossland addressed to H. Robinson, the initial being that of Mrs. Robinson, and it being presumed that the deceased had some document or other on his person containing his mother's name.

The facts will be definitely known today and steps taken to have the man buried. Meantime Mr. Robinson is receiving the condolences of his friends on the presumption that the deceased man is his son John.

James Worth Has Crossed the Home Plate

James Worth, a member of the Rossland baseball team and an exceptional promising young man, passed away peacefully yesterday afternoon at the Sisters' hospital after a lengthy illness. For four or five days the deceased lingered in the valley of the shadow of death, his magnificent physique sustaining him in a manner that has rarely been paralleled in the experience of local medical practitioners.

Almost two months ago the late Mr. Worth, who was then employed on the timber crew at the Le Roi mine, cut his foot with an axe while at work. He then engaged in a ball game and reopened the wound. In some manner blood poisoning was contracted through the cut, and on August 31 he was taken to the hospital, his case being regarded as somewhat serious. Since then the infection spread through his system, and for a fortnight or more the worst was feared. A young man of exemplary habits and exceptionally powerful physique, he fought the terrible disease to the last breath and was not overcome until long after an ordinary patient would have succumbed.

The late James Worth was a native of Suffolk county, Long Island, N. Y., and his parents reside in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the present time. He was the eldest son of 11 children, three of the boys having attained some note as ball players.

While in the east Worth was employed as timekeeper on the Long Island railroad, and distinguished himself during the A. R. U. strike by standing off a mob of 20 foreigners bent on destroying the company's property. He came west in 1895 and worked at Trail for Colonel Topping. Afterwards he was employed by Gus Creelman at Nelson, then returned to the Trail smelter and came to Rossland last spring. He was a carpenter by trade and a thoroughly capable and experienced tradesman. In 1898 he married Miss Maud Hanna of Trail, since deceased. A son, Eugene F. Worth, survives. The lad is a bright little fellow of two summers, of whom the father was exceedingly proud.

The late James Worth was best known as a ball player, having been a member of the Trail Nelson and Rossland nines, where he was unsurpassed as a shortstop. Gentle and gentlemanly at every stage of the game, an amateur who followed the pastime purely for the pleasure he derived therefrom, clean living and upright, it is not surprising that his demise at this juncture, when he was approaching the prime of his bright young manhood, has caused a feeling of deepest gloom among his scores of friends in the Golden City and elsewhere in the Kootenays.

TO BLOW UP FACTORY.

Toronto Strikers Run Water Out of Boiler to Get Even.

TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Samuel Campbell, of 515 King street east, who appeared in the police court this morning on the charge of malicious injury, revealed a plot to blow up the establishment of R. A. Sebastian, a horse blanket manufacturer of 118 Duke street.

Sebastian had trouble with his employees, and when he refused to raise their wages a number of men returned to the factory and ran the water off from the boiler, leaving it in such a condition that when the engineer fired

up an explosion would result. Not content with this, a number of the dissatisfied employees assaulted a young employee of the factory who refused to leave work with them. While maltreating the youth Louis Bredann, a big German, appeared upon the scene and interfered. The crowd rushed upon him, and though he put up a fight he was severely mauled. Some of the men used their teeth upon the German, and he now carries his left arm in a sling as a result of the cannibal tactics of his assailants. The police are looking for the men who assaulted Bredann.

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Canada's Premier Opens the Liverpool Exchange

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The Star's London cable says: Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Fielding and family and Hon. W. Gibson, sailed on the Lake Erie from Liverpool today after a most cordial reception. The Liverpool authorities expressed themselves well satisfied with the practical result of the Canadian ministers' visit.

While in Liverpool Sir Wilfrid opened the new produce exchange. In his speech he alluded to the expansion of Canadian trade, and dwelt on the success assured to the men of muscle and business capacity who dwell in Canada, and referred to the territories there which are still unpopulated. The premier also said that in the course of the next decade or two Canada would be able to meet Great Britain's total grain requirements, thus ensuring her against shortage in war time.

Though Mr. Chamberlain has been unable to pledge the British cabinet to tariff preference in favor of the colonies the Canadian ministers believe that public opinion is moving in the direction of exemption on colonial wheat, flour and other products, as the British government tax them for revenue purposes only.

In a word, they believe also that the British ministers only await this public sanction. The colonial premiers stoutly deny that the United States and other foreign countries have any cause for complaint.

The Canadian ministers had difficulty to make certain British ministers, notably Mr. Broderick, who elaborated his own scheme for imperial defence, understand that Canada is so situated that she must move cautiously. The British ministry now, more especially Mr. Chamberlain, realize how impracticable at present it would be for Canada to make money contribution to the imperial army and navy.

Before sailing Sir Wilfrid expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the warmth of the reception by the mayor and people of Liverpool. He said it formed a fitting climax to his visit which he never would forget. He carries back to Canada as a souvenir a golden key with which he opened the doors of the new Liverpool Produce Exchange.

After today's speeches Liverpool men are confident that Liverpool will remain the British port of the fast mail service, and large crowds cheered the Canadian ministers as the ship left.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND THE ORIENT

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—The steamer Maru reached port today from Yokohama and the Orient. She brought news that the Chinese commission sent to investigate the murder of the missionaries at Chen Chow, Hunan, has returned to Chang Shau. The remains of the murdered missionaries were interred with great ceremony. The church was repaired. Eight ring leaders of the disturbance were put to death and five officials dismissed. The governor-general of Hunan has ordered the taotai of Chen Chow, where the tragedy occurred, to go to Hankow and consult with the British Consul, but the missionaries are satisfied with the measures taken by the governor-general and the taotai, and have addressed a memorial to the British consul recommending him to deal leniently with the matter.

FIRST OF THE SEALING FLEET

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—Somewhat discouraging news has been received from Behring Sea through the return of the first of the sealing fleet, the Oscar and Hattie, which took 280 skins in the sea, totaling 1085 for the season of nine months off the coast of the Copper Islands. Behring Sea, the crew report, was very tempestuous almost from the beginning of the season until the time the schooner headed for home on the 20th of last month. For 14 days a continuous gale blew, and during this time it was impossible to lower a boat. In the last 15 days spent in the sea the boat was lowered but four times. Only three of the sealing fleet were sighted—the Victoria on the 28th of August, with a catch of 109 skins, the Zilla May on the day previous with only 46 skins, and the Favorite on the 7th of September, with 109 skins.

The Shamrocks of Montreal beat Victoria in a lacrosse match today by a score of 11 to 3.

Ros

Per Year \$2.50.

Concentrating Installing

Those at the head of the Mon Gold Mining company of Spokane, Philadelphia seem to have every eye in the future prospects of their Bird property at Deer Park, on Lake Arrow Lake. Some ten or fifteen ago the concentrating plant, which company had intended installing last summer, was shipped from Spokane and is now on the ground awaiting erection. The plant is a water concentrating one, but it is understood that it has been so constructed that it can be used should the process found better adapted to the treating the Blue Bird ore.

Reports received from the mine yesterday were extremely favorable. foundation is reported as near completion, and those in charge of the express the hope of installing the plant in place before the end of the month, although they admit that plant may take longer in putting than they anticipate. C. H. Moore who is in charge of the Spokane

Rangers For

A general meeting of the members No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, called for the purpose of winding up matters pertaining to the recent banquet, was held at the mess room of the company last night. It was largely attended meeting, more so than any other one called during the past few months. Outside of the fact that the meeting was called for winding up the banquet accounts, other matters in connection with the proper entertainments to be given by the company during the winter months came up for discussion.

As a result of the discussion and it was understood that various other would be formed among the members of the company at times the year to play the sports then in season was determined by those present form an athletic association, to be known as the No. 1 Company, R. M. Athletic Association, and that its members be limited to the members of Bugle band and the Rocky Mountain Rangers. It is from this association that members of the proposed football, basketball, baseball and other teams will be formed. To prevent, if possible, a confusion of officers it was thought best to elect officers whose duties would govern all sports inaugurated by the local militia, instead of officers for

Another Ross turns From

A. R. McLeod, who is quite well known in this city and who has lived here off and on for the last several years, is back in the city again after an absence of some two years. McLeod was employed at the Centre Star in this city while here, but left over a year ago for Winnipeg. While in Winnipeg he became acquainted with a recruiting officer and was persuaded to cast in his lot with a regiment being raised for service in South Africa against the Boers. The regiment was raised and soon left for Africa. Owing to the lack of regimental shirts, the regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Ellis at the head, soon became known wherever it landed as the shirtless regiment. McLeod served for over a year against the Boers and was in several of the severe campaigns of the latter part of last year, serving with some distinction in various skirmishes along the Modder river, the Tugela and

Boer Generals Rec

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Delegations from various provincial pro-Boer organizations greeted the Boer generals at the station today. The reception was held in the waiting room, which was decorated with flowers and tapestries. The generals appeared very grateful for the warm speeches of welcome, and replied with a few words of thanks. Then they entered carriages and were driven through the center of the city to the hotel, escorted by a mounted detachment of republican guards amid shouts for Botha, De Wet and Delarey. General De Wet, who is always most popular in France, receiving the greatest acclamations. The visitors bowed their acknowledgments. Traffic along the boulevard had to be suspended until the carriages passed. The generals will be received by Foreign Minister Delcasse and Premier Combes.

General Botha, replying to Sir Hankey, said:

"We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace which was a great shock