

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 32

PEACE TERMS SIGNED

Mr. Balfour Announced the Peace Terms in South Africa—Lord Milner on Behalf of the British Government; Mr. Steyn, General Bremner, General DeWet and Judge Hertzog, on Behalf of the Orange Free State; General Schalkburger, General Reitz, General Botha and General Delarey, Acting on Behalf of Their Respective Burghers, Sign the Articles—The Burgher Forces in the Field to Forthwith Lay Down Their Arms and Acknowledge King Edward VII as Their Lawful Sovereign—All Burghers Outside the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, on Duty Declaring Their Acceptance of the Position of Subjects of His Majesty, to Be Brought Back to Their Homes as Soon as Means of Transport Can Be Provided and Means of Subsistence Be Assured—Burghers Will Not Be Deprived of Their Personal Liberty or Property—No Proceedings Will Be Taken Against Burghers Surrendering, but Acts Contrary to the Usages of War Will Be Tried by Court-Martial—Dutch Language to be Taught in Public Schools and Allowed in Courts of Law—Rifles to be Retained for Protection—Military Administration to Be Succeeded by Civil Government as Soon as Possible—Brilliant Audience in the House of Commons—A Great Ovation to Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, June 2.—Not in years had the house of commons been so thronged with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience as when the first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the house, A. J. Balfour, announced this afternoon the peace terms concluded with the Boers.

An hour before the house met a large crowd, on Whitehall, vociferously cheered the noted politicians, particularly the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, who walked unconcerned from the colonial office, with a broad smile on his face.

Long before the customary prayer the galleries of the house were packed. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador; Henry White, the secretary of the embassy; Lord Rothschild and many members of the cabinet patiently waited through the argument of questions in the house for the momentous announcement. An unusually large number of peers sat in the galleries and behind the ladies, and grim, aristocratic women were dressed in black. Noticeable among them was Lady Sarah Wilson, who thus saw the end of the drama in which she played such an active part.

GREAT OVATION.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour both received a great ovation as they walked to their seats. Mr. Chamberlain's ovation being by far the more enthusiastic of the two.

The period of waiting finally came to an end, amid breathless silence, broken a few seconds later by applause, such as the house of commons seldom hears. Mr. Balfour stood up and announced the terms on which the war in South Africa had been ended. The reference to the Boers acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign was the hit of the day, being greeted with a salvo of "hears, hears," and applause from the galleries, the occupants of which refused to be silenced.

As the liberality of the terms grew plainer the cheers on the government side of the house diminished, while the opposition's satisfaction was proportionately increased.

IRISH IMPASSIVE.

Through all this the Irish members sat impassive, though earlier in the afternoon they had started the house to a demonstration, which at first was thought to be in honor of peace. This it was soon discovered, was caused by the appearance in the house of William Redmond, who had just returned from the United States.

When Mr. Balfour's statement was concluded everyone seemed glad of the opportunity for a hearty laugh, caused by the government leader's humorous quashing of the suggestion that the commons adjourn in honor of peace.

THE OPPOSITION.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, in behalf of the opposition, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the Empire at the conclusion of peace. They were unanimous in admiration of their enemies, now their friends and fellow citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country had won them the respect of the whole world and foremost of all, the respect of their opponents. Every member would offer congratulations to the king and to the country on the thrice blessed restoration of peace.

LORD KITCHENER'S NAME.

Mr. Balfour having announced that the government would take an early opportunity of giving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa, the members of the house of commons returned to their ordinary vocations.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 2.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge went to the house of lords to hear the peace statement of the premier, Lord Salisbury. There was a large attend-

ance of peers and prelates. Lord Salisbury before mentioning South Africa referred to the great loss which the Empire had sustained in the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, who done more than any one man to cement the union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, which is the healthiest and most promising indication of the time.

Lord Tweedmouth (liberal), and Lord Rosebery associated themselves with the premier's tribute. Lord Salisbury then remarking that he hoped they agreed the terms of surrender which would bring the lamentable state of things in South Africa to an end, proceeded to read the terms of agreement arrived at with the Boers.

Lord Rosebery expressed his hearty, unstinted and unreserved congratulations.

CORRESPONDENCE PRECEDING PEACE.

LONDON, June 2.—A parliamentary paper, issued this evening, gives the correspondence preceding the peace agreement. From this it appears that General Schalkburger, acting president of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener March 12th that he was prepared to make peace proposals. A month later the Boer delegates submitted propositions. On April 13th the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, refused to entertain any proposals based on any independence of the republics. Subsequently President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and General Schalkburger and General Botha declared that the surrender of independence must be submitted to the burghers in the field. The British government expressed surprise at this attitude, but announced its willingness to accept the Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered General Botha, and to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commands. On May 17th General Schalkburger and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener and the Boer commission that the burghers assembled at Vereeniging had empowered a commission to negotiate peace terms subject to the ratification at Vereeniging. Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener and the Boer commission met May 19th. The latter offered to surrender the independence of the republics as regards foreign relations; to a demonstration, which at first was thought to be in honor of peace. This it was soon discovered, was caused by the appearance in the house of William Redmond, who had just returned from the United States.

PROPOSALS REJECTED.

These proposals were forthwith rejected. The same day Lord Milner, General Smutz and Judge Hertzog drew up a form of agreement that he submitted to the conference at Vereeniging for a yes or no vote. This was very similar to the final agreement, and with few alterations was approved by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in giving notice of his approval, told Lord Milner he must inform the Boers that unless it was accepted within a fixed limit of time the conference would be considered ended and his majesty's government would not be bound in any way by the present declarations. The Boers asked to be allowed until Saturday night to give an answer, and the result was seen in the termination of the war.

MR. STEYN ILL.

The last message of Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June 1st, after the signature of the peace agreement mentions that Mr. Steyn's name was omitted from the signatures because he was to ill to come up to Pretoria, adding that he had already taken his parole.

Of the Orange Free State delegates, General DeWet signed first, because Mr. Steyn nominated him "acting president" on retiring from the conference.

BOER LEADERS HAVE LEFT.

PRETORIA, June 2.—A number of the Boer leaders left here today. They are going to bring in the commandoes. It is expected these operations will occupy about a fortnight.

WITH MIXED FEELINGS.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa was received here with very mixed feelings. While there is a general satisfaction that the war is ended, unvarying regret is expressed at the loss of Boer independence. The Boer delegates here are in a particularly trying position. It has been learned upon good authority that the British government at the last moment refused to allow the Boers in South Africa to communicate with their leaders in Europe. Thus the delegates on the continent were entirely shut out of the negotiations and were ignorant even of the terms of surrender, except as they learned of them through the newspapers. A Dutch official, referring to the news from South Africa, said: "The delegates made a great mistake in not complying with the ardent wishes of the Dutch government at the time of the overtures made by Dr. Kuyper, the premier, which was that they apply for safe conducts to South Africa."

DEMONSTRATION IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 2.—A heavy rain this evening interfered with the demonstrations prepared by Winnipeggers to celebrate the termination of the war. By order from Ottawa a royal salute was fired at noon and the military paraded in the afternoon, which mayor declared a half holiday by the city. All business blocks are gaily decorated with bunting.

THE POPE TO KING EDWARD.

LONDON, June 2.—King Edward has received a message from the Pope which conveys the pontiff's sincere congratulations on the re-establishment of peace in South Africa.

DECLINES VISITORS.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Since the news was received here that peace had been declared in South Africa, Mr. Kruger has declined to receive visitors or express an opinion on the subject. The other Boer delegates here are disappointed at the outcome and are not inclined to discuss the matter.

WELCOME NEW BROTHERHOOD.

SHERBROOKE, Que., June 2.—The citizens of this city, at a public meeting, ordered the following cable to be forwarded to Lord Strathcona in London, for transmission to Generals Delarey and Botha:

"Citizens of Sherbrooke, French and English, welcome the new brotherhood of the British Empire. May God send lasting amity. We have admired your personal bravery and humanity in the field."

AT CAPETOWN.

CAPETOWN, June 2.—The announcement of peace was made publicly in St. George's cathedral this morning and has been hailed everywhere with the greatest relief. The entire town has been decorated with Union Jacks. June 15th has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in the churches. This day will be preceded by a day of humiliation, which has been fixed for June 18th.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS.

Sir George Sprigg and the premier of Cape Colony spoke for two hours at a meeting here today. The governor vehemently defended the action of the government in opposing the suspension of the colonial constitution. He declared it was the intention of the government never to falter, and that it would meet its enemies in the forum as it had met them in the field.

SCENES IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 2.—The peace in South Africa and its very elastic terms were welcomed in London tonight with a mild repetition of the Mafeking celebration.

Hundreds of thousands of people surged through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace, but never at any time did the density of the crowds equal that of those which created the verb "to mat-

rick." Tonight there was a tremendous noise in the streets, composed of a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the coarse jests of costers; but the abandonment which marked the announcement of the relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking. Women, many of them carrying babies, boys, drunken loafers, and others, glad of an excuse to defy law and order, were the principal elements in the ragged processions which wended their way through the city, through Pall Mall and up Piccadilly.

RIOT RUN MAD.

The crowds concentrated in Regent street especially on the Strand let themselves loose. Women of the lower classes jabbed men in the faces with their fingers, indiscriminately swung an apology confetti, in turn were hugged and kissed by any man who found time for such a diversion. A few men stood around and watched the fun. One of the favorite decorations with the crowd was a cluster of red, white and blue stripes wound around a tall pole.

A very serious undercurrent of discontent is probably responsible for the fact that London has not been entirely given over to the wildest debauch. An old soldier, who stood apart from the boisterous crowds and refused to "maffick," said bitterly: "Peace with all honor. It seems to me we've got all the peace and the Boers have all the honor."

MIGHT HAVE DONE BETTER.

This idea was re-echoed in more thinking quarters. The Liberal members of the house of commons declared freely tonight that peace in South Africa might have been secured a year earlier and upon better terms had not the British government been so oblique.

A curious feature of the night's street scenes was that banners were carried in several processions bearing the inscription, "Brave Buller." At the height of the rejoicing a hearse passed through Piccadilly and even the undertaker's assistants, who are known as nutes, waved Union Jacks.

UTMOST GOOD HUMOR.

Throughout the evening the crowds exhibited the utmost good humor, and while some of the worst elements in London took advantage of the opportunity to disgrace themselves, the abandonment of peace on the whole was received with merely mild "mafficking." This was somewhat atoned for by the uproarious scenes in the fashionable restaurants. The people who were dining in these places vociferously joined in with the orchestra, when popular airs were rendered, and then indulged in what was termed a "battle of napkins," in which these articles were knotted up and thrown around the dining room indiscriminately. In the restaurants the amusement was heightened by the uproarious waving of the Irish flag.

THE KING'S NARROW ESCAPE.

King Edward narrowly escaped what might have been a serious accident this morning. His Majesty was driving to St. James palace when a cab collided with his carriage. The cab horse fell, struggling under the royal vehicle. The King alighted and stood upon the pavement until matters were righted.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, together with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, attended the production of Wagner's "Valkyrie" at Covent Garden tonight. Their majesties received an ovation from the audience, and when they entered the opera house the orchestra played "God Save the King." The rendering of this air was a feature at all the places of amusement in London tonight.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 2.—In the house of commons today the first word of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced the terms of peace in South Africa, as follows:

His Excellency Lord Milner, in behalf

of the British government, His Excellency, Mr. Steyn, General Bremner, General C. R. DeWet and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and General Schalkburger, General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The Burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign."

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant Delarey and Chief Commandant DeWet."

"I.—All Burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured."

"II.—The Burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property."

"IV.—No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which had been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals and which shall be tried by court martial after the close of hostilities."

"V.—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effectual administration of justice."

"VI.—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony on taking a license according to law."

"VII.—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and as soon as circumstances permit representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced."

"VIII.—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government."

"IX.—No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war."

"X.—So soon as the conditions permit it, a committee, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony under the presidency of a magistrate or other official for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter and the necessary amount of seed, stored, the implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupation. The sum of three million pounds sterling (\$15,000,000) and will allow the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African republic, and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republic or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission which will be appointed by the government, and if such receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable consideration, they will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given."

"In addition to the above named free

grant of three million pounds sterling, His Majesty's government will be prepared to make advances on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable over a period of years with three per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause."

MR. BALFOUR'S REMARKS.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

"There are certain important points not dealt with in the document I just read and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient to read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the secretary of state for war, dated May 30th, as follows:

"After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it, as follows:

"His Majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion and who now surrender will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of colonies any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British Empire to which they belong."

"His Majesty's government are informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 1, 1901, are as follows:

"With regard to the rank and file, they should all, after surrender and giving up of their arms, sign a document before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any parliamentary or provincial council or municipal election."

"The Natal government are of the opinion that the rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony."

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government have approved."

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Dunsmuir Spoke in Terms of Gratification of Close of War.

(Special to This Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., June 2.—In the house today the premier spoke at some length in terms of gratification of the close of the war.

McBride followed.

The premier moved a resolution of congratulation to the home government, seconded by McBride, which was carried unanimously amid applause.

The house discussed the Victoria-Yellowhead Pass Railway all the afternoon.

Last night a mass meeting in the Drill Hall was held, when patriotic speeches and songs were delivered. The government, mayor, clergy, officers, etc., took part.

Rev. Dr. Robinson left at noon yesterday with Mrs. Robinson to visit in Vancouver. Dr. Robinson's church will be carried on during his absence by Rev. Mr. Purdy of Winnipeg.