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Every little while I find a person with one eye much poorer than the other, who never knew it. I have to prove it to them by first covering one eye and then the other before they will believe it. And yet they have been so for years. Conditions of that kind ought never to be neglected. The good eye is doing more than its share of work, and will in time become weakened. The poor eye is losing its power from lack of development. Both eyes would be greatly benefited by glasses. They would be better and stronger all your life.

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## ASKS FOR PEACE

Kruger's Message to the  
Prime Minister.

## BUT ONE REPLY POSSIBLE

Request Said to Be Couched  
in Humble Terms.

## EXACT WORDING NOT GIVEN OUT

Authentic News Reported to Have  
Been Received From Mafeking—  
Riotous Demonstrations.

LONDON, May 21, 3:40 A. M.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express, is the dominant war news of the morning.

"We have the best reason for stating that in the last 24 hours a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace. The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton—unconditional surrender.

Authentic News of Mafeking. An extraordinary issue of the Gazette at Cape Town announces that in consequence of what is believed to be authentic news of the relief of Mafeking, Sir Alfred Milner will close the public offices today (Monday). New Zealand will make Wednesday a holiday in honor of the event.

The riotous rejoicings over the news of Mafeking have become riotous in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London a mob stoned the railway station master's house, and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also, although whether by accident or design it is not yet known. Two clerks were injured. The house of a Boer sympathizer at Harlington was attacked by a large mob, and the windows were shattered. The police charged the mob and were greeted with a shower of stones and eggs. Numerous arrests were made, and the police reserves were called out.

Mobbed Pro-Boer Meeting. Rioting took place in Aberdeen from 7 to 10 o'clock Saturday evening, around a hall where a "Stop the War" meeting was being addressed by Cron Wrightson, Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner. A crowd of students and others tried to storm the hall. The foot police were unable to cope with the disturbers, and sent for the mounted police, who made some headway with the crowd, but free fights occurred between the local and the mounted police. A number of arrests were made, and finally the Chief Magistrate ordered the Chief Constable to call out the militia. The Gordon Highlanders from the Castle barracks then cleared the streets. Within the hall the opponents of the promoters of the meeting practically broke it up, and carried an amendment to the principal resolution. The residence of Rev. Alexander Webster, where Mr. Schreiner stayed, was damaged.

Boer sympathizers stoned a procession of shipyard employees at Belfast, and there were some disorders in Birmingham. At Dover, the business establishment of J. Brown, a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, was wrecked by a mob. The police were unable to cope with the disturbers, and sent for the mounted police, who made some headway with the crowd, but free fights occurred between the local and the mounted police. A number of arrests were made, and finally the Chief Magistrate ordered the Chief Constable to call out the militia. The Gordon Highlanders from the Castle barracks then cleared the streets. Within the hall the opponents of the promoters of the meeting practically broke it up, and carried an amendment to the principal resolution. The residence of Rev. Alexander Webster, where Mr. Schreiner stayed, was damaged.

Rev. Lord Cecil, a son of the Premier, preaching yesterday in Gray's Inn, London, before the Australian Federation delegates and other notables, referred to these demonstrations of violence, and said:

"The popular enthusiasm prevailing throughout the country is dangerous. The line between good and evil is soon overrun by the unthinking crowd. The outbreak of evil in the far as it is the spirit which animated the Roman crowds in the Coliseum while the gladiators pursued each other to the death, but it is more so far as it is a protest against one of the greatest evils of the age—the love of money."

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Details of the relief are still wanting, the British military authorities being without dispatches. Lord Roberts wires that he knows of the relief only through a press agency. Lord Lansdowne, however, announces that the War Office expects direct news today.

Little Change in the Field. The situation in the field has changed but little since Friday. Lord Roberts' troops are in fine form and abundantly supplied. Indications seem to point to an early movement, his cavalry having received the submission of hundreds of Free-States.

It now appears that the De Wet who offered to surrender with 3000 was not the De Wet. General De Wet, but Commandant De Wet. He stipulated that his men should be allowed to return to their farms. Lord Roberts replied that the surrender must be unconditional.

The Botha who was captured the other day was Philip Botha. Those surrendering are solemnly warned that if they break the oath of neutrality their houses will be burned and their farms confiscated. Such as do yield do so only for protection.

Reports flow in to Lord Roberts at headquarters of the discouragement of the Boers and of their willingness, even in the case of the Transvaalers, to give up. President Steyn is described as having lost his head several times recently.

The original of the telegram addressed to the burghers at Ventersburg, urging them to hold out, was really written at

Petersburg, a place which surrendered early in May. President Steyn, who was last reported as leaving Pretoria after a consultation with the Transvaal Government, has again gone to the front.

The Daily Telegraph is advised that a plot has been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger and to surrender the Transvaal during the present month. Progressive Dutchmen and members of the judiciary are asserted to have been parties to the movement.

Irish-Americans Suffered. A Cape Town correspondent reasserts that the Irish-American Ambulance Corps, from Chicago, suffered heavily during the fighting at Koonstad, and that United States Consul Hay had protested vainly to President Kruger against using the corps on the fighting line.

General Buller is in front of Laing's Nek, hesitating to attack positions of enormous natural strength. The reports that the Boers have blown up portions of the tunnel are confirmed. Although everywhere else they are reported as retreating, they have effected their retreats without losing their convoys or guns or prisoners to any extent. Were they disorganized, they would strew the line of retreat with booty.

General Colville's base is Winburg. President Steyn, when he left the town, was trying to catch up with the retreating Boers.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Cars were running on five of the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company without interference of the strikers or their friends. The lines operated were Park, Laclede, Delmar, Page and Spaulding avenues. No attempt was made to run the cars on schedule time. They were run out of the yard down to one end of the line and back again, sometimes they making the round trip in about three-fourths of the usual time. Sometimes it took them nearly twice

## GUARDED CARS RUN

St. Louis Strikers Do Not Interfere With Them.

## FEW DISTURBANCES FOR SUNDAY

Question of a Sympathetic Strike to Be Considered Today—Will Probably Be Ordered.

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## THE BOER PEACE ENVOYS NOW IN WASHINGTON.



C. H. Wessels.



A. Fischer.



A. D. Wolmarans.

Vrede, where the Free State capital has been removed, is a village of 300 inhabitants, in the extreme northeast portion of the country, on the road from Heilbron to Botha's Pass and the Drakensburg. President Steyn, when he left the town, was trying to catch up with the retreating Boers.

The British are confiscating the cattle of the rebels in the district about Allie North. Colonel Adys' men have driven in 300 head.

The London papers are speculating as to what will be done to reward Colonel Baden-Powell. It is understood that as soon as the official news of the relief of Mafeking is received the rank of Superintendent Major-General will be conferred on him, and at the same time he will be advanced to the rank of Knight Commander of the Bath. Possibly a Baronetcy will be conferred upon him.

London paid an all-day call upon Colonel Baden-Powell's mother yesterday. Telegrams were sent to the general and his wife. It took six policemen to keep the crowd in order.

Arthur Pearson, of the Daily Express, has started a movement to build a hall of heroes to commemorate those who have fallen in the war.

ROBERTS HAS NO NEWS. Only Press Report of Mafeking—British Make Capture.

LONDON, May 20, 11:35 P. M.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch:

"Koonstad, May 20, 3 P. M.—No official information has yet been received, but Reuter states that the relief of Mafeking has been effected."

"The Boers having occupied Breloer's Flat, Tromlet and Coccolan, the enemy falling back on Senekal and Ficksburg. Fifty rifles and 300 rounds were surrendered by the Free-Boers to the British. The Boers were working along the telegraph line from Botha to Bloemfontein. A Field Cornet and 20 burghers surrendered at Koonstad yesterday."

"While at Koonstad, Methuen secured 50 rifles, and between 300,000 and 500,000 rounds."

WORK OF THE BOERS. Beginning to Realize the Seriousness of Their Situation.

DUNDEE, Thursday, May 17.—The British infantry passed through Newcastle at 10 o'clock. A few residents were congregated at the station to see the national colors. After their walk of 22 miles the men appeared in splendid style.

The Boers are endeavoring to reorganize along the Helshoek Hills. Many reports have been found on the farms, well supplied with ammunition and arms. Recent visitors to Johannesburg say the Boers are beginning to realize the seriousness of their position, and they are eager to know what is to become of them. The Boer women carry rifles in the streets and are eager to go to the commandos. They say the British will not fire upon them.

Muller, a former officer in the Prussian Army, refused 250 per month and a commission from the Boers to succeed Colonel Schiel, the captured artillery commander. A tremendous quantity of looted furniture was found stored in the town hall. The Boers blew up the water tank and destroyed the water works pipes, but the system can be renewed.

BURGHERS HAVE LOST HOPE. But Foreigners Urge the Defense of Pretoria.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, dated Sunday, says:

"On Thursday the entire Boer force around Mafeking, including the guns, was captured by the British."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Mafeking, dated May 14, says:

"The Boers have been ordered to leave captured 1500 Boers at Koonstad."

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Recent arrivals from the Transvaal declare that the burghers have lost all confidence in their ability to withstand the British, that they are disheartened, disgusted and sick, and that their desire is to return to their homes."

President Kruger, anxious to prevent the war from flaring out, is using his influence to bring about a last heroic stand. The future tactics of the Boers are a mystery. The foreign officers urge the defense of Pretoria.

"A frano occurred between the Portuguese police and some sailors of the Netherlands."

as long. The officials of the company paid no attention to that, however. Every car that went out and came back unmarked was considered the net proceeds of a notable achievement, and its crews received greetings like those extended to an only son on his return from long and weary warfare.

There was no outbreak of any kind during the day. Two riot calls were sent in to the police department during the afternoon, but the riots were very far from being the real thing. The first disturbance was begun by a bawky horse at the corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets that attracted a crowd of 300 people. After the horse had its innings the crowd turned its attention to the crew of the Laclede-avenue cars. They showered the crew with epithets and deluged them with advice. A riot call was sent to police headquarters, and 30 men hurried to the spot. The crowd "moved on" promptly, and riot No. 1 was over before it actually started.

The second disturbance occurred a few minutes later on Washington avenue, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets. A crowd of about 1500 people lined both sides of the streets for two squares and began to jeer and hoot the train crews. The few policemen on duty were utterly unable to handle the crowd, but another riot call was effective, and Sergeant Bowler led the crowd "moved on" promptly, and riot No. 2 was over before it actually started.

The strikers made the assertion that all day long they had men along the different lines which were in operation discouraging every attempt at interference with the cars on account of women and children who would wish to ride around the city on Sunday. No direct acts of violence were offered during the entire day, and although every car carried policemen they had nothing to do but keep their seats and ride. President Baumhoff said today:

"We are running full-handed on five lines and could run all of the others if we were able to get the necessary protection for the crews and passengers."

President Baumhoff reiterated his previous statement that the company would not discharge the new men in order to make room for them. He said the company would operate additional lines tomorrow.

President Mahan, of the Street-Car Men's Association, said this afternoon that he still felt positive the men would win in the end. The Transit Company claims to have a full complement of men, but they are not yet able to get the necessary protection for the crews and passengers.

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sens to be restored." The federation adopted resolutions urging its members in Colorado do everything possible to defeat the re-election of Justice Goldard of the State Supreme Court, on account of the court's decision on the eight-hour law.

Renewed efforts will be made to bring together all workmen in mines and smelters. To this end four organizers will be sent to California and Oregon. The abolition of compulsory insurance of members of the federation was decided upon. Election of the executive board of the Western Labor Union resulted in the choice of Thomas Farrar, of Pethbridge, Canada; W. W. Ferguson, of Victor; E. N. McFee and S. B. Lawrence, of Cripple Creek, and a member whose name is withheld from publication on account of his presence at Wardner on matters connected with the union.

LABOR FIGHT DECLARED OFF. PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The fight between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Allied Trades League, which was begun nearly three weeks ago, was officially declared off today. The trouble arose over the refusal of the brotherhood to become affiliated with the league in the campaign for an eight-hour work day, with increased wages. Today the United Labor League,

remarking for its sympathy and enthusiasm, greeted the Boer envoys at the reception given in their honor tonight at the Grand Opera-House, under the auspices of the Congressional and Citizens' Clubs. The house was crowded to suffocation, and many were turned away. The interior was decorated with the National tri-colors of both the United States and the Transvaal. There were probably 30 members of the Senate and House present. Speaker Henderson was in one of the boxes, and others present were Senators Daniel of Virginia, Teller of Colorado; Tillman, Pettigrew, Mason and Wellington; Representatives Shafter, Atwater, Slayden, Gynn, Ruppert, Gaines, Landon, Leavelle, Lusk, Linney, Ryan, Greene, Henry (Mass.), Hay, De Armond, Clark (Mo.), Miers and Rhea (N. Y.). One of the boxes, it was stated, had been reserved for the President, a committee having been sent to the White House with tickets of admission to the opera-house, but no representative of the President's official household was on hand.

Chairman Sulzer, of the reception committee, presided, and a number of addresses, all of them patriotic in character and earnestly supporting the cause of the Boers, were made, the speakers including Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer envoys, Senator Wellington, Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Chairman Sulzer. Chairman Sulzer was the first speaker. He said in part:

"In my judgment, nine-tenths of the American people are against England in this bloody war of conquest for world gain, and in sympathy with the Boers. The best thought of England condemns the conflict."

"We sympathized with Poland, with Hungary, with Greece, with all the South American Republics, with Armenia, and with Cuba in their struggles for freedom. Many of us helped. Why, I ask, in name of all that is just and honorable, the name of our glorious past, should we now refuse to lend our moral support, sympathy and our aid to the patriots of South Africa? Is American sentiment dead?"

"The Boers will never surrender their love of liberty. They can only be conquered by being exterminated, and England must not be permitted to exterminate them and steal their homes. God grant that the English army may never reach Pretoria."

The three envoys were introduced in turn by Mr. Sulzer, and each of them was given a cordial reception. Their remarks were listened to with close attention. The audience gave a hearty greeting to Commissioner Fischer, who told his hearers why the envoys had come to this country and what they hoped to accomplish. His remarks were very much in keeping with what he already has said in published interviews.

"We come to you as a great liberty-loving people, who speak the sense of justice and fair play is strong, and look to you to find a practical scheme to obtain peace with justice," said he. "We come to appeal to your people and speak to you as brother republicans and to ask for a hearing, and we hope to obtain one. We look to you to help us, if possible, and whether we receive assistance or not, we appreciate the kindly feeling which has been manifested for us."

Commissioner Wessels' speech was a vivid picture of the Boers in their contest for their rights, as Americans, we all know, which characterizes their manner, and of the patriotism with which they all went in to fight their battles. He felt sure that the audience would agree that the Boer had many good characteristics, and was not as black as he was painted. The English nation apparently wished to act as judge and jury. He asked the audience whether the Boer nation had not the right to claim the liberty and sympathy of the United States, and of the whole world.

Wolmarans, who spoke in Dutch, said that while the envoys did expect to be sympathetically received in this country, yet they had not anticipated such a strong welcome as had been shown to them in New York and Washington. He said he knew, however, it could not be different, because the people of this country have the same love of liberty and sense of justice that the Boers had, and their sympathy would be a help to them in their struggle.

Wellington Says He'll Help. The speech of Senator Wellington, which came next, was cheered to the echo. The Senator said that as Americans, we all know, which characterizes their manner, and of the patriotism with which they all went in to fight their battles. He felt sure that the audience would agree that the Boer had many good characteristics, and was not as black as he was painted. The English nation apparently wished to act as judge and jury. He asked the audience whether the Boer nation had not the right to claim the liberty and sympathy of the United States, and of the whole world.

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