

# The War Postponed

## Transvaal Will Overlook Present the Messing of British Forces.

## While Kruger Prays the Almighty to Change Chamberlain's Hard Heart.

## Additional Troops Ordered for Protection of Natal and Cape Colony.

By Associated Press.  
Pretoria, Sept. 8.—In the first read this morning debate was resumed on the interpellation of the government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. The house adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution:

"The volksraad having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two governments, that the concentration of troops in great numbers near the border has a detrimental effect on the inhabitants of the state, and the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations, and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration, and expresses the opinion that in the case of eventualities which might lead to enmity or war between the two governments, the cause would not lie within the Republic. "As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa Bay, the volksraad trusts that the government will act according to circumstances. "The raid further resolved to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present until the government shall supply further information to the raid, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, and with a view to the result of the negotiations which are pending, the raid declares its determination before the meeting to maintain the rights and independence of the Republic. "Queen Will Not Permit War" London, Sept. 8.—Mr. Montague White, the colonial general of the South African Republic in London, said to a representative of the Associated Press this evening: "I assure you on the authority of a cabinet minister that there will be no war with the Transvaal. In fact, the Queen will not permit war. I received a telegram from Pretoria to-day, informing me that the Transvaal government quite understands the position regarding the peace party, and is in no way misled by speeches and demonstrations."

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—The members of the Dutch Transvaal mission, who were invited to Queen Victoria, imploring her "in the name of humanity and God's kingdom to preserve the peace." According to the Daily Mail from Brussels, Dr. W. J. Leyds, the plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European governments, does not believe the Transvaal will be between Great Britain and the Transvaal. But the Boers will fight to the end, he says. An attempt is made on their independence. All a Mistake. Pretoria, Sept. 8.—(Midnight)—The government has issued a formal announcement that its last despatch was intended as an invitation to inquiry. The mistaken interpretation arose through a confusion of ideas. Both President Kruger and Vice-President Joubert declare and it is determined to work for a peaceful settlement. British Cabinet Council. London, Sept. 8.—A crowd of two or three thousand people assembled on Downing street, where the Foreign and Colonial offices are situated, early this morning. Mr. Chamberlain and the Lord Selbourn were the first arrivals, and were followed by the Marquis of Londonderry, commander-in-chief of the army, and General Sir Redvers Buller, who had just returned from the command in the Cape Colony. In the Transvaal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general of the forces. The arrival of Lord Selbourn, a signal for tremendous cheering. The cabinet council concluded at 3 p. m. A reporter of the Board of Agriculture, the Right Hon. Arthur Long, if any conclusion had been reached. He said: "All that I can say is that we must have the foreign office has not given out an official statement, the general impression is that no ultimatum will be sent to the Transvaal. The council was marked by absolute unanimity, and in spite of a lack of official information, and the presence of much corroborative evidence, that the situation is scarcely less strained, there is no sign of any intention to convene parliament. It is probable, however, that the appeals from the government of Natal will result in the despatch of a brigade of troops from England and India to Natal and Cape Colony. In addition to the troops from India, a brigade of four battalions of infantry immediately on foot for South Africa from the Mediterranean station. The steamer of the Castle liner Marlech Casar probably be employed to transport troops. Why Peace Prevails. London, Sept. 8.—A semi-official statement comes from Pretoria through Cape Town to the effect that the Transvaal government has explained to the British ambassador, Mr. Green, that its attitude of the proposed ultimatum is not a franchise question. It appears that the negotiations had become so involved that the Transvaal government itself

# How About Dreyfus?

## Friends Grow Faint Hearted With the Hour for the Verdict at Hand.

## General Belief That He is Doomed to Second Condemnation.

## Closing Proceedings in the Court Martial Watched With Deep Interest.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—That Capt. Dreyfus will be condemned is the almost universal opinion heard in Rennes to-night. Hitherto there had been a divergence, but now both sides—the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards—seem unanimous in the conviction that the verdict will go against him. Upon just what this is based and the precise reason for the conclusion are a mystery, but there is no disguising the fact that from Maitre Labori down to the numerous Dreyfusards who crowd the hotels and cafes, and who last night were still hopeful that Dreyfus would be saved, all seem now to agree that his last chance is gone. One source of hope is M. Labori himself, who said this evening: "We fear that Capt. Dreyfus will be condemned, but we do not intend to throw up the sponge. We shall go on fighting for him." M. Jaures, the socialist leader, and other prominent Dreyfusards expressed a similar opinion. Excitement is at fever heat, and nothing is discussed but the verdict of the morrow. The military precautions are at their most elaborate character, and no attempt at disorder is to be made. The slightest success. Orders have been issued to repress with an iron hand any symptom of trouble. The device is operated by a naphtha motor on the principle of a large electric gong with a megaphone sound projector. It is claimed that the machine costs about half that of the ordinary steam plant whistle, will be cheaper to operate, take up less space and give superior results. Local experiments are regarded as highly successful.

Not Yet Invited to Chicago. Governor-General So Cables to London—Not Sure About Accepting. London, Sept. 8.—Captain Lascales, aide-de-camp to the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, telegraphs to the Times as follows: "The Governor-General has not received an invitation to the Chicago festival, his acceptance would depend upon his Canadian engagements. "He much appreciates the suggested compliment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not communicated with the Veterans in any way."

Minerals at Paris. British Columbia Presses to Have Herself Shown by Themselves. Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The Paris exhibition commission have received a request from the British Columbia authorities that the mineral exhibit of that province be kept separate from those of the other provinces. British Columbia thinks she can score better by having her mineral products grouped together, instead of being scattered by the exhibits from other provinces of Canada. The matter will be decided in a few days. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expects to return to the Capital on the 15th instant. A Bulwark of Peace. Germany Finds It in Her Princes, and the Armies They Lead. Karlsruhe, Baden, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, addressing the Burgomasters of Karlsruhe to-day, and expressing his satisfaction at the bearing of the troops, said: "Many centuries must elapse before the theory of permanent peace attains universal application. At present the surest bulwark of peace for the German Empire consists in its princes and the armies they lead."

Grand Army Commander. Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Capt. Alfred D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., was today elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was at one time United States consul at Toronto. The Greatest Steamship. Queenstown, Sept. 7.—The new White Star line steamer Oceanic, Captain Cameron, which left Liverpool yesterday, sailed on this port to-day on her maiden trip to the United States, having 2044 persons on board.

# Transvaal Fencing.

## Neither Accepts the British Proposals Nor Makes a Definite Refusal.

## Kruger's Friends Outside All Warn Him of the Folly of Resistance.

## New Commander Arrives at Capetown and is Given Rousing Reception.

By Associated Press.  
London, Sept. 6.—Mr. Chamberlain remained at the foreign office until shortly before midnight. He declined to make a statement regarding the Transvaal situation, but expressed a desire to see a copy of the foreign transcript of the Transvaal government's reply issued by the Transvaal agent in Brussels to-night, which was furnished to him by the Associated Press. In reply to the despatch of the British government, the Transvaal on Saturday handed to the British agent at Pretoria a response of which the following is the purport: "The government of the South African Republic regrets that Great Britain is of opinion that it is unable to accept the proposals made by the Transvaal despatches of August 19 and 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years, and the representation of the Witwatersrand district was enlarged. The government regrets that the more insistent the conditions itself justified to deduce from the negotiations previous to its former proposal that the latter would be accepted by the British government. In these conditions the Transvaal considers its proposals are annulled, and finds it necessary to submit them to the volksraad and the people. The opinion of the volksraad is that the proposals are extremely liberal and more extensive than those presented by the British high commissioner at Bloemfontein. It is also of opinion that the conditions attached to these proposals are reasonable. The volksraad is of opinion that Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London convention of 1854, or by virtue of international law. The Transvaal still holds the same declarations will lead to a good understanding and solution of the existing difficulties. With regard to the question of annexation, the Transvaal government refers to the despatch of April 16, 1898, and considers it unnecessary to repeat that despatch. "The reply then proceeds to say: "The Transvaal government has already made known to the British agent its objections to accepting the proposals. That accords an indication of the policy of defiance, making war inevitable, and I had several reasons, based on four months' continuous threat from every quarter, including State Secretary Beit, for believing that, in the event of war, my life would be worth little if I were not for the Transvaal. "Mr. Moneybags then details his adventures and further dangerous route of escape through Viljoens drift, into the Orange Free State, and how he was challenged by a Boer commandant whose suspicions were only quieted by his companion's ready use of the law of the land. He concludes with a statement of Mr. Smut, the state attorney, that the warrants were issued with a malicious intent, that it is palpably a ridiculous falsehood. "I know," he continues, "five arrests were arranged at the office of the state attorney on Saturday morning last. In response to advice that the Boers had escaped south, Mr. Smut wired to Johannesburg: 'Don't mind Hill at present, but I must have a few more men in all parts.' The coup failed through mismanagement, and Mr. Smut is now trying to explain it away. "Commenting on the general situation, Mr. Moneybags remarks: "Further negotiations and dalliance will only make the situation more and more fatal. The only way to avoid war and to cast the affair is to demand disarmament and make a military demonstration to enforce it." "Defence of Johannesburg. Johannesburg, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the war commission held at the fort to-day, a complete scheme was drafted, it is said, for protecting and provisioning the town in the event of hostilities. Commander Volkskoning of the Transvaal forces says that martial law will be proclaimed immediately on the receipt of an ultimatum from Great Britain, and a tribunal has been established to assume the necessary functions when the state of siege is proclaimed. The Commanding Officers. London, Sept. 7.—4 a. m.—The colonial office officials were busy until after 3 o'clock this morning. Despatches have been passing by special messengers between the Queen and Lord Salisbury for the last few days. There is a persistent rumor that the cabinet will meet on Friday. The Standard, referring to the abstract of the reply of the Transvaal government, says given out by the Transvaal agent in Brussels, says: "The despatch is a positive insult to the British government, and it is within measurable distance of an ultimatum." The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Transvaal agent, the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Afrikaner leader in Cape Colony, telegraphed President Kruger, warning him that unless he complied with certain specified conditions war would be inevitable. Mr. Kruger replied, promising compliance. The Standard says that the Free State also urged President Kruger, according to the Daily Mail correspondent, to come to terms with Great Britain. Capetown, Sept. 6.—Lieut.-General Sir

# Why Troops Are There

## British Commissioner Tells Transvaal That It Is Not for Ornament.

## Reply Angrily Discussed in Raad Without Any Decisive Result.

## Republic Angrily Complaining of the Ruin Attendant Upon War.

By Associated Press.  
Pretoria, Sept. 7.—There was great excitement in the first read to-day on Mr. Coester's interpellation of the government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to Transvaal. President Kruger, the members of the executive council and most of the principal officials were present, together with a large representation of the general public, including many judges. At the outset the chairman and president urged members to preserve calmness and to avoid insulting language. The state secretary, Mr. F. W. Reitz, said he had called the previous day on the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, and had asked him what reply the government could give to the volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the borders, and whether Mr. Green would communicate with the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. Are There for Service. The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued was received this morning, and was in the following terms: "Dear Mr. Reitz—The following is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to the telegram which I sent him at your request: 'I do not know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be the British troops in South Africa, the position and numbers of which are no secret, but it was a matter of common knowledge that they are here in order to protect British interests and to make provision against eventualities.' "Mr. Coester and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could not understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal never threatened the British colonies. "It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coester, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities. "One member said: 'England's action like putting a revolver in one's pocket face.' Another concluded a warlike harangue in this strain: 'It is time to send out burghers to the borders to ask the troops what they are doing there. I am bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. War is better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruining the country, and the treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country.' "These speeches and others attacking President Kruger were loudly applauded, both by the house and public. The debate continued throughout the afternoon. Mr. Tozen, who declared that Sir Alfred Milner's reply was tantamount to a declaration of war, read a telegram from the field corner of the Pieterien district, stating that the people there were waiting for the rebellion if the President attended another conference. The chairman called Mr. Coester to order for saying that the Johannesburg raiders ought to have been hanged. Major Wolmarins, one of the two non-official members of the Executive Council, counselled prudence and caution. He said it would be wise for the raad to decide whether the Republic should concede further negotiations or not. Kruger Calms the Raad. President Kruger, rising, said: "The aliens have been offered equal rights with the burghers, but have refused them. Chamberlain is standing to get a franchise which the outlanders do not want. But what he really desires is possession of the Transvaal. The burghers are willing to concede much for the sake of peace, but will never sacrifice their independence. A conference with Mr. Gladstone's act of retrocession in 1883 as a noble deed. President Kruger said that if it now came to fighting, the Boers would be the arbiters. He urged the members of the raad to show moderation, reminding them that the reply from Mr. Chamberlain was en route, and pointing out that if the proposal for a commission was agreed to the Republic would send delegates to further discuss matter, and if possible to make peace. The speeches following the President's were more moderate in tone, and the raad rose without passing any resolutions. Must Pay for This. London, Sept. 8.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the demands for an explanation of the presence of British troops on the border, says: "Such a demand as the Transvaal has addressed to Her Majesty is possibly without a precedent, except as an act of defiance. The government's diplomatic usage has been to make a statement of the facts as the Boers may see, but they could hardly have taken this step unless they desired to dare us to a trial of strength. Even if the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position, the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were those of the Bloemfontein conference. The government would have been justified in annulling its previous offers." A Surprise in Store. London, Sept. 8.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times says: "As showing the mental attitude of the Boers, I quote the remark of an influential government official, supposed to be Continued on Page Five.

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