

FACTS OF BOER WAR SUPPRESSED

Arbitrary Action of the British Press Censors.

KITCHENER HELD IN CHECK

Government Insists on Interfering With His Operations—Burgers Kept in the Field by Fables of Boer Successes.

NEW YORK, July 9.—British military men, says the Tribune's London correspondent, have been shaking their heads ominously over the disclosures made by a special correspondent of the Daily Mail respecting the conduct of the Boer war and the arbitrary suppression of facts by the press censors.

They find evidence of what they have been expecting for a long time, namely that Lord Kitchener is not allowed to be as thorough and as ruthless as they think he ought to be, and that the government insists upon interfering with him for political reasons.

The radicals on the other hand assert that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's indictment of the government for conducting a barbarous warfare is fully sustained and that Boer atrocities are the natural sequel to Lord Kitchener's drastic measures. There will be a heavy cross fire of questions in the house of commons in consequence of all those painful revelations but Mr. Broderick has a safe refuge in silence.

A parliamentary paper issued last night relating to the peace negotiations demonstrates that the Boer forces are in a very perilous state and that the burghers are only kept in the field by unblushing perversions of Lord Kitchener's terms and extravagant fables of Boer successes. The most notable instance of the latter are Dewet's statement that Cape Colony has risen to a man against the British and that in proceeding to invade the colony he killed General Knox. Other veracious statements are that this year received a Boer deputation introduced by Mr. Leyds and that France was ready to land troops in England on November.

The assurance given by Mr. Kruger that he had made arrangements in Europe by which the safety and comfort of the children in the refugee camps would be assured had considerable influence with the Boer leaders in declining to continue the fight.

RAILROADS CUTTING RATES.

Community of Interest Agreement Evidently Not Being Observed.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Journal of Commerce says:

The rate troubles in the West and their threatened spread to the Eastern trunk lines are not causing concern in Eastern railroad circles that might be expected. The cutting it is declared, is of long standing and the action of the Atchafalaya will simply serve to bring the matter to a head. One of the very highest interests connected with the spread of the community of interest plan of railroad control says there is no reason whatever for alarm over the rate situation.

So far as east bound rates are concerned they have according to the local trunk line authorities not been seriously affected. The grain pool from Buffalo is in perfect working order and rates are being maintained on the basis of 34 cents to New York for wheat. For the last two years the rate situation in the East has been in a satisfactory shape. The trunk line officials therefore feel that they have the right to demand that the Western roads shall cease cutting rates on traffic which in part is carried by the Eastern lines.

BOER WAR CLAIMS.

British Commission Examines Demands for Indemnity and Reimbursement.

NEW YORK, July 9.—There was a close approach to a skirmish, says the Tribune's London correspondent, at the latest meeting of the commission to which the British foreign office has referred the European and American claims respecting the war in South Africa.

The representative of the Dutch republic and the chairman of the commission corrected and disclaimed each other for half an hour until Sir John Ardagh took up a large class of railway claims and sought to rule them out on the ground that the claimants were not neutral but virtually belligerents.

Nearly all the claims against the British government came through the Dutch foreign office. There are not more than a dozen American claims and they are not important, but the proceedings are watched closely by Mr. Carter on behalf of the American embassy since large claims may yet be presented.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS START.

Four Trains Have Left New York for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The departure for San Francisco of four Epworth League specials made the Pennsylvania Railroad's terminal at Jersey City more than usually busy. These four trains made up largely of tourists who desire to attend the Epworth League

convention at San Francisco were filled to their capacity of 100 persons each. They were in charge of four tourist agents provided by the railroad who will throughout the trip look after the comfort of the passengers.

The itinerary includes stops at Salt Lake and Denver westward, while coming east over the Canadian Pacific, the passengers will visit Delmont, taking the seventeen mile drive along the beach, San Jose, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Banff Hot Springs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

CRIME OF A FIEND.

Young Girl at Denver Assaulted and Horribly Mutilated.

DENVER, July 9.—Jessie Kimpert, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Carrie G. Kimpert, who resides at 119 West Ninth avenue, was assaulted and horribly mutilated in her room during the absence of her mother last night. Mrs. Kimpert had been away during the evening and upon returning home found the doors open. Hastening to her daughter's room she found the bed clothes strewn about and blood spattered over the room. The girl was nowhere to be seen.

She aroused the neighbors who began searching the neighborhood. About midnight they found the girl in a vacant lot near by, unconscious and fearfully mutilated. The police authorities were notified but not before Chris Jenson had been brought to the station by Policeman Lambert, who had arrested him on the outskirts of the city. Lambert came upon Jenson about a mile and a half from the scene of the assault.

As Lambert approached Jenson whipped out a knife and shouted to the officer that he would not be taken to jail. Lambert disarmed Jenson and brought him to the station. On the way he repeatedly spoke of having been compelled to defend himself from a woman, saying that he had cut her up pretty badly. The knife with which he had threatened the officer was soaked with blood. Shortly after Jenson was locked up, the police department was notified of the assault upon the little Kimpert girl. They immediately connected Jenson with the affair.

Jenson admitted to Chief Armstrong that he had stabbed and cut a woman but said that he met her in the street and she had bumped against him as he was passing by. From his actions the police are convinced that Jenson is demented. An investigation of the footprints at the scene of the crime show that the shoes worn by Jenson fit the marks exactly. The police are sure that Jenson is the guilty person and that he committed the numerous assaults made upon women of late. The victim of last night's assault is still alive but in a dangerous condition.

REVOLUTIONISTS BUYING ARMS.

Believe That Filibustering Expeditions to Venezuela Is Preparing.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Consul General E. Conzales Reeves believes that Ex-President Andrade of Venezuela came to this city about three days ago incognito, having shaved off his beard. He also believes that Andrade came here from Havana by rail from Florida. Taking this in connection with the presence in the city of Nicholas Hernandez, a son of General Jose Manuel Hernandez, who is now in jail in Maracaibo for having been one of the leaders in a revolution against President Castro and Andreas Bessie, a nephew of General Juan Ponce, also a revolutionist and a friend of Andrade, and Ened Fernandez, who is said to be here to buy arms for the Venezuelan revolutionary party, Consul General Reeves thinks that a filibustering expedition is soon to be started for Venezuela.

Pietri came here about two weeks ago and is living at Harlem. Hernandez has just reached here on the steamer Caracas. He went at once to the office of the consul general and said he was looking for work. Senior Reeves promised to help him in his search. In the meantime detectives have been employed to watch the young man when he went to live at the house at which Pietri is. Consul General Reeves says that he has detectives watching Andrade and Fernandez also, and has a sharp watch will be kept for filibustering parties.

Both Hernandez and Pietri deny that they have any intention of taking part in any expedition to Venezuela. When asked if they would join a filibustering expedition if one were started, they said they were not in politics. General Juan Pietri is mentioned as the leader of the revolution in Venezuela if one is started.

WILL SUPPORT BANNERMAN

NEW YORK, July 9.—At the British Club conference of the Liberal party today in support of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, some almost assured. Efforts will be made to win the passage in the party by formulating peace terms in South Africa which the whole party can support. It is understood that Lord Rosebery will not attend the Asquith dinner but will probably issue a letter endorsing his views.

CRACK BASEBALL TWIBLER

NEW YORK, July 9.—Three or four baseball teams have been negotiating for some time with the Schnepf team to secure its best pitcher, Mills. Among them has been New York. His release has now been obtained by the local club and he will depart today to join the Giants in Cincinnati. He pitched last year for the New York State League. His percentage of victories was 615.

DISCUSSED COAL INTERESTS.

Consolidation of Coal Properties May Soon Be Effected.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Tribune says of the report in Wall street that a conference of large bituminous coal interests has just been held in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. those participating being Mr. Morgan, Senator Hanna, A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, and Clement A. Dixon, president of the International Navigation Company.

The Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt systems with their allied interests practically control the transportation of soft coal from Ohio points east to tide waters. The pro-unionism was secured, it is understood by an agreement entered into soon after the powerful combination of anthracite properties in the east was effected.

The knowledge of this condition of affairs leads coal men to believe that President Cassatt's visit was directly concerned with the establishment of the community of interest idea in the leading soft coal properties of the country. It has been officially declared, however, that no formation consolidation of the bituminous coal interests will be announced for several months. A well informed operator gave his version of the situation as follows:

"The consolidation will mature in the course of time but not for many months. It will be affected by securing control of the distribution of the product and not by actual purchase of the properties. It is merely a question of agreement between the coal carrying roads."

The present idea is to give to each road and to the companies controlled by that road a portion of the trade which they can best handle. Following this new plan the Lehigh Valley road which runs to Buffalo and which possesses facilities for lake transportation, was asked to send its product to western points. It did so and left the New York market to the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt interests. It is only a question of time when the entire coal transportation east of the Mississippi will be amicably divided among the railroads.

The principal bone of contention at from the deposits in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. In those states bituminous coal lies near the surface, is very plentiful and of a poor quality than the coal mined in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. The plan is now to divert this soft coal to the South and Southwest. The New York market has been overstocked with this poorer quality of coal and the trunk lines east of these states are refusing to carry it here. Formerly the New York Central locomotives burned this coal almost entirely but such is not the case now. Overstocking has spoiled the soft coal business in this city and has resulted in the railroads finding it difficult to obtain steadily remunerative rates.

HOUSE OF LORDS WRANGLE.

Trans-Substantiation Bill Is Sent Back To Committee Room.

NEW YORK, July 9.—On consideration of the committee's report on the trans-substantiation declaration in the House of Lords last night, says the Tribune's London correspondent, the Archbishop of Canterbury complained that the Episcopate bench had no voice in amending the declaration and moved its reference back to the committee and the appointment of two additional members. Earl Grey declared that the revision form was even more offensive than the original. The lord-chancellor denied his objection being that everything objectionable had been struck out.

Lord Lansdown thought that the committee missed a great opportunity of removing an ancient grievance. Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebery and the Archbishop of York supported the reference to the committee. Lord Salisbury contended that it was unprecedented to defer back a unanimous report without a single hint respecting the correction wanted. He advised allowing the bill to be read a second time so that it could be discussed in committee. This course was evidently adopted.

It is believed that owing to the wide divergence of opinion regarding the royal declaration expressed in the House of Lords last night the government will not try to pass the bill this year. In the House of Commons the declaration bill met with vigorous opposition, members of both sides condemning it as cumbersome, inefficient and unwelcome.

CUBANS CENSURE SPEECHES.

Talk of Annexation to the United States Does Not Meet With Favor.

NEW YORK, July 9.—According to the Herald's Havana correspondent the utterances of General Maximo Gomez and T. Estrada Palma in the United States concerning the annexation of Cuba to the United States are criticized by many persons at the Cuban capital. The general understanding seems to be that the speakers referred to the distant future after the re-establishment of an independent government and after the people of Cuba have had a free opportunity to express their desire for annexation.

Much of the speeches of the two men is said to be the ordinary courtesy of guests of Americans and to the speakers desire to smooth over the recent difficulties when Americans charged ingratitude an Cuban charged violation of promises and the use of force. Others believe that the utterances were meant to prevent forcible annexation.

ation and to delay the annexation of Cuba would voluntarily drift to the United States after having gained independence.

WANT CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

Cubans Say It Is Useless to Form Electoral Law Until Done.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Cuban constitutional convention desires the promulgation of the Cuban constitution as the next logical step towards the formation of a new government from Havana. The delegates think that it is useless to frame an electoral law until the constitution has been published. Some of the delegates say that the military authorities intimate that the constitution will not be promulgated at present.

Rumors current in Washington will interfere with the framing of an electoral law. Members of the committee desire to avoid any conflict in this respect fearing an unfavorable result. Local public opinion is that matters must remain in their present condition until General Wood's recovery. The commercial and industrial interests protest against any delay in demanding installation of a Cuban government in January.

MAGNATES WILL CONFER.

Efforts Being Made to Prevent Rate Being Slughtered.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Roosevelt-Herald says:

The present rate situation has been taken in hand by the railway presidents and last night there was talk in certain quarters that the rate rates promulgated by the Santa Fe would never go into effect.

This view was strengthened by the fact that the presidents of the lines interested held a conference yesterday afternoon which the meeting of the western trunk line committee called for today was postponed until Friday. It is understood that President Stickney of the Great Western will arrive in the city today and will meet with the presidents for the purpose of presenting his side of the story. The presidents will hold another meeting today.

MEN ARE STILL OUT.

No Prospect of End of Strike on Reading Road.

READING, Pa., July 9.—No change Philadelphia & Reading striking employees in the city returned to work today. The men have apparently rejected the latest proposition of Acting-President Welsh. It is said that at the conference of Mr. Welsh, Vice-President Voorhees and the strikers' representatives, the railroad officials would give no assurances as to the basis of pay which the men might look for.

The freight handlers are still out, but the placards of many of the men have been filled. The clerks at the freight depot asked for an advance but received no reply. The salaries range from \$20 to \$25 per month, the latter being for the chiefs. The men work from ten to fifteen hours a day without extra pay for overtime.

SEVENTH NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Deposits of \$100,000 in Bank Will Continue.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Directors of the wrecked Seventh National Bank will meet this morning in the office of Lawyer William Nelson Cromwell and if the statement of Bank Examiner Raynor is completed will probably discuss steps for raising sufficient money to pay off the depositors. In full and taking up the \$100,000 Marquand loan, means for reorganizing the bank will also be discussed.

United States District Attorney Burman will return to the city today and has assistant, Captain Bell, will report the results of his investigation of the causes of the bank's collapse and of the alleged irregularities.

HONORS FOR THE DEAD.

Chances Court Still Believes War Against Prisoners Was Right.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Berlin says:

Bohemian honors have been bestowed upon a large number of officers and soldiers who were killed in the attacks on fortresses, their deeds being commemorated by the court. Honors are likewise bestowed on their families. In this and other ways the court still shows its belief that the war against foreigners was legitimate, notwithstanding the foreign condemnation of the outrageous methods employed. The progressive officials are doubtful as to what treatment they will receive when the court returns.

PLACE MADE FOR EVANS.

Dawes' Resignation Will Result in Pension Commission's Promotion.

NEW YORK, July 9.—According to a dispatch to the World there is a general feeling in circles in Washington that the resignation of Controller Dawes has presented a solution of the controversy regarding the continuance of Commissioner Evans at the head of the Pension bureau.

An impression prevails, the dispatch says, that the president has already determined to appoint Mr. Evans to be controller of the currency. This would be in the nature of a promotion, for the salary is more and the term of office longer.

MINING IN TRANSVAAL.

Blue Book Covering Question Has Been Issued at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The position of the British government relative to the various mining and other concessions in the Transvaal is fully disclosed in a blue book covering the question which has just reached Washington.

The subject is of the very first importance to the state and the war departments as some of the most troublesome and weighty problems now confronting them is a result of claims from various concessionaries in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Claims of vast amounts based on telegraphic and railroad franchises granted by the Spanish government prior to the Spanish-American war have been made and Great Britain's course may establish a valuable precedent.

Moreover the most important of the concessions in our insular possessions and in Cuba are claimed by English corporations. The issue was made last September when Sir Alfred Milner, the South African commissioner promulgated the famous order giving notice that the British government reserved the right to recognize or modify any concession made by the late South African republic, "without proper legal authority or contrary to law, or the condition of which have been duly complied with, or which appear to affect substantially the interest of the republic."

This law clause was of the most sweeping character, and the British government appointed a commission to pass upon the whole subject. The commission has made an exhaustive report set out in the blue book. It lays down some important principles, one interesting statement in the beginning is this:

"On the first of September, 1900, her late majesty annexed the territories and obliterated the sovereignty of the South African republic. It is clear that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which has ceased to exist and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuses to recognize them."

The commission also asserts the right to examine whether the reports which it is asked to recognize have in fact been duly acquired, a point of interest in the Cuban cable controversy. It also asserts Sir Alfred Milner's most important suggestion in the declaration that the new government is justified in cancelling or modifying a concession which the maintenance of the concession is injurious to the public interest.

The conclusions of the commission have not yet been accepted and sanctioned by the British government (with so far as the blue book shows. The correspondence is brought up to April 15 last.

FROM PRINCE TO PAUPER.

Young Russian Nobleman Dies Poor in New York.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Prince Alexandrovich Gallitzin, descendant of a long line of Russian nobles and once well known in New York society, who died at Bloomingdale asylum, White Plains, a pauper and paralytic, has been buried in the Catholic cemetery in White Plains, the Russian consul making the arrangements. Prince Gallitzin was only 33 years old. Eleven years ago he arrived from Europe and went to Washington, where he became an attaché of the Russian embassy.

At the National capital he was presented to President Harrison and he represented the Russian embassy at many social functions. He made many frequent visits to this city. He lived on a small allowance sent to him by a sister in Moscow. In December, 1900, a sale of the Gallitzin family heirlooms and treasures was advertised. The young prince explained that he had decided to dispose of valuables left by his father. The collection was shown at an auction room up town and police were detailed to keep in line the people who gathered while the articles were in view.

On the day of the sale every seat in the auction room was taken. Competition among society folk for the Gallitzin heirlooms was keen. The first day's sale was a success and the bidders were departing when a detective served on Prince Alexandrovich a summons court summons and complaint. Henry De Genn, a Canadian dealer, had brought suit for 125,000 francs, the value of diamonds bought by the young Russian nobleman and not paid for. Then the charge was made that the Gallitzin collection then on sale was bogus. The sale on the second day fell flat.

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