

EXTRA

The



World.

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ROBERTS'S PLAN: STARVE OUT BOERS!

CRONJE DEFIES ATTACK.

CRONJE SETTLES DOWN TO LONG WAITING GAME.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—No further news from Lord Roberts was given out by the War Office up to 4.30 P. M. to-day, but it was said by the officials that the situation as far as Cronje is concerned is unchanged.

It is generally recognized now that Cronje has settled down to a long siege and Gen. Roberts to a "sit-down fight" which may last many days.

His purpose now will be to exhaust Cronje's resources. In fact, a high war official said this afternoon: "Cronje will be starved out!"

Military men say that Lord Roberts with the 45,000 or 50,000 men under him could easily take the Boer laager now containing 7,000 men, but the price the British would pay would be "the price that staggers humanity"—a loss of probably 5,000 or 6,000 men.

This also applies to Buller at Ladysmith, who, they say, could reach that town with the loss of 7,000 or 8,000 men.

BISHOP BOWMAN HAD CLOSE CALL.

Found in His Room Almost Overcome by Gas.

Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation from gas on Saturday night. The fact was made public to-day. He was the guest of the Rev. W. H. Lawrence, who is pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Manhattan avenue.

LEPER IN THE STEERAGE.

Sufferer from the Dread Disease at Barge Office.

Consternation was created by the discovery of a well-defined case of leprosy in the Barge Office this afternoon. The victim is Archibald Mandeville, twenty-two years old, a native of Barbadoes, W. I.

BALLOON FINDS OUT HOW BOERS DEFY SHELLS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The latest press despatches from Paardeberg show that Gen. Cronje's forces have far more protection from Field Marshal Lord Roberts's heavy fire than the first despatches indicated. A special despatch published in the second edition of the Daily Chronicle, dated Saturday, Feb. 24, says: "A balloon has discovered the enemy well covered by a system of burrowing in the river bank, which resembles a rabbit warren, and affords shell-proof positions."

FIERCE FIGHTING DAILY AROUND CRONJE'S LAAGER.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch from the front received early this morning, dated Paardeberg, Saturday, says: "There was a most interesting series of fights along the British front yesterday. One Johannes Boers, commanded by Gen. de Wet, who were known to be occupying the position south of the laager, were driven back by the British on Saturday."

10 P. M. EXTRA

MONEY ASKED TO BUILD THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners decided at a meeting held this afternoon to make formal requisition on the Board of Estimate for \$36,500,000 to build the underground road.

DIED OF FRACTURED SKULL

An autopsy made by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon on the body of Abraham Isaac Flaxman, who was found dead in his hallway in Forsyth street yesterday morning, revealed the fact that Flaxman had died of a fractured skull. It is supposed that he fell downstairs. Flaxman was forty years old and lived at 13 Christie street.

WOMAN THREATENED HER CHILD

Mrs. Rebecca Shickel, in twenty-six years old, 208 East One Hundred and Second street, was committed to Bellevue Hospital this afternoon from the Harlem Police Court to have her sanity determined. Her husband complained that she kept a knife in her room and had threatened to kill her child.

DIAMOND ROBBERY NOT PROVEN

Anna Sullivan, a girl in the boarding-house of Mrs. Emma Austin, better known as Little Poland, at 129 West Forty-first street, who was arrested on Friday night last by Detective Sheehan and Lockwood, of the West Thirtieth street station, on suspicion of Mrs. Austin, who charged her with stealing diamond jewelry to the value of \$4,500 from her rooms, was discharged this afternoon in Jefferson Market Police Court. Magistrate Cass said the case had no proven ground.

MORE LA GLORIA COLONISTS RETURN

On the steamship Olinde, which arrived here yesterday, six colonists who went to La Gloria, Cuba, to take up land there, are extremely dissatisfied with the results of affairs in the colony.

LATE RESULTS AT NEW ORLEANS

FIFTH RACE—Nokanis 1, Agitator 2, Harebud 3.

BRITAIN NOT IN DANGER.

Mr. Goschen Tells Commons Europe Knows Her Sea Power.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In introducing the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Goschen, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said there was nothing spasmodic or sensational therein. The total, with the expected additions, he added, would be £20,000,000. There had been complaints that the estimates would not be sensational, but the Government fully realized the situation and knew the nation expected the navy to be prepared for all emergencies, and the estimates were framed on that footing. Nothing, he continued, had been put down for the mobilization of the fleet. If mobilization should be necessary, the Government would not hesitate to mobilize and come to Parliament for money, but he thought the time had not arrived for taking that course, and he hoped that it would not arrive. Mr. Goschen said that Great Britain was not menaced by any naval power. Europe knew her strength and the number of ships she possessed. There were times when a demonstration was advisable, but the Government did not think it advisable upon this occasion. The First Lord of the Admiralty also said that heretofore ships of the Reserve Squadron, instead of going singly for firing practice, would act together and practice tactics in addition. Regarding the export of coal, Mr. Goschen announced that the Government could not prohibit it unless it was with a foreign power or in an emergency very different from the present. The Admiralty, he said, was considering how it could organize a naval reserve in conjunction with the colonies. The negotiations with Canada were well advanced. Canada asked that the period of training be reduced, but a final decision on the subject had not been reached. Dealing with the question of fresh ironclads, Mr. Goschen remarked that the Hague Convention already seemed a thing of the dim past. When the Peace Conference was called he suggested that possibly the beginning of further building of battle-ships might be suspended, with the view of ascertaining the sentiments of the Conference. Great Britain alone suggested a reduction of armaments, but nothing was done, and in the six months since the Conference more gigantic programmes stretching forward eight, sixteen and eighteen years, had been put forward than ever before had entered the minds of the powers. Great Britain proposed to spend in 1900-1901 £2,000,000, Russia £1,200,000 and France £1,100,000, the latter together spending £3,600,000, or £3,000,000 less than Great Britain. The Reporter of the French Naval Committee had asserted that material was 60 per cent, and labor 10 per cent, higher in France than in England, and Mr. Goschen, therefore, judged that the cost of ship-building in France and Russia averaged 75 per cent, dearer than in Great Britain.

SALISBURY NOT SORRY.

Did Not Express Regret to Choate for Sabine Seizure.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—It now appears that Premier Salisbury did not, as reported, express regret to Ambassador Choate for the seizure of the steamer ship Sabine. The facts are these: Late on Saturday Mr. Choate called at the Foreign Office, when Lord Salisbury informed him the Government had that day received confirmation of the despatch announcing the Sabine's release. In view of that, Lord Salisbury said, it was not necessary to go further into the discussion. But, instead of expressing regret, Mr. Choate rather assumed the attitude that he failed to see how American interests were seriously affected. He proposed to hand to Mr. Choate something occurred verbally. The only thing said upon which Mr. Choate reported that Lord Salisbury had expressed regret at the seizure could be based was Mr. Choate's remark that he hoped the matter would not be any further trouble to the British, to which Lord Salisbury promptly replied that he hoped there would not be any further trouble. The interview was most cordial. Mr. Choate's remarks were not taken as a rebuke. He explained to Mr. Choate that it was an intricate matter, and that from the report of the Prime Minister he was not quite clear why she was released, except that she had been given the benefit of a good-sized court in order to avert international complications over a trifling matter, though his release was not effected by any instructions from London. According to the Prime Minister, the Sabine was first seized because, as a British vessel she was believed to be contemplating evading the regulations that forbid British trading in any way with the enemy, contraband or not contraband. The officials of the Foreign Office rather inclined to believe that the fact that the goods are American does not save them from coming under the regulations governing British vessels. Under the conditions the Admiralty holds that the seizure was quite justified, and that while accepting the Prime Minister's decision, the Admiralty is not inclined to adopt it as a precedent, and it is within the possibilities that the goods may be released and forfeit that part of her cargo consigned to the Transvaal. The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Brodrick, said that the question as to whether any particular act by a British subject or vessel amounted to trading with the enemy must be decided in accordance with circumstances of each case as it arises. He did not think that French relations to the British Commonwealth at Natal (Durban) were necessary.