

HIDING HIS PLANS

EMPEROR WILLIAM NOT DIVULGING HIS INTENTIONS REGARDING THE TRANSVAAL.

REICHSTAG TO KEEP QUIET.

GERMAN PUBLIC, HOWEVER, SHOWING ITS ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

FALE ENGLISH DISCLAIMERS.

The Kaiser said to be fully determined to keep his promise to Kruger.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Throughout the week the Transvaal question has monopolized public attention. It is the unanimous feeling in Germany that the Jameson raid was due to connivance on the part of the British government. In spite of official denials, and all Germany is intensely anti-English. This feeling is finding vent in resolutions passed by the colonial and other associations in favor of Transvaal independence, and the entire press is expressing hostility to England. The big German Colonial society will hold a monster demonstration Jan. 16 when resolutions bearing on Transvaal will probably be adopted. In the reichstag, however, the Transvaal matter will not be ventilated, in consequence of a hint received from the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marchal von Bieberstein, that the government does not want to show its hand, and that it would be inconvenient by a discussion of the subject. To that end the foreign budget, which was to have been discussed in the reichstag yesterday, was postponed indefinitely. It is generally believed here that Russia and France are supporting Germany in the latter's efforts to preserve the independence of the Transvaal, reasons outside of colonial policy making it desirable that Germany should stop the British advance in South Africa. Emperor William felt bound to assure President Kruger of Germany's sympathy, and if necessary support, and he deemed himself bound to take this step by the verbal appeal of President Kruger, during his stay in Berlin, to the emperor's grandfather, William I, and to Prince Bismarck in 1894, for help in the hour of trouble, to which appeal Emperor William I made a half promise of support.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

The attacks made on the emperor by the London press are regarded here as being typical of British insolence, and the claim of suzerainty rights on the part of Great Britain is answered by quoting the convention of the convention of 1884, in which the British crown expressly waived all rights save on one point. This is also the view taken of the situation by the German government, and many of the German newspapers have been sent to the German ambassador at London, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, to act in strict accordance with his instructions. The German foreign office said today: "No serious trouble is expected. The main quarrel is one picked by the British press, and not by the British government. Germany insists simply on the statu quo which will suffice for the Transvaal to develop its independence without any interference on the part of the British government. In insisting on the independence of the Transvaal Germany is backed by the whole of Europe, and she will not be deterred by the disregard this warning to keep her hands off the soil of that brave little nation."

HOISTED A GASTLY BANNER.

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Dr. Gilman Exhibits a Map of the Disputed Territory.

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The opinions advanced were almost all to the effect that the Venezuelan affair had served to emphasize the wisdom of this doctrine and to show that the time was ripe for an official declaration of it by the law-making power of the land. Today's dispatches indicate England's purpose of dealing independently with Venezuela, were commented upon, and some of the senators expressed their apprehension that the report might be only too well founded. Comment was made upon the portion of the president's message leaving the door open, as committee members expressed it, for this line of attack on England's part, but it appeared to be the sense of the committee that if England should succeed in catching up the matter with this South American people, the circumstance should not be allowed to stand in the way of a general declaration, which would serve at least in future emergencies.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Senators Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were present in connection with the Cuban question, and the discussion of the committee indicated that, whatever may be done, if anything is done, will be done in the quietest manner possible. The bill for recognition of the Cuban republic, which is now pending in the senate, is expected to be reported in the near future. The bill for recognition of the Cuban republic, which is now pending in the senate, is expected to be reported in the near future.

WILL PUSH IT ALONG.

Assurances have been given by the senate committee on foreign affairs to those members who are particularly interested in the movement to secure recognition for the Cuban revolutionists that that question will be thoroughly and carefully investigated, and that a report will be made in the near future. The committee does not feel justified in acting without the usual deliberation. There is a commercial bias in the question of which the foreign affairs members are not allowed to remain ignorant. There are sugar investments in Cuba held by citizens of the United States, amounting to some \$30,000,000, which have suffered enormous damage at the hands of the rebels in the last year. So long as the revolution has no recognized standing, Spain is responsible for these losses, and the abolition of plantations hope to be able to secure reparation from her at some future date. When this government formally takes notice of