

BOBBS HEARD FROM

He Reports Two Battles Fought With the Boers.

METHUEN CLEARED THE RAILWAY

Pretoria Column Engaged With Both's Army-Burgers Flying Before Buller-Cape Crisis.

LONDON, June 13. A M.-The dispatch from Lord Roberts, clearing up the situation at Mafeking, along the communications, stands alone. Military observers, noting that no mention is made of prisoners, assume that General Dewet got away with his force practically intact.

General Buller entered Volksrust Wednesday, pushing through Charlestown and encamped at Laing's Nek. The town was not taken, but the engineers think that the repairs can be effected in about four days.

The advance troops of general Buller saw the Boer rear guard four miles distant. It was estimated that 8000 Boers were withdrawn. The townspeople at Ermelo counted 25 guns.

Three hundred Free Staters, released from guarding Van Rensburg's Pass, have gone to join President Steyn's command in the eastern part of Orange River Colony.

General Buller has sent notice to the Free Staters that unless they surrender by June 15 their farms and other possessions will be confiscated.

President Kruger, according to a dispatch from Lourenco Marques, clearing up the situation at the Cape frontier, and a locomotive with steam up, attached to the car. In which he concentrates the executive offices of the Government, and it is said that he intends to leave Machadodorp soon, and to establish the Transvaal capital at Nel Spruit, in the mountains, a fine defensive region. The state printing press is operating at Machadodorp, producing leaflets containing war news for distribution among the Boers.

It is again reported at Lourenco Marques that the British are advancing through Swaziland. Lord Roberts, it appears, has been instructed to command the given to Strathcona's Horse to land on the coast and to penetrate to the Transvaal through the Swazi country.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, and his colleagues, resigned last evening. Sir Alfred Milner accepting their resignation. The London papers only recently abused Mr. Schreiner for not making war preparations. Now they are abusing him for his refusal to follow the majority of the Afrikaander in opposition to the British military policy.

General Buller's casualties June 10 have been issued by the War Office. They were 30 killed, 120 wounded and two missing.

A meeting of women who object to the war was held at Queen's Hall last evening. Mrs. Henry Wood, president, and Mrs. James Bryce made a resolution declaring that the war resulted from the "bad policy of the Government." This and other anti-war resolutions were adopted. The meeting closed Mr. Chamberlain's name vigorously.

M. H. Donahue, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Pretoria, states that President Kruger took £2,500,000 of gold in his flight.

TWO BATTLES FOUGHT

Roberts Engaged Both, Methuen Defeated Dewet.

LONDON, June 13.—After a week's silence Lord Roberts has been heard from, his line of communication having been practically restored by means of a complete victory at Mafeking, and Kitchener over General Dewet at Rhenoster River yesterday. Lord Roberts, on being notified of the cutting of his line of communication, immediately ordered Kitchener in all haste to join General Methuen.

June 11 Roberts attacked General Botha, who was in strong force 15 miles southeast of Pretoria. After a long and hard fight, the British forces gained considerable ground, but General Botha, when Roberts left the field, was still undefeated.

A dispatch forwarded to the War Office by Major-General Knox from Kroonstad, presumably sent there by messenger.

"Kroonstad, June 12.—We have been requested to forward you from Lord Roberts the following dispatch from the Pretoria command: 'Pretoria, June 12.—Pretoria and Johannesburg are perfectly quiet. After surrendering the city Botha retired to a place about 12 miles from Johannesburg road. He had a small force, but during the last few days his numbers increased, and his being so near the town kept up the excitement in the city. He prevented the burghers from laying down their arms and interfered with the collection of supplies.

"I therefore, became necessary to attack him. This I did yesterday. He had a strong position, practically unassailable in front, which enabled him to place the main portion of his troops on our flanks, which he knew were his vulnerable parts. I sent French with Porter's and Dixon's Cavalry Brigades and Hutton's Mounted Infantry to attack our right, and I sent Hamilton with Broadwood's and Gordon's Cavalry Brigade, Ridley's Mounted Infantry and Bruce Hamilton's Infantry Brigades to attack our left. Both columns met with most obstinate opposition.

"At about 3 in the afternoon I saw two of Hamilton's Infantry Battalions advance to what appeared to be the key of the enemy's defence on their left flank. This was almost done before dark and I ordered the force to bivouac on the ground they had captured. The next day, with his division, occupied our center. As he has explained, he could not attack, but he gradually advanced so as to support his Infantry, which was left on the right, and was on the line by the enemy's outposts in the morning.

"I hurried back to get news of Methuen's movements. On learning the Free Staters had taken a strong position, I ordered the Vaal to interrupt our lines of communication. I sent Kitchener with such troops as I could spare to Vrededorp, with orders to take the main line of the railway. These two officers were at the Vrededorp road station in the evening June 10. They marched yesterday to Rhenoster River, where Methuen gained a complete victory over Dewet and took possession of his camp and scattered his troops in all directions. He and Kitchener marched today towards Kroonstad.

WANTS A NEW PLATFORM

BRYAN THINKS THE CHICAGO PLANKS SHOULD BE REWRITTEN.

That Is Where Senator Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, Differs From Him.

CHICAGO, June 13.—William J. Bryan is in Chicago today, and the center of much political discussion, all of it bearing on what may be done at the Democratic National Convention next month. Mr. Bryan saw scores of people during the day. He talked 'business' with Senator Jones, chairman of the National committee, J. G. Johnson, head of the executive committee, C. A. Walsh, secretary of the National committee, and D. J. Campau, National committeeman from Michigan.

The platform to be adopted at Kansas City, and the Vice-Presidential question, especially the Towne-Populist nomination angle of it, were considered at some length.

On the question of platform, the trend of discussion forecasted to some extent that is where Senator Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, differs from him.

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TERRITORY OF HAWAII

New Form of Government Goes Into Effect Today.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The act of Congress providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii, signed by the President April 30, goes into effect tomorrow. All persons holding positions under the Hawaiian Government will become Federal office-holders, and will hold such positions until relieved or reappointed.

The United States postal system in its entirety will be instituted throughout the Hawaiian Islands. All preparations have been completed, and the change will take place without a hitch. After today the Hawaiian postage stamps will not be acceptable as postage, and will have to be presented at the Postoffice for redemption within six months. United States stamps will be given in exchange.

There are 16 postoffices in the islands, the principal office being Honolulu, which is an office of the first class. The others will be of the fourth class. Honolulu will be the central office, and the Postmaster at that place will act as general head over all the other offices. John M. Oat is now the Postmaster. His bond has been fixed at \$100,000. All funds will go to Honolulu and will be forwarded monthly to the Subtreasury at San Francisco.

It is said that the Hawaiian postal revenues have, hitherto, exceeded the expenditures. The rates of postage were about the same as ours, and it is believed that the service will be improved and concise more than self-sustaining. Under the new regime, letters and parcels will be mailable to and from the United States and Hawaii at the same rates of postage as exist in this country.

Postage Rates to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order amending a previous regulation in regard to postage rates between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The order says that the Island of Porto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii are included in the term "United States," and the Island of Hawaii is included in the term "island possessions of the United States."

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Address by Senator Davis at the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The feature of alumni day at the University of Pennsylvania was an address by Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, on "The Foreign Relations of the United States." He said:

"The foreign policy of this country has been usually of that formal character which consists in negotiating those conventions which maintain the peaceful intercourse of states. We have followed with very few exceptions the wise advice of Washington not to involve ourselves in entangling alliances with European states, which would isolate them from their political concerns. We have been too remote, and our latent power has been too great to be attacked, or even made the subject of serious diplomatic aggression by European states, singly or in combination.

"As to any expansion of our dominions, it has never been asserted by the most adverse critic of our institutions that the cause of civilization and human freedom would not be thereby promoted. I think it can be safely said that they who once threatened intervention between the United States and Spain abandoned that desire very quickly after the momentous events of Manila and Santiago, and will never again entertain the design of a similar intrusion under any circumstances that we can so imagine.

NO MONEY STRINGENCY.

Withdrawal of Funds From Government Depositories.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Secretary Gage was asked, says a Washington special to the Herald, if he would continue withdrawing Government funds from National depositories, and if this action meant that the money stringency had disappeared.

"These funds," said he, "will be withdrawn from the depositories in proportion to the amounts deposited, until \$25,000,000 has been turned into the Treasury for the purpose of paying for the 2 per cent bonds which will be redeemed shortly. Yes, this is a sign that the money stringency has disappeared, but a still better one is the fact that money is plentiful in New York at 1 1/2 per cent."

"I cannot tell whether any more than \$25,000,000 would be called in. If this will be done, No; I cannot say whether any more will be called in. There is one thing certain—that it is not the intention of the department to take any of the money out of these depositories and place it in the vaults of the Treasury, where it will do no good. It will be left where it is until needed.

"If conditions demand and it becomes necessary, more money will be placed in these institutions during the Fall, when the movement of the crops begin and a great deal of money is needed for that purpose."

Drowned While Boating.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A special to the Record from South Bend, Ind., says: "While boating on the river last night, Fred Kinsler and Mary Claire were drowned. Their bodies were found in the river. It is thought a third person was in the boat."

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Granted to Underground Miners at Butte.

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Both announcements were received with cheers. Everybody is celebrating the event.

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Secretary Hay declined to discuss the doubts about the success of the negotiations in an article printed in the National Review, written by Robert A. Yerburgh, M. P. A. American diplomat well informed of every stage of the negotiations, said that the negotiations with Chinese affairs said today that the general conclusion reached by Mr. Yerburgh were practically those of every diplomat who has taken pains to study the notes exchanged.

That the arrangement reached is not ironclad was apparent not only to members of the diplomatic corps, but to Administration officials after the receipt of the replies of foreign governments to the American representations. The assertion has been made that Great Britain compiled in every respect with the wishes of Secretary Hay. The diplomat who discussed the matter this afternoon points out that this is not the case.

"It is much pleasure in informing your excellency," Lord Salisbury's note stated, "that Her Majesty's government will be prepared to make a declaration in the sense desired by your government in relation to the territory of Wei Hai Wei, and all territory in China which may hereafter be acquired by Great Britain by lease or otherwise, and all spheres of influence or spheres of activity which may hereafter be held by her in China, provided that a similar declaration is made by the other powers concerned."

It is this provision which is an obstacle in the way of complete success of negotiations. Russia declined to accede to the proposition advanced by Great Britain. Directly north of Wei Hai Wei, and just across the Gulf of Pechei, is Port Arthur, now a Russian stronghold. It is believed in diplomatic circles that Lord Salisbury made his declaration respecting Wei Hai Wei for the purpose of inducing Russia to throw Port Arthur open to the world. It has been noted that no reference to Port Arthur is made in the Russian note.

A comparison of the British and Russian notes will show their great dissimilarity, and neither can be regarded as binding when the proposals are so different. As Germany, France and Italy gave assurances on conditions, it is evident that the whole fabric of the "open door" is likely to be torn away should a foreign nation think a demand made by the United States exacted at the moment propitious for it to refuse.

For Revision of the Creed. NEW YORK, June 13.—At the mid-summer meeting of the Presbytery of Nassau, at Jamaica, L. I., Rev. Samuel T. Carter, one of the three clergymen who started in this country the movement for a revision of the Confession of Faith, moved an action far more radical than any heretofore proposed. The motion, which was carried unanimously, provided for the sending of the following letter to every presbytery in the world: "Dear Brethren—The Presbytery of Nassau ventures to make a fraternal suggestion to you in the matter of creed change. We have suffered heretofore from a lack of unity and concentration in the recommendations of presbyteries. Will you not give serious consideration to the wisdom of untiedly siding from the General Assembly a short and simple creed to be substituted for our present 'Confession of Faith'?"

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