

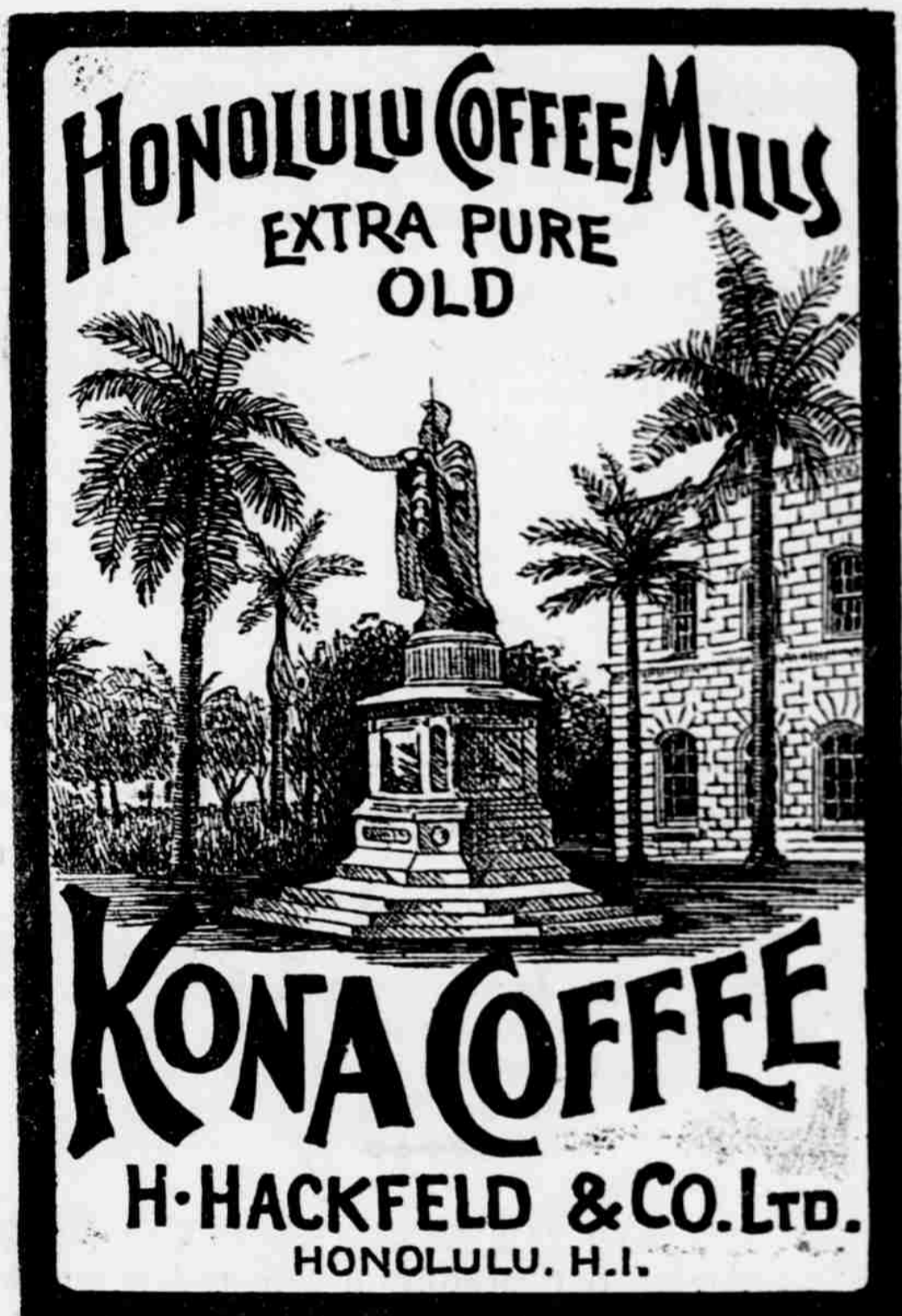
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CLOSURE CARRIED

British Parliament in Session

The Government Carries Everything Before It and the Opposition is Shut Out.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said that he had hoped for peace and striven to maintain it and up to a recent date he had believed that peace was possible. He had always been determined to secure justice for the Britishers in South Africa, and to maintain the paramountcy of Great Britain, but, with these things assured, he desired peace. Whenever there had been a doubt as to President Krueger's motives, the Government had always given him the benefit of the doubt. Turning to the principles involved in the war, the Colonial Secretary went on to say: "If we maintain our existence as a great power in South Africa, we are bound to show that we are willing and able to protect British subjects wherever they have suffered injustice and oppression. Great Britain must remain the paramount power in South Africa. I do not mean paramount in the German and Portuguese possessions, but in the two republics and the British colonies. Everyone on both sides of the House is determined to maintain these great principles. The peace of South Africa depends upon Great Britain accepting the responsibility in the Transvaal. The Boer oligarchy has placed British subjects in a position of inferiority; and what would have been the British position, if they had submitted to that inferiority?" Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to discuss the question of racial animosity, denying that this feeling, which he said was based in South Africa on contempt, would be increased by hostilities. He declared the racial animosity had not been created by anything the present Government had done, but that it existed before Her Majesty's present advisory had assumed responsibility.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman interposed with the remark: "What I wish to point out is that the feeling of animosity will be increased a hundredfold when the Dutch and English are slaughtering each other." [Opposition cheers.]
Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "I say again that the racial animosity which has been the curse of South Africa, is based on contempt. Hate is bad enough, but I would rather have a man's hatred than his contempt. There will never be an end of the racial animosity nor will there ever be peace in South Africa until both races have learned to respect each other." Referring to the relations of the Boers with the natives, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There is one subject not dealt with in the blue books. I mean the disgraceful Boer treatment of the natives, unworthy a civilized power. In 1896, I actually sent a message to Sir Hercules Robinson of Cape Colony respecting the treatment of the natives. Then came

THE JAMESON RAID, and our South African officials decided that they could not with propriety, present the message. The Boers, in their own words 'treked,' because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.'"
Mr. John Dillon cried: "That is not true."
This was followed by loud demands for order, and the Speaker called upon Mr. Dillon to withdraw the remark.

The latter responded: "I have not impeached the veracity of the Colonial Secretary."

The Speaker: "I hope such expressions will not recur." [Cheers.]
Proceeding to discuss the question of supremacy, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The whole object of the Boers has been to oust the Queen from her position. Now they have thrown off the mask and declared themselves a sovereign, independent state. Her Majesty's Government has had a suspicion, amounting to knowledge, that the mission of Dr. Leyds is one continued series of negotiations with foreign powers against the British. [Loud cheers.]

The Transvaal and the Free State have an idea which is dangerous to Great Britain, and by the continuous accretion of arms the Transvaal has become by far the most powerful military state in Africa. That was a danger and we have escaped one of the greatest dangers we were ever subjected to in Africa. The whole point of difference between the Opposition and the Government is as to the details of the negotiations." Justifying his conduct of affairs, Mr. Chamberlain denied that the question of suzerainty had needlessly irritated the Transvaal Government or seriously affected the negotiations. As for the franchise for the Uitlanders, he declared that the Government had never shifted its ground, and that every point advanced at the Bloemfontein conference by Sir Alfred Milner had remained on the paper until the ultimatum, and he added, "I am much more afraid of the charge of being too moderate than of the charge of being excessive." Continuing, he said: "The Government's reply to the Transvaal accepted the 5-year franchise proposal, except in respect of the pledge that Great Britain would never interfere in the Transvaal's internal affairs, but we hoped that, if the 5-year franchise measure were carried into effect there would be no occasion for interference. I believe that influential advisers—I do not mean foreign powers—must have intervened, and induced the Transvaal Government to withdraw their offer. As for the last proposals formulated by the British Government, I may say that the desire of the Rt. Hon. member for West Monmouthshire, Sir William Harcourt, that they be published, will never be gratified. That ultimatum is buried and is not likely to be resurrected. [Laughter.]

I CHALLENGE ANYONE to point to a sign of provocation, bigoted

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guiltiness or desire for war in the negotiations. The Government increased the garrison for defense on pressure from the Natal Administration, to whom gratitude and thanks are due. Never before had the Administration and the Colony of Natal so completely identified themselves with the mother country. They knew that they would be first to bear the brunt of the attack, yet they threw in their lot heartily with the mother country. Her Majesty's present advisers claim, quite as earnestly as any Government could claim, to be anxious for the honor and interests of the country. That is why they have supported the principle of protection for British subjects. That is why they uphold and confirm the suzerainty of England. Our countrymen have seen a magnificent demonstration, not only of loyalty but of sympathy with the objects of the Government, on the part of the colonies. I have been as anxious for peace as any man, but the Government holds that there are concerns which are even more important than peace, and one of these is the maintenance of equality between the white races in South Africa. In these endeavors to maintain peace the Chamberlain, who had spoken for two hours and three-quarters, resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member for St. Helen's, Lancashire, in accordance with notice given yesterday, asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of the Government had been directed to certain speeches and letters by and emanating from the members for Kilkenny and East Clare, Messrs. Patrick O'Brien and William Redmond, Parnellites, advocating the cause of the Boers, at Government has shown endless patience. It was President Krueger who settled the issue. He appealed to the God of Battles. If I may do so with reverence, I say we accept that appeal, believing our quarrel just." Mr. Redmond rose quickly and said that, before the First Lord of the Treasury replied, he desired to ask him whether it were not a fact that he (Mr. Redmond) in suggesting a message of sympathy to President Krueger, had only followed the precedent set by Her Majesty's grandson, the German Emperor. [Loud laughter.]
Mr. Balfour replied: "I was not aware that the honorable member for East Clare framed himself upon such an august model. [Laughter.] I may point out, among the differences between himself and the Emperor of Germany, that His Imperial Majesty is not a Briton, nor a member of this House. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements contained in the question. So far as my memory serves some support of a similar character has invariably been offered by the same quarters to those engaged in hostilities with Her Majesty's Government, quite irrespective of race or creed. I have no ground for thinking that such support was ever regarded as important by those to whom it was proffered, and I advise the House to take the same view now." [Peals of laughter.]
Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative member for Plymouth, said that the more he had read the correspondence the more convinced he had been of the blunders in the negotiations and that

THIS LAMENTABLE WAR was unnecessary. For any Minister to assert that "we, since 1884, have had suzerainty over the Transvaal," Sir Edward declared, was certainly at variance with the facts and a breach of national faith. President Krueger had had much difficulty with his Volksraad, and on many occasions had shown himself moderate and an advocate of peace. There was no reason why the conditions which President Krueger attached to the franchise proposals should not have been accepted, seeing that suzerainty was dropped in 1884.

"Did Mr. Chamberlain," Sir Edward asked, "think his reply to the Transvaal in 1888 conciliatory?"
Mr. Chamberlain: "Certainly."
Sir Edward Clarke: "Then I think this amendment proved to the hilt." [Radical cheers.]
A brief discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Edward Clarke ensued, respecting the interpretation that should be placed upon Mr. Chamberlain's reply, the Colonial Secretary maintaining that the tenor of the reply was conciliatory, and saying: "We could not accept all of President Krueger's conditions, though we accepted nine-tenths."
Sir Edward rejoined that Mr. Chamberlain's remarks made matters more

(Continued on Page 9.)

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