CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

GERMANS ARE SHOWING MORE FRIENDLY FEELING FOR THEIR ENGLISH COUSINS

PRESS DISCUSSES THE WAR

Difference of Opinion as to the Causes Leading Up to the Reverses Sustained by the British—Internal Politics Continues to Disturb the German Empire—Prince Hohenlohe Has Enemies.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—At the ceremony at the unveiling of the monument to Elector George William, in the Sieges-Alle, today, at which the correspondent of the Associated Press was present, the emperor looked hale and hearty, with ruddy cheeks. The ceremony was brief. There were no speeches, but the occasion was rendered memorable by his majesty, at the close, stepping briskly to Herr Kirschner, the chief burgomaster of Berlin, shaking hands with him cordially, and handing him his long-expected confirmation as chief burgomaster, consisting of documents with big seals attached. The emperor congratulated the burgomaster, and said he wished him many years of successful administration of Berlin, adding loud enough to be heard some distance:

"A city for which I feel great affection and entertain the highest hopes, which I know you will help me to realize."

Thus ends happily this matter, which, for a long time, has kept the emperor and Berlin on a quasi war footing.

Crisp, cool, white Christmas weather prevails here. The Spree is frozen solid, the big Mueggelsee is alive with skaters, and everybody is busy with preparations for Christmas. Business is brisk, and many novelties are exhibited in the stores. Unfortunately there is a scarcity of Christmas trees, owing to the deep snow in the Hartz mountains, and everywhere.

The change in public opinion for Great Britain which was referred to in the Associated Press dispatches from Berlin Friday night continues. Even the Hamburger Nachrichten, which hitherto has been intensely Anglophobe, prints a communication today from a Hamburg merchant, protesting against Blinden Englaenderhass (blind Anglophobia).

PAPERS DISCUSS WAR.

The papers are full of communications from literary writers on the subject of the war. The Neuste Nachrichten today contains an article pointing out that the military success of the Boers, numbering a quarter of a million, against a nation which at home alone numbers 30,000,000, is explainable because the Boers are armed with the best modern rifles, and know how to use them. The British, the writer adds, undervalued their adversary and failed to appear on the seat of war with a numerical superiority, while their strategy was largely ordered in London. Again he points out that the English generals neglected reconnoitering, and were deficient in the A, B, C of field service. To this he continues, must be added the fatal frontal attack, while the Mauser gun has brilliantly stood the test of this campaign.

On the other hand a military writer in the Boersen Courier maintains that "no modern war has been so devoid of interesting features, of theoretical and strategic lessons, and that the British have proved their stupendous asinity as a military nation in an unparalleled manner."

The papers also continue to discuss the problem as to what would be Great Britain's position hereafter, since they claim her total collapse as a military power has been proved by this war.

The usually well informed Kreuz Zeitung contains a letter from a high personage at St. Petersburg, claiming that the question as to whether it is advisable to use Great Britain's present powerless position is again being seriously considered in Russian government circles. The military party is urging the timeliness for a successful advance.

The correspondent of the Associated Press can assert on high authority that, as concerns Germany, no such step will be joined in under any circumstances, but that full neutrality will be maintained to the end.

INTERNAL POLITICS.

German internal politics continue to be as mixed as ever. The whole Conservative party, including their court sympathizers, exert themselves to the utmost to impress the emperor's mind with the fact that Prince Hohenlohe is the foe of agricultural interests, that the Conservatives have lost all confidence in him and that it will be impossible for the government to reign through that party. To carry out the project the whole Conservative press wages war against Prince Hohenlohe, but the statements made are worded cunningly, in a manner for the emperor not to take offense. His majesty is regularly made to see the clippings of all these anti-chancellor arguments, but thus far they have not produced the desired effect. Prince Hohenlohe desires to conclude his days as chancellor, and the emperor concurs in this desire.

During 1900 the North German Lloyd Bremen company will plan lines to Singapore, Herbertshoehe, Sydney and Samoa, and to Hong Kong, Ponape, Herbertshoehe, Friedrich Welsafen and Sydney, while the Jaluit company will also start a line making a circuit of the Carolines and Marianne.

A sensational trial has just been ended by the sentencing of Herr Joachim Ghelsin, editor of a Charlottenberg paper, to eighteen months in jail for systematically blackmailing financially insecure banks and similar institutions. Herr Ghelsin, during Prince Bismarck's time, headed the press campaign against Prince Bismarck instigated by a number of his court clique enemies.

The latest administrative movement against Prussian school teachers forbids them to go hunting, on the grounds that it is an immoral pastime.

Former Lieut. Brusawertz, who, as a German army officer, murdered a civilian workman, has gone to join the Boers. A private letter from him says he has been appointed commander of a battery in the Transvaal.

PLANS ARE HIDDEN

Continued From First Page.

York, and expect to go via Antwerp to Delagoa bay.

AMBULANCES FOR BOERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the united Irish societies tonight $8,000 was pledged toward paying for an ambulance service to be sent to the Boers. It is expected $100,000 will ultimately be realized in Chicago and vicinity.

GIVEN A GREAT SEND-OFF.

Departure of Gen. Roberts for the War in South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is to assume command of the British forces in South Africa, left Waterloo railroad station at noon today, amidst scenes of enthusiasm, vividly demonstrating the national interest in the event, and the belief that the departure of the general can be accepted as a guarantee that whatever can be done in South Africa will be carried out by thoroughly competent hands, and on carefully matured lines.

Although only privileged persons were permitted to enter the station, this did not prevent the gathering of immense throngs at all the approaches and other points of vantage, who cheered repeatedly as "Bobs," accompanied by his wife and two daughters, drove up. Seldom has the terminus witnessed such an inspiring send-off.

After personal leave takings Lord Roberts reached the platform, where general greetings and parting words were exchanged. Many ladies pressed eagerly forward to get a last handshake, express deep sympathy with the distinguished soldier in his recent bereavement, and bid him Godspeed. One woman, whose eyes filled with tears, exclaimed:

"God bless you, and bring you safely back."

As the general joined his wife and daugters at the door of the saloon carriage, he was soon surrounded by distinguished statesmen and military men, including A. J. Balfour, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart and Lieut. Col. Carington, the queen's equerry. Lord Wolseley and others arrived late, and it required all the efforts of the police to clear a passage for them.

Scarcely had the commander-in-chief joined Lord Roberts when a great cheer announced the approach of the Duke of Cambridge. The crush was so great that the duke, in spite of police protection, was so hustled that more than once he gave verbal expression of resentment at the rough treatment he had to submit to, and the police redoubled their efforts, finally enabling the Duke of Cambridge to reach Lord Roberts, though in the confusion the police thrust aside many of those who were best entitled to remain, including Lord Wolseley, who, however, took the rough handling of the police good-humoredly. The ladies present suffered much from the crowd, but their piteous appeals were unavailing to stem the crush.

Renewed cheering heralded the Duke of Connaught's arrival. Then rousing cheers momentarily diverted attention from the hero of the hour, as the Prince of Wales appeared and greeted Lord Roberts in the most cordial manner. The prince and the distinguished general engaged in earnest conversation, and furnished a striking center of a notable group, which included no less than five field marshals. Lord Roberts, who was in morning dress, looked fit for anything. In spite of his sixty-seven years he was straight and soldierly, and his rugged features reflected determination. At the time the train was due to start the Prince of Wales shook hands with Lord Roberts and spoke a few words to the general, of which the phrases "God bless you" and "Good luck to you" were caught by those near by. The prince also said:

"Good-bye, Bobs, a happy Christmas, a prosperous New Year, and every possible luck in your job."

Mr. Balfour bade Lord Roberts a similar farewell. Amidst the din, enthusiasm and excitement, no one heard the signals for the departure, and in consequence the train was moving while Lord Roberts was still on the platform with his back to the carriage door. The farewells were abruptly terminated and he was forced to make a somewhat undignified scramble for his seat. As the general disappeared in the saloon carriage a final lusty cheer was started, and continued until the train passed out of sight.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 23.—Lord Roberts, in the course of an interview had with him before sailing, said:

"I am deeply impressed by the feeling shown today in London, along the route to and at Southampton. I desire to express my gratitude to all who have seen me off, and to send my best remembrances to all in the country. In all these outbursts of patriotism I see a good omen of success."

When the people who were not to be passengers by the steamer left the vessel, Lord Roberts bade farewell to his wife and daughters and ascended to the bridge. His appearance was the signal for deafening cheers, and for the singing of "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia." Responding to cries for a speech, Lord Roberts said:

"My good friends, I wish you all good luck, which I hope I shall have."

As the ship disappeared into the darkness a great final cheer rang out from the watching crowd.

CHRISTMAS AT WINDSOR.

Queen Will Be Cheerful Amid Her Little Folk.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—In spite of the deep anxiety of the queen regarding events in South Africa, she has no intention to permit Christmas at Windsor to assume a gloomy aspect. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, and a host of little folks, other members of the royal family, and Canon Duckworth, the queen's chaplain, arrived at Windsor this evening, where they were met by Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany and others, who will make up a cheerful party. An official of the household said to a representative of the Associated Press this evening:

"I have seen merrier times at the castle, but Christmas cannot be gloomy where the queen resides, and this will be no exception to the rule. There is plenty of good cheer throughout the entire household, and the queen is most cheerful, amid all her little folk."

Fatal Argument Over War.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—Matthew Gleason, Irish, and Alec Logan, English, engaged in an argument tonight over the war in South Africa. Logan went home, got a shotgun, and returned to the scene of the dispute. Gleason having left, he shot and killed another young man of Irish descent, Mike Hogan, who had been in no way connected with the dispute. The men had been drinking.

WAR SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Like our own Civil war, the war in South Africa is a campaign of magnificent distances.

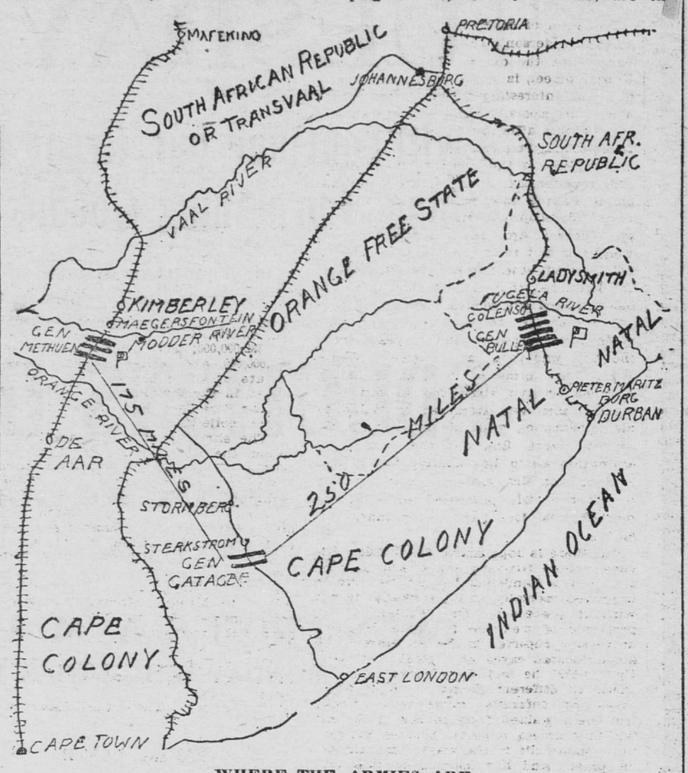
This is something which readers of the war dispatches do not always comprehend. "Why didn't Gen. Buller go to the relief of Gen. Gatacre?" was being asked after the Stormberg rout. And now the question is, "Why don't Buller and Methuen unite their forces?"

The sufficient answer to this is that Buller and Methuen are about as far apart as Boston and Chesapeake bay, with the enemy's country between them. Buller is on the eastern and Methuen the western edge of the Orange Free State, which drops down like a great wedge into upper Cape Colony. Communication between the two main British divisions is possible only by long, circuitous routes. Indeed, their chief reliance is the coast telegraph line between Cape Town and Durban.

The above map shows how widely separated are the British columns. As has been explained before, the British forces in South Africa are distributed in three divisions, each with a different objective. The first, or easternmost division, which is commanded by Gen. Buller in person, has marched up from the coast at Durban toward the relief of Gen. White and his garrison of 10,000 in beleaguered Ladysmith. This is the division which was repulsed when it attempted to cross the Tugela river at Colenso, twenty-five miles from its destination. It was the first real battle of Gen. Buller's column, and the severest defeat which the British had thus far sustained. Gen. Buller has under his immediate orders a very large division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

From Colenso to Sterkstrom, whither Gen. Gatacre fell back after his defeat at Stormberg, the distance in a straight line is 250 miles. Following the roads it is, of course, much greater. In other words, Gen. Buller and Gen. Gatacre are considerably farther from each other than are Boston and New York. And from Gen. Gatacre at Sterkstrom to Gen. Methuen at Modder river, the distance is about twice that from New York to Philadelphia.

Moreover, much of the intervening country is rough, waterless, almost impassable, and full of roving Boer commandoes. This map shows very clearly why the British generals have not been able to support one another, and why concert of action has been unattainable. The three British divisions are making what are practically three separate campaigns. So, it may be said, are the Boers. But they have the advantage of being on the defensive and of maintaining the "shorter lines" of communication. Moreover, as their troops are nearly all mounted and are accustomed to the South African climate and topography, they possess extreme mobility.



WHERE THE ARMIES ARE.

Very little has been said of late of Mafeking. But it was to relieve this town as well as Kimberley that Gen. Methuen started out. He has now come within twenty-five or thirty miles of Kimberley, but the Boers have apparently beaten him to a standstill. And Mafeking is 250 miles further on. It looks as if this lone British outpost on the edge of Krueger's territory, nearly 900 miles above Cape Town and as far north as Pretoria, were doomed to fall long before help could possibly reach it.

It is likely that Gen. Buller, Gatacre and Methuen will maintain substantially their present positions until the war office has sent them reinforcements adequate for the stern undertaking which they have in hand.

BRITISH SOLDIERS TAKING COVER ON THE VELDT.

From a Photograph by G. Lynch, Taken for the Illustrated London News.

VICTORIA'S PRESENT TO TOMMY ATKINS.

Each of these boxes contains half a pound of fine chocolate. The queen herself chose the design for the cover, which is enameled in red, with the embossed medallion in gold. As soon as the 90,000 boxes have been made, the dies will be broken, so that no one but Tommy Atkins at the front may have one of the boxes. The present cost the queen about $15,000.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Kansas City Telephone Manager Waylaid and Shot.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—William H. Richart, manager of the Kansas City telephone exchange, was the victim of a mysterious shooting that occurred tonight at Twenty-fifth street and Park avenue, in the outskirts of the city. When within two blocks of his home he was waylaid by two men and shot three times in the head, two bullets being fired into his head after he fell. His assailants then ran away without attempting robbery. His injuries are believed to be fatal.

Mr. Richart had no enemies as far as known, and the police advance the theory that the assassins intended their bullets for some other man.

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BOER SECRET SERVICE

IT IS SAID TO BE UNEQUALED FOR ITS CUNNING AND DEVICE

ITS AGENTS ARE WELL PAID

Sensation Created in Cape Town by the Publication of What Purports to Be the Inside History of the Development and Maintenance of the Corps—Prominent Men Are Mentioned as Being Interested.

Cape Town has been startled by the issue of a brochure on the Transvaal secret service system. The existence of this system and the application of its funds for the furtherance of the interests of the Afrikander bond in Cape Colony have long been matters of notoriety, but the charges which from time to time have been made in this connection against persons in prominent positions have hitherto never been definitely substantiated. The revelations now made, according to the New York Times, are of the most sensational character, but of the writer's veracity there can be little doubt. Not only does he append his own name, but gives those of persons implicated (many of whom are on the spot), with the dates of the various transactions and the means by which he was enabled to obtain the facts recorded.

The complications which rather more than ten years ago arose between the United States and Germany will still be fresh in the minds of Americans, and possibly the name of Dr. Wilhelm Knappe, who had previously been consul general for Germany, may not be unfamiliar to them. At any rate, in consequence of his cruelty and mismanagement, Bismarck found it necessary to recall him.

His next appointment was a remarkable one. In 1889, through the understanding that existed between Bismarck and Dr. Leyds, the state secretary to the South African republic, Dr. W. Knappe and Herman Militz were appointed joint general managers of the National Bank of the South African Republic. In April, 1891, there was a very heated discussion between Dr. Leyds and certain members of the volksraad as to the advisability of having two German instead of two Hollander gentlemen as responsible heads of the government bank, but Dr. Leyds, as usual, succeeded in carrying his point. It was the two German managers of the national bank who laid the foundation of the Transvaal secret service system, "the administration of which, as to cunning and device, has yet to find its equal."

PLOTTING AGAINST BRITAIN.

The writer of the pamphlet gives a copy of a document dated at Pretoria, Aug. 24, 1892, and bearing the name of Herr von Herff, then German consul at Pretoria, showing "How a few regiments of Prussian infantry could be landed at Delagoa bay and force their way into the Transvaal territory," and, "once in," defy British suzerainty and for all time "hang the annoying question of paramountcy on the nail."

It was by simulating stupidity that the author of the pamphlet, who was in the service of the bank, was able to gain much information, the plotters being in consequence less careful in his presence than in the case of an ordinary outsider. The names of those attending the secret meetings at the bank are given, and include, besides several prominent men in South Africa (some of whom were directors of the bank), the two managers and Dr. Leyds, state secretary, President Kruger, who was present with his son-in-law, Jan Eloff, at one of these meetings, said: "England must not be the supreme power in South Africa. I feel sure that, provided we have Germany with us, and the Orange Free State and the colony, we shall win the day." This statement was received with loud cheering, and the posse of zarps stationed at the landdrost court adjoining rushed to the bank, wondering what had happened. The rumor next day was that an attempt had been made to break into the bank.

About the same time the feeling between the progressive and bond parties in Cape Colony being very bitter, and the former being short of funds for election purposes in connection with two seats in the house of assembly that had become vacant, a member of the present Cape ministry, it is alleged, received in April, 1892, eight hundred-pound notes of De Nationale bank, signed by W. Knappe, manager, and S. Meintjes, accountant, the notes being taken from Book A, 1892. A prominent Cape politician, sometimes termed the dictator and ministry maker, received during the general elections of 1894 from $6,000 to $10,000 for electioneering and like purposes from the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft (chamber of commerce). Among other like instances mentioned, it is stated that in consequence of a certain mission intrusted to a man named Erasmus, from Pretoria, in May, 1892, the present treasurer general returned home one afternoon considerably better off financially than when he left in the morning. Bond politicians have frequently been accused of being the recipients of large sums of money from the Transvaal for political purposes, but have always emphatically denied receiving such financial support.

CONFEDERATES IN EUROPE.

It is said that the mysterious meetings at the National bank chambers were initiated at the express desire of the Handelsgesellschaft at Berlin, and that the emperor used his influence in connection therewith. The secret service agents were at work, not only in Cape Colony, but in the Portuguese provinces and at Lisbon, where every effort was made to obtain a port at Delagoa bay. The whole of the decorations in connection with the festivities over the opening of the Pretoria-Lorenzo Marques railway in 1895 were paid for out of the funds of the Transvaal secret service, although openly the Volksraad voted £25,000 for the purpose. Aided by Germany, Dr. Leyds approached Lisbon over and over again, with a view to get Delagoa bay ceded to the Transvaal, but, in spite of enormous deficits in the royal budget, Portugal evidently did not quite see its way clear to yield to Dr. Leyd's courteous representations.

It is stated that the amount lately expended in secret service averages annually a total of £80,000 ($40,000), and the following list of prominent agents is given, who, it is stated, together with a large number of others, "receive annual support from the Pretoria chest." Henry Labouchere, member of parliament for Northampton, England; Reginald F. Stabham, late Standard and Diggers' News, now on Daily Chronicle staff; Victor Schoenmehl, manager National bank, Paris; P. J. Malan, C. A. Colliers, Pretoria; T. W. Beckett, N. J. Smit (late commissioner of railways), Pretoria; Van der Merwe, of Van der Merwe, near Pretoria; C. Pott, managing director of De Vost Afrikaansche compagnie, Delagoa Bay; Dr. Hoffman, M. L. A., Cape Colony; T. O'Brien, Irish National Alliance, Vancouver, Canada. Among the subsidized press are the following: Die Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg, Germany; Vossische Zeitung, Germany; Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, Germany; Siecle, Paris.

SERVICE RECRUITED.

Any person doing secret service for the state always receives his remuneration through an intermediary channel, so that in the event of his turning against the government he cannot show a clear case. Persons outside Pretoria desirous of joining the secret service of the Transvaal have to show reasons and give exemplary references and bring with them to Pretoria such personal introductions, leaving no doubt as to their guarantee of good faith. The newly appointed servant then enters upon a nine months' course of instruction and probation, during which he is carefully watched and shadowed by other agents in the same employ, quite unknown to himself, but to whom he has to report. His salary ranges, according to circumstances, from £5 ($25) to £10 ($50) a week, with, in some capacities, a substantial bonus at the expiration of his term. If satisfactory reports are sent to headquarters regarding his trustworthiness and abilities, the novice, at the completion of the nine months, is sworn to secrecy and acquainted with the more important branches of the service. He is then engaged for a period of two years at a monthly salary of from £35 ($175) to £50 ($250), with all traveling expenses. If he has to make long journeys to the continent or elsewhere the salary is considerably increased.

In 1894 the National bank was reported to have suffered a dead loss of some £80,000 ($400,000) owing to the gross carelessness of the joint managers in advancing government overdrafts on securities not existing. These two gentlemen left Pretoria with the connivance of Dr. Leyds, but, it is alleged, turned up in Europe occupying yet more responsible positions at the express desire of the kaiser. The secretary of the bank, who was also concerned in the affair, and occupied a house belonging to the state, was appointed manager of the Paris branch and head of the secret service in France. Most of the directors still retain their positions.

It is stated that Germany, through its agent, E. Lippert, of Johannesburg, endeavored to obtain Mashonaland and Matabeleland for the German crown. Being forestalled by Rhodes the secret service sent emissaries into those parts to stir up the natives against British rule. This was prior to the Jameson raid. It is well known that a considerable number of guns and cases of ammunition, bearing the Transvaal government mark and "made in Germany," were sent from Middleburg in the Transvaal, and conveyed to the Matabeles and Mashonas, and that many of these guns fell into the hands of the British during the disastrous campaigns that followed. At this time there was no particular cause of quarrel between the two governments.

Much of the pamphlet deals with matters with which those following the trend of events in South Africa must be already acquainted, such as the Langberg revolt of a couple years since, when native chiefs gave evidence of the share of the Transvaal therein, and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten commented on the Cape premier's "folly" in believing the statements of "mere Kaffirs."

Telegraph Office in Pretoria, Center of Interest in South Africa.

At Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, is a unique tower-like building, the central telegraph office of the South African republic, that has no counterpart in the world. Its picture tells a better story than can be told in words. At this particular time the tower is a most important center, for here is gathered and disseminated the soul-stirring news from the bloody battlefields of the south. It is a service not well performed, for the telegraph system of the republic is not an extensive or perfect one at its best, and now it is greatly crippled. Wires to the south connecting with stations near the scenes of action have been cut by the British and often destroyed by the Boers to keep them out of the hands of their enemies. So it is a constant work to keep the office in communication with desired points, and often its service has to be supplemented by carrier pigeons.

Just now the tower is indeed a busy place, constantly being visited by excited Boers anxious to hear from the front, while busy linemen are at work running out new wires and restoring breaks. They find war a sad destroyer of telegraphic communication, and, though they suffer, they are better off than the British, for they do get some news at this strange looking tower, this present nervous center of their war entangled republic.

POPE IS BRAVE.

Will Not Shirk His Duty in Face of Peril.

ROME, Dec. 23.—On the occasion of the opening of the holy door of St. Peter's tomorrow, the pope has decided to give the papal blessing on the altar of confession. The pontifical officers urged him to renounce the idea, as endangering his health, but the pontiff replied:

"Let it be danger. I will fall in the breach and have the satisfaction of fulfilling to the last my duties as a Catholic and sovereign pontiff toward God."

EMPEROR RELENTS.

Has Finally Confirmed Herr Kirschner Burgomaster of Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Emperor William has at last confirmed the election of Herr Kirschner as chief burgomaster of Berlin. His majesty announced his decision at today's unveiling of the monument to his ancestor, Elector George William, in the Sieges Allee.

DR. E. N. RAY

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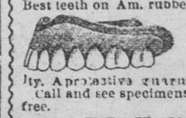

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