

CHAMBERLAIN IS DEFIANT.

ANSWERS GERMAN CRITICS AND STICKS TO WHAT HE SAID.

Defends What is Called His "Indiscreet Oratory"—Will Take No Lesson From a Foreign Minister—Agrees to Prizes the Colonies for Their Aid in the War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 11.—At a dinner of the Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association of Birmingham to-night Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech in which he said he regretted the tendency in late years in political life to descend to meanness in attacking personal character. Every possible crime had been imputed to some members of the Government.

If there was a shadow of foundation for the worst of these charges he was unworthy of bearing bread with them, and instead of toasting the Government they ought to demand its instant impeachment. In these vituperations there was a great deal of exaggeration and very little sincerity. After six years of excessive strain he would be glad to make way for any of those alternative governments which had been starting the provinces if he were assured that any one of them could deal with great national issues.

Mr. Chamberlain said he desired to protest in all earnestness against those who in their partisan zeal fought their own nests, encouraged the enemies of Great Britain and furnished material to foreign critics for the malignant libel which was uttered against their country. [Applause.] It was said that these attacks were due to his indiscreet oratory.

"What I have said," declared Mr. Chamberlain, "I have said. [Loud applause.] I withdraw nothing, qualify nothing, defend nothing. No British Minister ever served his country and at the same time enjoyed popularity abroad."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to say that he made allowance for foreign criticism. He would not follow the example that had been set him. He did not want to give lessons to a foreign Minister [applause], and he would not accept any at his hands. [Loud applause.] He was responsible only to his own sovereign and his own countrymen, but he was ready to answer that form of criticism made at home for export by the friends of every country but his own.

Secretary Chamberlain declared that there was something more important before Great Britain than the good will of foreign nations, although he did not wish to depreciate the value of that. What was more important was to secure the confidence of our kindred across the sea. The speaker then went on to pay a tribute to the British colonies. He said the war had shown that if Great Britain again had to fight for its very existence against the world in arms it would not be alone but would be supported by the sons of Britain in every quarter of the globe. Hardly any sacrifice could be too great for such a result.

In the future Great Britain would have to take into account the opinion of the colonies. She would have to consult them always and if she wished them to stand by her side she would have to be guided by their wishes. Great Britain, the Secretary declared, was not entitled to make peace unless the terms were satisfactory to her colonial allies.

ENGLAND'S ANGER AROUSED. German Attacks Resented—The Feeling in Both Countries is Bitter.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The bad feeling between the people of Great Britain and Germany has now almost reached the proportions of an international feud. A degree of bitterness has been attained which cannot fall to have a lasting effect upon the relations of the two countries no matter how correct the official attitudes and policies of their Governments may be.

A disastrous feature of the situation is the fact that neither people understands the point of view of the other. British self-righteousness is being absorbed and infected by the well-nigh unanimous European condemnation of the South African war. Even those Englishmen who criticize or condemn their Government for involving the empire in that war are convinced that its methods of waging war are more humane and the conduct of its troops more exemplary than in any previous conflict in the world's history. On the other hand, almost the entire German nation firmly believes that the British army is pursuing a ruthless policy of extermination and that its methods indiscriminately include rapine, outrage and deliberate slaughter in violation of all rules of civilized warfare. Almost the entire German press has been declaring such to be the truth and emphasizing its assertions with countless iterations and reported examples for nearly two years.

The effect of these almost unanimous declarations of the German press upon the public opinion of that country was inevitable. It created a complete eclipse of the fact of Mr. Chamberlain's innocent reference to the Franco-German war upon the German public mind. Englishmen, including Mr. Chamberlain himself, have been strangely ignorant of the condition of German opinion. It has been known in a general way that the German press was wailing and wailing, but it is not known in detail that the whole nation believed the stories of British atrocities which had been so persistently circulated.

It has been considered unnecessary and unadvised to make a serious reply to these awful charges until Germany's angry denunciations of Mr. Chamberlain's speech had been met day by day to establish a striking denial. This repudiation came far too late to have any effect in Germany, where it was regarded merely as the defiant retort of the guilty criminal against whom the evidence was overwhelming. It is curious that Englishmen so long ignored the grossly abusive anti-English campaign in the German press, while they took so much notice of the German press which had been so persistently circulated.

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BRITISH DUTY ON WHEAT?

MORE MONEY MUST BE RAISED TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

Government's Financial Proposals Expected to Be Sensational—Radical Departure From the Old Free Trade Lines Likely—Sugar Duty Has Worked Well.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—It is becoming daily more evident that the Government's financial proposals in the coming session, which opens next week, will be of a sensational character. Orthodox free traders will be affected in the matter of the money required to cover the deficit caused by the war may be obtained from indirect taxation.

The Government's best friends, the liquor makers and liquor sellers, will not be further vexed by higher duties, and their well-to-do supporters are to be relieved of anxiety in the matter of the income tax, which will not be increased beyond the present high figure. All this is made clear from the official and semi-official utterances of the last few weeks. It is clear also that the public mind is being prepared for something in the nature of protective duties.

One Radical member of Parliament has just declared himself in favor of an import duty of two shillings per quarter upon wheat, and the most eminent of the Liberal economists and statisticians, Sir Robert Giffen, a man whom Mr. Gladstone often consulted in fiscal matters, has also pronounced for the same duty, which would be regarded by all Liberals as a thing accursed. With such encouragement, how is it possible for a Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer to resist the temptation of obtaining millions from this long neglected source of revenue?

Sugar had until last year been regarded by Liberal financiers as a little less sacred than wheat, but the duty imposed last year has been easily collected, has yielded well, and has not apparently hurt anybody. Therefore, it will be retained and in all probability doubled. An import duty on canned goods is practically settled, and a tax on petroleum is under consideration.

Money must be raised, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not afraid of offending either individuals, trades or corporations in his search for new sources of revenue. The Liberals as a party will fight any proposals for grain taxation, but that fact is not a prospect which need cause serious alarm to the present Government.

The one thing which Ministers have cause to fear is the general indignation caused by the agreement of the Government with the telephone company. Strong opposition to its ratification by Parliament has been organized. There will be a stiff fight, and desertions from the Ministerial camp, but the Government will doubtless surmount even this obstacle.

The sugar people have not the least doubt that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has his eyes upon them once more and they are vigorously preparing for the worst. During the last month 550,000 bags and 125,000 cases of sugar were imported, which is about 50 per cent. beyond the monthly average while during the first week of this month 225,000 bags and cases arrived in London. Almost equal increases are reported from Hull, Liverpool and other importing ports. In fact, a vast gamble is now in progress in sugar, the chief gamblers being the German bankers, who have been accustomed to finance the German beet sugar industry.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is well aware of what is going on and has doubtless already decided what steps to take to prevent these enormous quantities of sugar from escaping payment of duty. The House of Commons has full power to make a new or increased duty retroactive.

JOINT CONTROL OF NEW ARMY SETTLEMENT.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. HONG KONG, Jan. 11.—The Consuls of the Powers and the Chinese authorities have just signed an agreement for the administration of the new international settlement at Kulanang in the island of Amoy. The endeavorers of Japan to obtain an exclusive settlement there have been opposed by other foreigners possessing larger interests. The Japanese landed a force of troops in Amoy last year, but afterward withdrew.

CUNARDERS HAVE WIRELESS CHAT AT SEA.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, from New York, arrived here to-day. The captain reports that he was in wireless communication under the Marconi system with the steamship Furuta of the same line on Jan. 8, for two hours and forty minutes. The distances varied from forty to 104 miles.

Want to Amend German Tariff Bill.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Social Democrats intend to propose amendments to the tariff bill abolishing the import duties on grain, vegetable plants, butter, meat, fish, eggs, lard, live cattle, and all duties enabling the German trusts or cartels to sell such commodities abroad at the expense of the German consumers.

Output of Transvaal Mines.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—Despatches from the Transvaal show that the output of the Witwatersrand in the month of December was 2,267 tons of fine gold. The output for the previous month was 2,021 tons.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT IN LONDON.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—At a meeting of forty American business men, located in London, to-day, it was decided to support the American exhibition at the Crystal Palace at Hyde Park next autumn. It was resolved also to send memorials to the Government of the various States of the United States asking for their cooperation. Sub-committees were appointed on various matters in connection with the exposition.

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"AMERICAN WORKMEN SLAVES."

Editor of an English Labor Organ Discusses Their Situation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—In the Trades and Labor Gazette, the organ of the London trade unionists, Mr. James MacDonald, its editor, who is also Secretary of the London Trades Council, has the following very bitter remarks to make about his fellow workers in the United States apropos apparently of Ben Tillett's visit to America:

"The American workman, it appears to us, may grumble less and more readily respond to the invitation of his capitalist taskmaster because he is a better broken-in animal. He recognizes capital as king and fully understands that the capitalist owns him, body and soul and that he must lay at the feet of his king, capital, all his physical and intellectual energies and fight his battles. He is entirely the creature of capital and has no more real independence than the machine he works. He claims to be the most independent worker on earth, but that independence is, nevertheless, entirely subject to a money value, and up to the present he has sold it to the highest bidder.

"Industrially and politically the American worker in the political sense is the most degraded of creatures—most degraded because his opportunities are greatest. American workmen do but obey their animal instincts when they favor the survival of any particular group of employers, for it is under such a group that they live and have their being."

DON'T FEAR OUR SILVERSMITHS.

English Makers Not Alarmed Over Prospects of American Competition.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette has made an investigation into the report that American silversmiths were preparing to invade the English market with their silverware. The trouble has been the difficulty of obtaining the hall mark (the official stamp of the Goldsmiths' Company and other assay offices in the United Kingdom) after the goods had been finished. The report was that the Americans had arranged to overcome this difficulty by shipping partly finished goods and having them hall-marked. Then they would be returned and finished.

The Gazette made investigations in the chief silversmith sections of Sheffield and London and found that the method is not new. France, Russia, Germany and Austria adopted it some years ago. Such goods bear the additional mark F, which shows that they are of foreign making. The Gazette's investigation concludes that American competition need not be feared because the double freight would wipe out the profit and American makers would be obliged to comply with English standards of quality, which would mean that they would have to raise their own. He adds that American taste and machine workmanship in practical work have never been popular in Great Britain.

ENGLISH TOBACCO TRUST.

Firms Combine to Resist the Invasion by the American Company.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—Thirteen British tobacco firms who have combined to fight Mr. Duke and his American invaders are apparently preparing to come to close grips. The contest is serious and may be disastrous for them. Recognizing this, their attention now is on the public to bear the brunt of the war, relying upon the past prosperity of the business as the inducement to investors to respond. The Imperial Tobacco Company will be floated about the end of next week. Its share capital will be divided into four classes. There will be 2,000,000 shares of £1,000,000 in preference shares at 5 per cent., £2,000,000 in ordinary shares and £5,000,000 in ordinary preference shares. The purchase price is approximately £15,000,000. The federated firms will take £10,000,000 of ordinary deferred shares. The payment for good will, stock, etc., is £5,000,000. The vendors will take two-thirds payment in cash and the balance in shares, leaving the working capital at £1,500,000.

Sir William Henry Wills, head of the great Bristol tobacco firm, will be chairman, and Mr. Harry Wills, head of its export department, chief manager.

BOERS COST WEIGHT IN GOLD.

An Arithmetician's Way of Looking at the War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 11.—An ingenious arithmetician, writing in the Speaker, makes the following comparison of the cost of the war in gold. Assuming that the Boer Army proper contained originally about 22,870 men, averaging in weight 154 pounds, and accepting the estimate of Mr. Lloyd George, the pro-federal member of Parliament, that the war will eventually cost England some £500,000,000, he makes the discovery that the whole of the original Transvaal army might have weighed out in the scales and barely equalled the weight in gold which will be required before they are all led into death or captivity.

Shipping Belgian Potatoes Here.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ANTWERP, Jan. 11.—The records for shipments of Belgian potatoes to the United States are being broken every week. The arrivals continue to make heavy contributions.

IMPENDING WEST POINT.

Congress Committee Makes a Tour of the Buildings and Grounds.

West Point, Jan. 11.—The members of the congressional committee charged to investigate the proposed reconstruction of the West Point military academy have just returned to Washington after a tour of inspection of the buildings and grounds in anticipation of certain proposed improvements. Arrived here to-day and were met at the station by Col. A. M. Miles, Superintendent of the Military Academy, Adjutant General and the secretary of the committee. A number of the committee were met at the station by the adjutant general, who was accompanied by the adjutant general and the secretary of the committee. They were met at the station by the adjutant general, who was accompanied by the adjutant general and the secretary of the committee.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

There is a perfect result in all human effort. This is the Standard, and below the perfect is an infinite variety of indifferent work. Our shoes not only represent the perfect shoes, but they are the perfect shoes. Perfect in form, material, comfort and service. Perfect in finish and workmanship. Perfect in thought, design and consumption. Perfect in shoe value—for they are the very best. Perfect in price—for our prices are the very least.



ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

EXTRA INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

MINISTERS AT PEKIN DISCUSS THE APPOINTMENT.

Amicable Agreement Expected—New Ministers to Call on the Emperor the Day Before His Reception to the Diplomatic Corps—The Emperor's Reception.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PEKIN, Jan. 11.—The Foreign Ministers held a meeting to-day and discussed three points of interest in regard to the settlement with China of the indemnity question and other matters of international interest.

The first question discussed was in regard to the appointment of the 10,000,000 total of indemnity claims in excess of the total fixed in the protocol, the idea being to assess a proportionate loss to each Power. No decision was reached on this point because many of the claims have been transferred. The French have transferred some of theirs to the Belgians and Englishmen to the Italians. It was discovered that after the receivers had approved the various claims the amounts allotted were inadequate. It is expected that an amicable agreement will be reached on this question.

The second point was in regard to the international organization recently formed at Chetoo for common defense. This organization applied for the arms which were confiscated by the customs authorities a short time ago from smugglers and which it was thought would be divided evenly. The disposition of these arms was discussed at the last meeting of the Ministers. The organization does not contain any Japanese representatives and for that reason the Minister of that country refused to distribute the arms and the matter was not decided.

The third question that came up was in regard to the reception by the Emperor of the representatives from the various countries. It was decided that the five new Ministers and Charges d'Affaires should first present their credentials to Emperor Kwangsu, who on the following day will receive the entire diplomatic body, together with the commanding officers of the legion guards.

By special request of the Emperor Dowager the commanding officers of the legion guards, with their children, will attend her reception.

Debate Held at West Virginia Central.

Senator Ely of West Virginia, Vice-President and largest stockholder of the West Virginia Central Railroad, says with regard to the proposed sale of that road: "I can only reiterate my previous statement that no sale of the road has been made to any one. Some people are always taking ground for the property and another day if the price is right, I suppose we will sell."

Senator Ely has had two long conferences with President Egan of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia during the past week.

CLOSING OUT 33 Cents on Dollar.

Remainder of the Stock of ARCHER PANCOAST COMPANY,

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES.

must be closed out by Feb. 1.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

to replace Old Fixtures with Modern Designs. 24 East 22d Street, between Broadway & 4th Avenue.

DEVER'S SUIT ON MONDAY.

He Asks the Court to Reinstatement Him as Chief of Police.

Argument in William S. Devery's proceeding to be reinstated as Chief of Police will be heard to-morrow before Justice Dugro in Part I, Special Term of the Supreme Court. Devery seeks reinstatement on the ground that the act legislating him out of office as a member of the uniformed force is unconstitutional. Some time ago Alram I. Eikus, his lawyer, got orders directing Police Commissioner Murphy, Chief James N. Coleman, and about 20 years' Commissioner Knox to show cause why writs of mandamus should not be issued against them. Similar orders have now been issued to Comptroller Groat, Police Commissioner Partridge and the new Civil Service Commission.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN-SANBORN—On Saturday, Jan. 11, 1902, at the Presbyterian Hospital, by the Chaplain, William Bell Baldwin of New York city to Bernia Wilson Sanborn.

DIED.

BROWN—On Saturday, Jan. 11, 1902, suddenly, at the residence of her parents, 22 East 35th st., Isabella O'Brien, daughter of Waldron Ford and Isabella Ford, nee Brown, nee Mearns. Notice of funeral hereafter. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLEMAN—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1902, at her residence, 77 East 62d st., Catherine E. widow of James N. Coleman, aged about 20 years. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Ignace Loyola, Park av. and 84th st., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1902, at 10 A. M. Interment in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAZIAN—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1902, at his residence, 14 East 63d st., Wolf Dazian, in his 63rd year. Funeral services will be held at the Temple, 14th st. and corner 7th st., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1902, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DEXTER—At Mattapan, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 10, 1902, Alexander Dexter, in the 71st year of his age. Relatives and members of the New York and New Jersey First Association Brooklyn Lodge, No. 1094, and Knights of Honor are invited to attend the funeral at Mattapan on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1902. Interment in the cemetery at Mattapan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS—Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Albert White, 107 Hudson street, Yorkville, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 12, 1902, at 4 P. M. Carriage with casket leaving Grand Central at 3 P. M. Interment private.

MOORE—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1902, at his residence, 10 West 31st st., Charles Warner Moore, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Host, 24th and 5th sts., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1902, at 10 A. M. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1902, suddenly, at his residence, 10 West 31st st., Charles Warner Moore, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Host, 24th and 5th sts., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1902, at 10 A. M. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR—An infant, Jan. 11, 1902, at 200 West 14th st., Elizabeth Taylor, in her 2nd year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARR—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1902, suddenly, of pneumonia, Isaac Warr, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Host, 24th and 5th sts., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1902, at 10 A. M. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS—A most noble Christian in his 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Williams, at 10 West 31st st., on Monday, Jan. 13, 1902, at 10 A. M. Notice of funeral hereafter.

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REVOLT IS NEAR IN SERBIA.

DISCONTENT AT KING ALEXANDER'S WEAK RULE.

He is Said to Be Little More Than an Idiot and is in the Power of Queen Draga and Her Avaricious Family—State Treasury Empty—Troops Not Paid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BEOGRAD, Jan. 11.—The following despatch, which may be relied upon as giving a faithful picture of the situation in Serbia, has reached THE SUN'S Vienna correspondent to-day from a high quarter in Belgrade: "The