The Most Beautiful Half-Tone Newspaper ever offered to St. Louis readers. Next Sunday's Republic.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

## JAPAN'S FLAG ON AMERICAN ISLAND.

Gunboat Princeton Makes a Discovery in the Northern Philippines.

## COMMANDER WANTS ORDERS.

General Pio del Pilar Is Reported Dead—His Demise Would be a Serious Blow to the Insurgents.

[illegible]

### PHILIPPINE SIGNAL CORPS.

Requests of General Greely for a Larger Force.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Washington, Feb. 12—General Greely is constantly in receipt of reports from the Philippines urging an increase in the force of the Signal Corps for the army in the islands, both as regards officers and men.

When Shafter turned over the islands there were about 1,000 miles of telegraph lines in the archipelago. Now it is now estimated that within a year the total length of wires in operation will be fully 4,000 miles. New lines are being built on Luzon and in the islands in the southern part of the group.

The last reports from Manila show the signal corps in Luzon alone as handling an average of 1,000 messages daily and as fast as men become fit to be intrusted the work correspondingly increases. Telegraph operators are enlisted in the Signal Corps and sent to Manila as quickly as they can be enlisted, and a number of recently who are now familiar with telegraphy are sent to the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer for instruction in their duties as signal men.

The record of instruction of that post is in charge of Captain George W. Stevens, who has had under him about thirty men.

General Greely will ask Congress to increase the corps to meet the requirements of the service in the Philippines. Within a few days a board will be appointed to recommend a number of enlisted men for the Signal Corps, to fill existing vacancies. About eight applications have so far been received for the positions.

### MANANUENSE'S VOYAGE.

Investigation Begun Before British Consul at San Francisco.

[illegible]

### INSURGENTS DISBANDING.

General Pilar's Death Renders Further Resistance Futile.

Manila, Feb. 12—A number of prominent officials who have arrived here report that General Pio del Pilar, the insurgent leader, has died of fever in the Morong Mountains.

After his death the leaders had a meeting, at which it was recognized that it would be futile to offer further resistance to the Americans. They therefore disbanded their forces, which are now wandering in small groups in the hills.

General Pio del Pilar in the early days of the Filipino insurrection had command of the San Miguel District. He was then regarded as Aguinaldo's other rival for the leadership, and was once placed under arrest by Aguinaldo, who stood in awe of him, for defying his authority. General Greene considered General Pilar a commander of no mean ability.

While the insurgent's name is Spanish, it is believed that he was a full-blooded Indian. He was extremely hostile to the Americans, and never hesitated to give proof that he was out of the sort to be conciliated.

### PEACE MEETING NOT POPULAR.

London Mob Breaks Up a Socialist Gathering.

London, Feb. 12—The Socialists tried to hold a pro-Boer or peace meeting at Mile End, London, last evening. A hostile crowd invaded the hall, shouting, "Down with the Boers!" and singing the national anthem. Henry M. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, and others attempted to speak, but they were roughly handled and scattered. The utmost violence prevailed, and the police were compelled to intervene and to clear the streets in the neighborhood of the hall.

## WHAT ROOSEVELT'S OPPOSITION MEANS.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Hurts McKinley's Chances for Renomination.

## "TEDDY" IS IN THE BREACH.

Platt Is With Him and the Latter's Vote Against the Proposed British Alliance Probably Would Defeat It.

[illegible]

### HANNA'S HAND IN IT.

He Has Fallen in With England's Latin-American Policy.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Washington, Feb. 12—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is even more than the surrender of American control of the Nicaragua Canal to England's part; it is the first step of a policy that has been hatching for years and has for its final purpose the annexation of Great Britain as a free partner in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

This policy, prepared by Lord Salisbury, contemplates an extension of the Monroe Doctrine so as to admit England and to divide Mexico, Central America and South America and the islands of the Western seas between Great Britain and the United States.

More significant than this revelation of England's purpose is that the administration of President McKinley has been aware of it during all the time, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is an indication that the policy is not looked upon with disfavor.

England knows that the United States, regardless of any partisan administration, would not blindly submit to such a partnership, nor is the policy in a plan to create this country, not by fighting, though forty years ago that was contemplated as a possibility—but by a stock and bond war, a systematic bankers' boycotting that would deplete the nation's treasury and affect its credit until it would be glad to accept British partnership as an alternative to financial ruin.

It would seem that Senator Mark Hanna supplied the idea for the final treaty from British plates to destroy the Monroe Doctrine and substitute the Anglo-American partnership and alliance.

Four years ago there was sent to Mark Hanna, then engaged in making Governor McKinley's campaign for the presidency, a letter, giving the views and knowledge of a distinguished Englishman who was in Lord Salisbury's confidence, outlining England's plan of dominion in Latin America.

The letter was furnished as Republican campaign ammunition, but was not so used. Mr. Hanna stated fully acknowledged its receipt, stating that he retained a copy of it. Among other things discussed in the letter was the fact that the British flying squadron of that day was formed for a demonstration in American waters. The disclosure which was intended to stir up Americans in McKinley's interest, apparently commended itself in another and entirely different direction, and its influence seems to be visible in the President's course.

The letter throws some interesting side lights in view of the changes of four years wholly unlooked for by England. For instance:

"South Africa is no longer as safe a part of the British Empire as Wales nor is the United States now the desperate debtor of England."

"Salisbury," so runs the remarkable letter which Mark Hanna copied and saved, "has always believed that the ultimate need of England was a complete and perfect alliance with the United States. * * * That England's richest future field, and one absolutely essential to her welfare, is in Central and South America, and that the United States and England, being the countries having the largest territories in the Western Hemisphere, were the rightful controllers of the Western world.

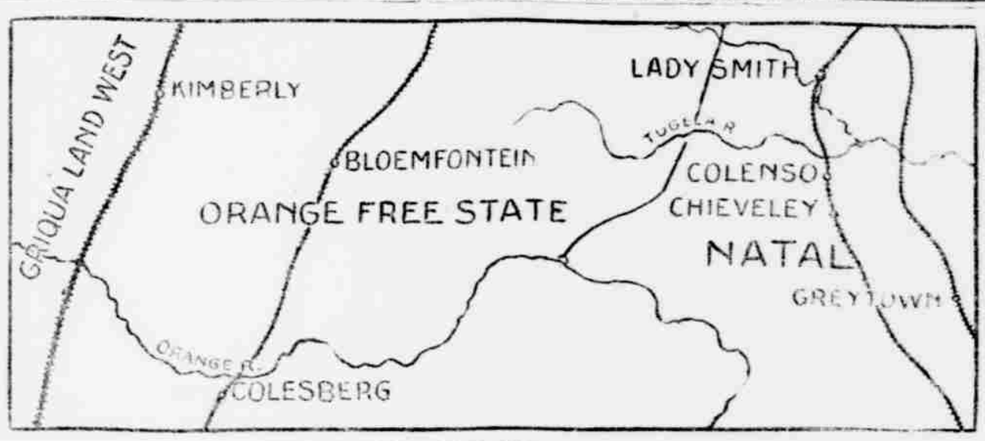
"That co-operation is absolutely essential and must be reached at any cost. No man in England has made so close and careful study of the United States as Salisbury. He knows every weak and every strong point, and he keeps up with it day by day. * * *

"One point is established in the bottom of Salisbury's heart—that England has an equitable interest in what the people of the United States call the Monroe doctrine, and which they seem each year more and more inclined to appropriate as their own idea and property.

"England helped to make it, believes in it, will help to sustain it, but insists that instead of belonging to the United States it is the joint property of this country and England. * * *

"Great Britain is rightfully, lawfully and equitably interested in the control and development of the Western Hemisphere."

The letter goes on to state that England




THEATER OF WAR.

A Cape Boley column is reported within eight miles of Greytown, this morning. Buller (line of communication) [illegible] Lady Smith. [illegible] Kimberley. Roberts has taken command of Modder River army, which is posted on the Modder River, [illegible] south of Kimberley. The Boers and Colenso [illegible] Orange River [illegible]

[illegible]

### SOLDIERS SHOOT DOWN STRIKERS.

As a Result Riot and Chaos Reign in the Island of Martinique.

### THIRTEEN KILLED IN FRANCOIS.

Five More Dying and Others Wounded—A Race War On—The Whites Are Fleeing for Their Lives.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Fort de France, Martinique, Monday, Feb. 12—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The situation on this island is very unsatisfactory, owing to the rioting of the striking laborers. Many white residents of Francois, where there were serious occurrences last Monday, have left their place and have come here for protection. The race war is causing great alarm, as the negroes outnumber the whites many times.

As a result of the rioting in Francois, thirteen persons are dead, five more are dying, while six are suffering from wounds.

The strike was begun last Monday morning in the Marie, among laborers who were dissatisfied with their wages. They threatened with death workmen who remained at work. About 80 strikers returned to Ste Marie, where they were dispersed by the infantry. Several factories shut down voluntarily, while others were forced to close by the strikers.

In Francois the state of affairs was worse. A factory was guarded by twenty-five men of the Marine Corps, under command of Lieutenant Kahn, who asked the strikers to retire.

While M. Clement, Mayor of Francois, was addressing the crowd, numerous strikers endeavored to disarm the soldiers. One of the strikers drew a knife on Lieutenant Kahn, who shot the man.

A general fusillade ensued. It was not ordered but was a case of self-defense. Twenty-four persons fell, eight were shot dead and sixteen were wounded. Five of the wounded soon died, and five more are not expected to live. At the funeral of the victims, the Governor and other authorities in Fort de France were present.

The police believe that Lieutenant Kahn was justified in his action.

The strikers left Francois on Tuesday night, set fire to the sugar plantations of Grand Essed, Vauzeur, Bonnaire and others, and threatened death to all of their opponents.

Placards inciting the strikers to rioting, incendiarism and pillage were posted in St. Pierre last evening.

During the elections in Fort de France some of the blacks shouted: "Long live the negroes!" "Down with the whites!" "Vengeance!" They were not molested. Most acts of incendiarism are feared. All the factories are guarded by soldiers.

WHITES FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

Fort de France, island of Martinique, Feb. 12, via Haytien cable.—The white inhabitants of Le Francois, being threatened with death by the rioting strikers, have sought refuge here, the Governor having declared it impossible to guarantee their lives.

The managers of the plantations are requesting protection to evacuate forces of military for the purpose of protecting the persons who are at work, but the Governor will not accept the responsibility of authorizing such a step. The band of strikers last evening marched through Fort de France without molestation.

### AN EARLY CONVENTION.

Bryan Favors Meeting Before Republicans and Populists.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

New York, Feb. 12—The Herald's Washington special says:

"Before Mr. Bryan left Washington last Saturday he held an important conference with some of the Democratic leaders, and it was decided that the Democratic National Convention should be held prior to the Republican and Populist conventions.

"It is understood Mr. Bryan is anxious that his party shall take the field, announce its platform and prepare for the national contest before the opposition declares itself. Mr. Bryan did not confine his consultations while in Washington to the Free Silver Democrats, but talked with some of the shrewdest and most influential members of the gold standard wing of the party.

"It is known that he held a conference with former Senator Gorman and it was after consulting Mr. Gorman that Mr. Bryan impressed upon his friends the importance of fixing the Democratic Convention at a date several weeks in advance of the Republican Convention.

"Notwithstanding the assertion by members of the Democratic National Committee that at a recent conference in Chicago it was decided to hold the convention in Milwaukee, there seems to be a disposition to reconsider that action. Missouri representatives declare Kansas City will win the prize."

### F. S. KELLEY ARRESTED.

Must Answer to the Charge of Embezzlement at Omaha.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12—Frederick S. Kelley, formerly an employe of a prominent insurance company in Omaha, but who left that city about two years ago, when his defalcations, amounting to about $5,000, were about to be discovered, was arrested by detectives in this city Saturday. The arrest was kept a secret until to-day, when it was learned that Kelley and his young wife, formerly of Oakland, Cal., left for Chicago in the custody of detectives. Since his departure from Omaha Kelley has traveled much to avoid detectives, and held a good position in Manila, but his love for his own country got the better of him and he returned. Two months ago he married the daughter of a prominent citizen. Kelley's relatives are wealthy, and prominent people of Lincoln, Neb.

### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Otis Forwards Another Casualty Report.

Washington, Feb. 12—General Otis has reported to the War Department the following additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines:

Deaths—Drowned, February 4, Private Randolph A. Fitch, Arlington Tucker, Fort eighth Infantry; Rio San Juan, Malaria fever, December 6, William H. Brown, Fourth Cavalry; January 16, Corporal Walbram I. Thirty-eighth Infantry; February 4, John P. Salmon, Corporal, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Dysentery, February 2, First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon Reginald S. Higley, Jr., U. S. Army, [illegible] m., January 31, John D. Cooper, K, Thirty-fourth Infantry; February 3, Zeno E. Kinsman, M, Seventeenth Infantry; Typhoid-dysentery, 26, Willis H. Street, G, Twenty-ninth Infantry; February 2, Preston P. Beck, H, Twenty-third Infantry; February 9, Leonard Hosier, M, Thirty-sixth Infantry; Exhaustion of fever, February 1, Lewis N. Nelson, G, Twelfth Infantry; Accidentally, February 3, James E. Sullivan, C, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Heart failure, February 5, Maurice Cain, A, Twenty-second Infantry; Septicemia, February 6, William Cole, M, Fifty-second Infantry; Peritonitis, February 5, Percy Lockhart, Corporal band, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Surgery of stomach, February 4, James Maloney, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Accidental, December 22, Charles Underwood, Corporal, B, Thirty-second Infantry; January 21, Lewis Wesley, A, Forty-sixth Infantry.

LIEUTENANT HIGLEY.

Washington, Feb. 12—Among the list of deaths in General Otis's report received at the War Department to-day was that of First Lieutenant Reginald S. Higley, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., who died in Corregidor Island, in Manila Bay, on the 31st inst., of acute dysentery.

Lieutenant Higley was a native of Ohio and was appointed to the army from that State November 7, 1898. He entered the Army Medical School in this city immediately upon his appointment and graduated at the head of his class in April, 1899.

Before leaving for the Philippines he was stationed at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. Lieutenant Higley was about 30 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

### HOHENLOHE SCORED.

Federation of Husbandmen in Session at Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 12—Today began in Berlin the convention held annually at the time of the year, at which all the important agricultural interests of Germany are represented for purpose of report and discussion. Foremost among these is the Federation of Husbandmen, which assembled 1,200 strong. The annual report showed a membership of 208,000, which is an increase of three upon the membership reported at the last meeting.

In opening the proceedings Herr Roesicke, who reviewed the work of the year, pointed out that the projected Mosopotamia would benefit a number of leading German capitalists, but would enable Mesopotamia wheat to enter Germany at cheap rates per ton. He also spoke confidently with reference to the meat inspection bill, predicting that it would not pass as the Foreign office had drawn it up for the benefit of the United States.

Herr Hahn, who was the next speaker, fiercely attacked Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial Chancellor, who, he said, gave Germany only fair works, "but not fair deeds."

He expressed the hope that a more determined resistance against the United States would be adopted by the Reichstag and the various diets.

Doctor von Frege-Weltzien, vice president of the Reichstag, joined in the attack upon the Imperial Chancellor, saying that German agriculture hoped for a future Chancellor who would walk in the footsteps of Bismarck.

The convention sent a congratulatory telegram to Doctor Leyds at Brussels.

## LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair and much colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer; northerly winds.

For Illinois—Cold wave Tuesday, with fair, preceded by snow flurries. Wednesday fair and cold; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

For Arkansas—Fair and much colder Tuesday; Wednesday fair; northwesterly winds.

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### ORDERS GERMAN TORPEDOES.

British Admiralty Will Be Supplied by Way of Italy.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Monday, Feb. 12—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The well-known firm of Schwartzkopf has received, or will shortly receive, an important order from the British Admiralty for the supply of a large number of torpedoes.

The Schwartzkopf torpedo has not hitherto been used in the British Navy, but was employed by both the United States and Spain in their recent war. It is believed to be an adaptation of the Whitehead torpedo, possessing a self-regulating steering apparatus.

A special British envoy is now in Rome, arranging for the immediate delivery from the Schwartzkopf works in Venice, of the order, which is currently being executed for the British Government.

### PRO-BOER MASS MEETING.

Much Enthusiasm Evinced at Springfield, Ill.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12—The pro-Boer mass meeting held in Representatives' Hall tonight was a great success. The hall was crowded, over 2,000 persons being present, despite the inclement weather. General Alfred Orendorff was the chairman. Congressman John J. Lentz of Ohio was the principal speaker. Addresses were also made by General Orendorff, ex-congressman James A. Connolly and James M. Graham. The audience was very enthusiastic. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the Boers and denouncing England for attacking them were adopted with cheers.

### DECISION NEXT MONDAY.

Trial of Democrats Accused of Election Interference.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12—In the Federal Court today the cases of about fifty Democrats indicted by the Grand Jury for alleged interference with the late election were called. Nearly all the defendants are from Louisville. They are charged with having obstructed the election and with having intimidated negroes.

Demurrers were filed to all the indictments. Few of the defendants were present in person, being represented by counsel. The day was spent in arguments. A decision will be given next Monday.

### WANT TO JOIN THE BOERS.

Hollanders Come to Earn Enough Money to Do So.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12—Michael Arnald, a sturdy young Hollander, has arrived here from Holland, en route to fight the British in South Africa. His idea in coming to America is to earn enough money to take him to the front. He says that a dozen young Dutchmen who want to fight for the Transvaal came to America on the boat with him for the same purpose. They had no money and could earn none in Holland.

## ROBERTS COMMANDS AT MODDER RIVER.

Field Marshal Takes Personal Charge of Operations.

A BIG MOVE IS NEAR.

Invasion of Free State by 40,000 British Expected.

BULLER EXPLAINS.

He Tells General Roberts Why He Did Not Succeed.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

[illegible]

London, Feb. 12, 4:30 a. m.—Lord Roberts, who has taken charge at Modder River, has gathered a vast mass, with which, according to the best military opinion in London, he purposes turning the left of the Magersfontein lines near Jacobsdal, entering the Free State, compelling General Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step toward Bloemfontein.

Yesterday Lord Roberts announced the appointment of General Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards Brigade, to the command of the Ninth Division, which is being formed and will consist, probably to a great extent, of colonial troops. General Colville will be succeeded by General Reginald Pole-Carew.

Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunities to send news. His chief press officer yesterday issued new rules and to enforce all written communications are to go unchecked. Only telegrams will be censored. For the next few days little news is likely to get through, but later there will be more freedom. This was the reason, and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder River position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 4,000 whites and 9,000 blacks the mortality was 48 whites and 18 blacks per 1,000. The infantile death rate was 67 per 1,000 among the whites and 312 per 1,000 among the blacks. Enteric fever was prevalent.

This frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much, if at all, since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished.

Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts. It is believed in circles close to the War Office that he will move at once.

Scouts have approached within 1,000 yards of the Boer intrenchments at Magersfontein. They have found these strong, and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses, and they declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commandos south of the Tugela occupy Bloy's Farm and several miles west of Chieveley. Two thousand Boers, with nine guns, are advancing through Zululand toward Natal.

WILKINSON'S ANALYSIS.

London, Feb. 12—Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in the Morning Post today, refers to a Cape Town letter dated January 29, which asserts that Lord Roberts will allow no movement until the transport organization is complete and says:

"It is probable, therefore, that the transport is now ready and that the arrival of Lord Roberts at Modder River is the signal for action. It is possible that before beginning his move he wishes to ascertain from Lord Methuen how matters stand in his part of the theater of war, and this would account for a pause of a few days."

Mr. Wilkinson then discusses the question of rents or no rents, losing his observations upon a letter from Winston Churchill, in the course of which the writer explains that the impossibility of the British Army in Natal is due to the fact that it draws after it no forage crop mainly for tents.

"This question," says Mr. Wilkinson, "is mainly one of climate, and the choice lies perhaps between slow movements and enteric fever, for a protest against too much comfort, coming from an experienced campaigner like Winston Churchill, deserves consideration."

AT MODDER RIVER CAMP.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Modder River, Feb. 12—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Lieutenant General Sir H. Colville has been appointed to command the Ninth Division. Pole-Carew takes the Guards Brigade and Douglas the North Brigade.

The reception of Lord Roberts was enthusiastic. His cheering words, to the Highland Brigade are the first crumb of comfort the Scotch have had since Wauchope fell at Magersfontein. With Macdonald in command under the eye of "Bobs" the men's spirits are raised and determination to avenge Moneymusk is everywhere expressed.

There was an impressive funeral to-day of Tait, Blair and Eykyn of the Black Watch, all killed in the attack on Koodoosberg. While Macdonald and his men stood bareheaded at the graveside of the gallant officers, the boom of artillery shelling the Boer position punctuated the chaplain's prayer with deafening crashes.

WHY BULLER WITHDREW.

London, Feb. 12—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from the Modder River, Sunday, February 11:

"I have received a telegram from Buller as follows, dated Frere, February 8:

"'It was necessary, after relieving Vaal Krantz, to intrench it so the plan of further operations. But I found, after trying two days that, owing to the nature of the ground, that this was impracticable. It was also exposed to the fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mon-

Continued on Page Two.

### SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

An Expert's View of Lord Roberts's Probable Campaign.

BY STANTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 13—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The one important item of war news this morning does not come from South Africa. It is the statement of Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, that Lord Roberts is in direct command of all the British forces at Modder River. It is more than likely that London will soon hear of the Commander-in-Chief from somewhere in the Orange Free State. All kinds of surmises are afloat as to Lord Roberts's plan of campaign. The preponderance of expert opinion favors a movement something like this:

That General French, with every mounted man that can be spared, shall lead the advance into the Free State from some point between DeAar and the Modder River.

That a large force of infantry, including the Seventh (Tucker's) Division, shall follow, under the personal command of Lord Roberts. That Methuen, Kelly-Kenny and Gatacre, with the aid of General Brabant's irregular horse, shall occupy the attention of the Boers in their immediate vicinity while Buller hammers away at Joubert's army and tries to relieve Ladysmith.

When the composition of the force for the invasion of the Free State becomes known, it will not be surprising to find that Roberts has at least 40,000 men.

General Tucker paid a visit to Modder River recently. Presumably he would not have done this unless his force was in some way to co-operate in the grand movement. Lord Roberts is very fond of kilted regiments, and the Highland brigade, under General Hector MacDonald, undoubtedly will form part of the invading force. Lord Roberts intimated this in his speech to the brigade on Saturday, when he said that the Highlanders would have a march with him which would not be a walkover, but he believed that it would be successful.

Nothing Accomplished.

On the eve of the expected great move by Lord Roberts's army, it is interesting to recall that to-day is the one hundred and twenty-fifth day of the war; that the imperial troops in South Africa now number about 165,000 men, with 120,000 more in transit; that the British losses in killed, wounded and missing aggregate 11,000 men, and that, with the exception of driving the Free Staters from Graspan behind the line of Modder River, the Boers to-day hold the same positions they seized when they first surrounded Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking and overran Natal and Northern Cape Colony.

The failure of the Government to make any announcement with reference to the dispatch of further re-enforcements to South Africa caused some surprise last night in Parliament.

The Government's military proposals, submitted yesterday, are already criticised as being inadequate and of a makeshift character. There is no radical reform, no attempt to build up a sound scheme of military defense.

The proposals state that there are 98,000 regulars and 12,000 reservists still in the country, giving 110,000 men available for foreign service. But of these 110,000 the vast majority are men who had been weeded out of the ranks before sending the army to South Africa, and are mainly very young soldiers, or, in case of the reservists, men with physical ailments.

To this regular force the Government proposes to add twelve battalions. Practically very few soldiers would be added by this to the army, for the men are to be drawn from the surplus strength of the First and Second Battalions, which have been sent to foreign service, and from the reserves. Four regiments of regular cavalry are also to be added, but it is only a rearrangement of the number of men now under arms, and not any addition to the strength of the army. In artillery there is to be the substantial addition of thirty-six field and seven horse batteries, giving 198 more guns.

As for calling out any large part of the volunteer force, nothing is promised, though it is considered this is a necessary measure, in view of the danger of serious foreign complications. Finally, nothing is said as to further reinforcements for South Africa, although up to the present time every column has been too weak to accomplish the work for which it was intended.

### CHEERED THE BOERS.

Influential German Association Telegraphed to Leyds.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, Monday, Feb. 12—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Association of German Landed Proprietors held their seventh annual meeting in Busch's Circus.

Herr Hahn, member of the Reichstag, closed the report of the association with a vote of censure on the Government, which on account of political considerations is regarded as having sacrificed German agriculture to foreign commerce.

On motion of Major Loen, three cheers were given for the Boers, and it was decided to send a telegram of sympathy to Doctor Leyds from the 7,000 German "Bauers" assembled to their courageous comrades in the Transvaal.