

TARGET OF ABUSE

Bitter Attacks on England's Colonial Secretary.

AT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

Chamberlain Warmly Defended His Course—Proceedings in the Two Houses—Supplementary Estimate Asks for £16,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The 15th Parliament of the United Kingdom opened yesterday. Before the House of Commons the ancient chamber, almost every leading politician had spoken. Such fierce personal animosity and such bitter recriminations had scarcely ever marked the proceedings at Westminster.

Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the center of the storm. The policy of the empire regarding South Africa and China, the action of the government in causing a dissolution when it did, the conduct of the war in the Boer republics, and in fact, all the questions which during the past year have gravely discussed and explained, but dominating all was the opposition's hatred for the Colonial Secretary. From Lord Rosebery's veiled allusions in the House of Lords, when he assured that many took to be the practical leadership of the Liberal party, to the outspoken comment in the House of Commons, criticism of Mr. Chamberlain permeated almost every utterance from the Liberal benches. For hours this target of satire and abuse sat with his head on one side listening intently, unmoved and unflinching. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shook his notes in Mr. Chamberlain's face, and declared that a man who published private letters of correspondence referring to the Chamberlain's correspondence would be excluded from the society of all honorable men and ostracized for life had he resorted to such action as a private individual.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's abuse retorts at the department of the Chamberlain and Sir Matthew White Ridley, said that he believed that Sir Henry was so generous that he would even find good in Mr. Chamberlain, should the latter be removed to another office. He declared that "we draw the line somewhere," and both sides of the House roared with laughter.

Once Mr. Chamberlain interrupted and leaped to his feet. A thrill went through the House. "It is not so," he declared, and proceeded to deny the allegation that he had said that any seat lost to the government during a general election was one sold to the Boers.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before he arose to reply to an avalanche of attack upon his speech. He was in great strain he had undergone excitement and tone on the part of one rarely known to show feeling in the House. He declared that he had never said that any seat lost to the government during a general election was one sold to the Boers. He declared that the special purpose of the meeting of Parliament had been forgotten in an attack upon himself. He declared that he had been interrupted and disturbed by frequent interruptions and disturbances, he called one of the Liberals amid the excitement a "cad."

The speaker calling the attention of Mr. Chamberlain to the fact that the Chamberlain withdrew the epithet applied for its use. After ordering the publication of the Ellis correspondence, he was cut off by the midnight adjournment. Friday the opposition will move an amendment to the address, setting forth grounds for an early announcement of the government's policy.

Among the chief features of the opening session was Mr. Balfour's announcement that no member of the Cabinet had ever said that he had never dreamed the Boer republics would remain permanently under the control of the government. "That restricted phrase of liberty," declared Mr. Balfour, "will only be necessary as a temporary expedient."

After expressing in earnest tones the desire of the reading of which, as usual, was interrupted by the motion of James Lowther to eliminate the order prohibiting peers from interfering in elections, Mr. Lowther especially referred to Lord Rosebery as a delinquent during the recent election. The motion met its customary fate. It was buried by a vote of 24 to 8.

After Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, had given notice of the intention of the Government to absorb the whole time of the session, the speaker read the Queen's speech, and J. E. Gordon, Conservative, moved the adjournment. In doing so he made a long defense of the war. J. F. Hope, Conservative, seconded the address.

The Liberal leader, after allusions to the elections, said the remarkable thing about the war was that the public knew so little about it and the harsh measures being taken against the people of South Africa, such as farm-burning. He asked the Government for information as to the intention of these proceedings. Sir Henry said he was sure that the Government would definitely what the government proposed to do in the future before voting money. All requests for information elicited from Mr. Balfour nothing more than generalities. Sir Henry contended that, therefore, the opposition would oppose the progress of the vote in supply.

At a late hour the government laid on the table of the House of Commons the supplementary vote estimate. The utmost secrecy is maintained regarding it, but report says that it asks for £16,000,000 for South Africa and £3,000,000 for China. Sir Charles Dike, it is said, will propose an amendment throwing a part of the most of the South African war on The Netherlands Railway, and the underground mining rights of the late Transvaal Government.

The House of Lords. A few minutes after the speaker, William Court Gully, had taken his chair in the House of Commons, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Michael Diddulph, appeared and summoned the Commons to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Salisbury, read the Queen's speech, as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: It has become necessary to make further provision for the expenses of the war by operations of my armies in South Africa and China. I have summoned you to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the enactment required for this purpose. I beg to enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of Parliament in the Spring."

A number of ladies were present at the proceedings in the House of Lords, but the peers present numbered less than a dozen, apart from the four Royal Commissioners representing the Queen, among whom was the Duke of Marlborough. The ceremony was very brief.

The Earl of Lathom, Conservative, in the uniform of the Royal Horse Guards, moved the address in support of the war. He thought it could not be safely said that the end of the war was in sight. The volunteers had made their mark, and the colonies had taken their part. He urged the motherland, never to be separated from Baron Monk Bretton, Liberal Unionist, seconded the address in the same strain.

Lord Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, said he was surprised at the sudden dissolution of Parliament. He objected to the brevity and abruptness in the Queen's speech, and demanded a definite

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The Senator made it very plain, in the course of his remarks, that while he was not opposed to the treaty, he would not carry out the purpose of the resolution. Carter (Rep., Mont.) gave notice that Tuesday next he would call up the pending resolution relating to the contested election in the case of the United States against Mr. Chamberlain.

He was supported by both W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis. The Senate then, at 12:30, on motion of Lodge (Rep., Mass.), went into executive session, and at 4:30 adjourned. The Senate was in executive session for more than four hours, the entire time being devoted to the discussion by Morgan (Dem. Ala.) of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the purchase of the canal from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaragua Canal.

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