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QUARALL ANALUMANA MANALANA MANALANA MANALANA WHAT THE NEXT PARLIMENT WILL DO

an American-Born Member's Forecast of the Probable Action of the Liberals Relative to the War and Other Matters Rod in Pickle for the Marquis of Lansdowne.

in the second week of the exact day has not been , d trouble is going to begin thereas soon as the address from the has been moved and seconded. its thendering majority of 150 the government and the inverdition of the liberal opposie made it as dull and uninter-

The same annound annou 18.-Queen Victoria's | ture of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. From these considerations it is deduced that complete ultimate unity of the party will be attained un-der the lead of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has shown the great-est tact in getting his own way with the minimum of friction and disap-

> "I do not think the government will attempt any legislation on the church question, though it will be pressed to do

Unless the war is ended suddenly by some striking success within the next two months and terms of peace arranged, which now seems scarcely likely to come so soon, I have much doubt

publics in time. But this is not the question in anybody's mind. The question is, How long a time can we devote 5 to it, and how great a force can we use for it, and how many millions can we spend on it, without loss of prestige? Wherever the line is in each of those three matters, to go beyond it will be as bad as if we were beaten. And it is the country, and not the government, that will determine where that line it.

Roberts, who has just landed at the Cape. If he can make a dash and bring the war quickly and brilliantly to see how the government is going to

'Perhaps three persons in ten outside of London-which is no jingo city-believe that the war ought never to have been begun, but I do not think that will be a popular point of attack at present. That will come up when the war is over. What the government will have to answer just now is, How it came to be caught so unprepared; why we are fighting with out-of-date, short-

AFTER METHUEN'S TERRIBLE FIGHT.



nally relinquished the attempt to take the impregnable position held by the Boers, an armisvis declared and both sides met on neutral ground to bury the dead and succor the wounded. The above photowas taken of a stretcher party of the grenadier guards as they were attending a wounded lieutenant.

and is a sort of parliamentary inm; but ritualism hardly served beral battle-cry, and so the par-He wabble on, waiting for some-

else to reform. Transvaal war has changed all and in the last few weeks the libapposition has been crystallizing ad an extent that the coming sesgives promise of being well worth ing even from across the Atlanand one American in particular ep an eye on an interesting par-His name is Alger, and all of entialing experiences as secrecan trouble, are being enjoyed measure by the Marquis of amentary knives are being

me genuine additions to be English history at this coment about to receive attacks threaten its safety? ed first to an American- born

f parliament, Francis Allston who comes on his father' m the famous old New England hannings, and on his mother's a sa equally famous old Phil-is family. He has sat in the Commons, on the liveral side, en years. I asked him to write can readers what in his opinament was likely to be doing at ing session that would be of hing interest. And here are

we the main work of next seabe some further scheme of on of the army and its at H any attention to the ad conditions of service of the ets and militia is proposed there legislation. If not, there will cussions on supply or some for the increase of the regular ind the increase and improveis their armaments, especially ar-

the it for granted that on the ad-tramendment will be moved con-I the policy of the government as involved the country in the trican war, and the incapacity d of foresight and procrastinahe military preparations and of the war.

as I can judge the probabilthat a motion is more likely sale by a front bench liberal I a private member like Mr. Labouchere and others. It that the tendency of the arty is every day more and he frank and univeserved supundefination of the ey enunciated by Sir unphell-Bannerman, who has de accurately the exact sen-Ave-sixths or nine-tenths of active liberals country. I should not and if such an amendment as

moved either by Mr. leger of his reunion with the ders-or by Mr. Bryce. The sdonted by Sir Henry Camprman is taken to mean that parliamentary action is conaken by Sir Edward Grey, Mr.
and Sir Henry Fowier, and asan view without further qual-now that he is convinced the w of practical men is that inas the vast majority of active also and to the course of the also and to Mr. Chamberlain's the result thinks the war the result buggling or deliberate provo-be explicite of the minority office, as all Liberals will tend condemn the stupid incapac-which the war has been con-ind to demand moderate and

is to be found in the enormous improvement in trade, which is likely to run through many months yet. The govern-ment will stop in office to reap the full benefit of this in putting their finances in order. This last year's budget did them no good, and next spring's budget

must be unsatisfactory.

"A positive pledge has been given to introduce a bill to amend the agricultural holdings act, but at the same time Walter Long has intimated that his bill will not please advanced reformers, and that it can be passed only if they hold their tongues and do not ask for more.
"A qualified pledge has been given to amend the workmen's compensation for accidents oct. This act was initiated by Chamberlain as a better method than the employers' liability act, and his main argument was that compensation would be got automatically without liti-gation. This has not turned out to be the case. No act has ever been drawn worse, or has led to such incessant and repeated litigation on the interpretation of a vast number of the details of its provisions. The compensation has been lost in hundreds of cases by flaws in the act. Besides this, half the workmen of the country, including the agricultural laborers and the sailors, have been excluded by the act. A sort of promise has been given to clear up this legis-lative mess and complete the job next

"Old-age pensions may be played with, but will not, in my opinion, be at-

tempted seriously."
I have had a pointed talk with one member of Parliament, whose name I wish I might give, for no M. P. is better known to American readers. "Which would you rather have," he asked, "the use of my name, with some dry commonplaces, or an anonymous interview, in which I can talk freely and give you some facts that really might be worth

So I chose the facts and let the name

"In the first place," he said, "\$50,000,-600 was asked to carry on the war. Now, I have just heard from inside sources that the sum actually spent, so far, is \$110,000,000. The war might easily cost double that, and may run up to as much as half a billion dollars. When these facts are divulged to the taxpayer he is going to be heard from. The with-drawal of all these reservists and volunteers for service in South Africa is beginning to interfere with business. Again, the long lists of dead and wounded have touched others besides the family of poor Tommy Atkins. Ali of these things are going to have a greater effect than some of the mem-

bers of the government seem to think. "Yet the government is to some ex-tent alive to its peril. I hear that it was the original program to go to the country in April in the full tide of triumph. That was Chamberlain's plan. Chamberlain is much more of an electioneer than he is statesman. But the tide of triumph is not running noticeably strong just at present, and may not be running particularly strong even in April. The war may be long and stubborn yet, and in consequence that plan of going to the country in April

plan of going to the country in April has been abandoned. An appeal to the people for indorsements just now would be a rather foolish proceeding.

"Although governments have an official life of seven years, they usually last only six, and the appeal to the voter can not be put off at longest more than a year. I do not believe that postponing the day of judgment will help matters much. Imperialism has been in full tide for eight years, and the ebb is about due. It will be discovered presently that the millionaires and the South African mines are not going to pay for this war, although going to pay for this war, although if it had not been for them it is likely that the war would never have been begun. The mines already are standing all the taxes they can afford to pay. The small property owner will be the one who will have to struggle with the

"Few men in our day have had as great a political responsibility as Lord to a close, all may be well yet for the government; but if, thanks to the disgraceful unreadiness at the beginning of the war, it drags on and on, it is hard stand up under the fire of criticism that will be levelled at it from all sides.

DISSATISFACTION WITH POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Strongly Felt in All of Her Colonies-Resolution to Send Australian Troops Carried By One Vote - The War Boldly Denounced By Australia's Chief Newspaper and By Prominent Members of the Colonial House-Boasted "Loyalty of Colonies" a Farce.

deal of florid rhetoric to the "enthusiastic loyalty of the colonies." which is astic loyalty of the colonies," which is "In the upper house the motion in "evidenced by the readiness with which favor of sending a military contingent troops have been furnished for the South African war," says the Capetown correspondent of the Cincinnati En-

quirer. The tone of the British newspapers would indicate that a unanimous voice of approval of the war comes from the colonies. A somewhat different state of circumstances is indicated in the comment of colonial

The best known and most widely read of all colonial newspapers, the Sydney Bulletin, publishes a full-page cartoon depicting a widow weeping at a tombstone. The inscription reads: "Sacred to the Memory of Sydney Gilburd, Only Son of the Widow Gilburd. He Died While Shooting at Total Strangers in South Africa. 'Go Thou and Do Likewise ' " Watching the mourning mother is a portly, well-fed politician, who says consolingly:

"There's no doubt, my dear madam, that this splendid action on the part of our government in sending troops to fight for the dear old mother country bears somewhat heavily in individual cases like—like yours. But you should take a broader view. It has got me my title, and just think how it will increase our borrowing power!"
In its editorial columns the Bulletin

'In January, 1896, Jameson's gang of freebootern was captured after a stiff fight at Krugersdorp, According to in-ternational law, President Kruger might have had every man captured shot. Had the raid been directed against Germans or Frenchmen, much ess Spaniards, the raiders would undoubtedly have been so treated, for they were simply land pirates, and deserving of no sympathy or consideration. Kru-ger, however, handed them over to the British government, and not a hair of their heads was injured by the Boers after the fight in which they were captured. There perhaps never was an international act of greater magnanimity than that displayed by Kruger and the Boers to the conscienceless plotters who were prepared to bathe their country in blood. We hear very little about it now. In October, 1899, a portion of the Boer General Joubert's command was shat-

granden market and a serial and Capetown, Jan. 10 .- The British press | with which the colonies are supporting has devoted much space and a great the war, it is desirable that the facts should be known. What are the facts about South Australia, for instance

> was carried only by the casting vote of the president. In the lower house the voting, including pairs, was 30 in favor and 22 against.

> The following extracts from some of the speeches made during the debate will be read with interest: 'It was contemptible to be asked to

> A. Robinson. Would it not be more like Christian patriotism to spend the money in con-nection with the Destitute Asylum than

to send men to murder their fellow creatures?"—Hon. G. McGregor. "President Kruger was most considerate in connection with the Jameson raid. If any such attempt had been made in British territory the responsible persons who were captured would have

en shot."—Hon. J. Lewis. "The Boers had been long-suffering. and it would be a big mistake for South Australia to take up arms against them."-Hon R. S. Guthrie,

They had to consider whether in-stead of building up the empire they were not helping its decay. There was no enthusiasm for it among the people. Indeed, so far as he could ascertain, the people generally did not take the slightest interest in it. It was bad at any time to raise the war spirit among a people, but it was especially bad to do so just on the eve of federation: Instead of making for unity, this sort of thing would make more than anything else for Australian separation from the rest of the empire."-Br. Bachelor.

"The premier, the ministry, the house and the country were not in earnest with the thing at all. It was simply one of those make-believes for the British-speaking world to think that they were prepared to take their share of the res-ponsibilities of the empire."—Mr. Price. "He could only stigmatize this

wretched proposal as a supreme attempt at self-giorification on the part of a few title hunters. The people were not with them. * * It was the most monstrous waste of public money and blood that had ever been proposed in the house."-Mr. Hutchinson.

"Mr." Gladstone made no blunder. His policy was right. The blunder was in the present issue."—Mr. Archibald.

tered by the British forces in battle government of a foreign nation.

DUNDONALD'S DASH TO PORTGIETER'S DRIFT.



The opening event in the campaign that Buller is pushing against the Boers on the Tugela was the seizure of the ford at Portgieter by artillery and caval ry under Lord Dundonald. The Illustration shows the kind of country the British had to negotiate with their guns. Dundonald is dividing the honors with General French as a dashing and successful cavalry leader.

troops, especially cavalry and artill-

Ireland thinks it sees an opening in this coming session of parliament "per-haps the liberals are coming back into power," said T. P. O'Connor, in answer to my questions, "but what we Irishmen would rather see would be a weak Tory government, for then we can hold the balance of power. Yes, yes, I admit one might not suppose, to look at the Irish section of parliament just now, that they were sufficiently united to have any unity of purpose, but I fully believe that when the opportunity comes the Irish will be found ready to make use of it. No one knows what is going on in Ireland, unless he is familiar with the work that is being done so quietly by William O'Brien's league. You will wake up some fine morning and find Ireland consolidated." Lord Salisbury is going to resign as soon as he can do so properly, and that fact lends additional interest to the coming session. Who would succeed him? The ariswer, according to popular judgment, would be: Either Chamber-

judgment, would be: Either Chamber-lain or Balfour
With the opening of parliament comes
the opening of the London social sea-son, for the fact that M. Ps. are paid
nothing for their services usually in-volves the further fact that out of the
whole 670 in the house of commons,
fully 400 are rich and socially important, and out of the 585 that constitute
the full assembly of the house of lords,
every one is more or less a pillar of bill for a war into which the government plunged with so much bounce and
stary arrangements for the fution like this will whip those two retion condemn the stupid incapacment plunged with so much bounce and
so little preparation.

"Of course, a rich and powerful nation like this will whip those two retion like this will whip those two re-

near Glencoe. In the attack on the Boer position Gen. Symons, the British leader, was mortally wounded, and died a few days later, he and the other British wounded being left in the hands of the Boers. the Boers. Joubert immediately tele-graphed his sympathy to Lady Symons, widow of his late victorious opponent— an act of chivalry that recalls the days of Bayard. And yet, not only are the Boers not credited with manliness, but we Australians are told that they are dirty, treacherous, narrow, ignorant and unprogressive, and cowardly to

The South African News, published at Capetown, in a recent issue printed the following: "In view of the statements that are repeatedly made about the enthusiasm

PATHETIC INCIDENT

Described in the Letter of an English Nurse Who Writes Home.

A bit of pathos in the stern circumstances of war is described in a letter from an English nurse serving in the military hospital at Ladysmith. She writes: "A touching scene happened yesterday. One of the Gordons had his arm amputated. A Boer in the next the chorus, but time would not permit."

hed had his arm taken off in exactly the same place. I took charge of the latter as he was brought from the theater and on his becoming conscious the poor fellows eyed each other very much, till our good natured Tommy could bear it no longer. 'Sister,' he called, 'give him two cigarettes out of my box, and tell him I sent them. Here is a match; light one for him. I took the cigarettes and the message to the Boer, and he turned and looked at Tommy in amazement. and then, quite overcome burst into tears. Tommy did the same, and I am afraid I was on the point of joining in

which Australians had located, and

done immensely well."—Mr. Wood.
"It was because some persons wanted to get some little kudos that the whole

thing had arisen."—Mr. Darling.
"It was to get possession of the great
mineral wealth of the country for the

English speculators and others who wished to exploit the country."-Mr.

in Adelaide had refused, and one rea-

son for their refusal was that they would rather stop in South Australia

and fight for the franchise for them-

selves than go to South Africa to fight

enjoying themselves in England and

Australia during the continuance of the war."-Mr. Roberts,

for the franchise of others, who

"A large number of the defense force

CONSPIRACY BACKED RHODES'S RAID.

Judicial Jugglery or Worse Got His Acquittal-Chamberlain's Enemies Exposing Secret Correspondence. Which Threatens England With a Dreyfus Case -Nemesis of the Colonial Secretary Believed To Be William Stead-Political Crash May be Coming.

home, following the misfortunes of her army abroad? is the question asked by a Lonndon correspondent.

A promise of something of this sort is found in the revelations of the Belgian press with regard to a most sensational cable and mail correspondence, in which the name of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies, and father of the present war, figures with much prominence.

The public has heard but little lately of Mr. Chamberlain. Very luckily for himself, he has contrived to keep in the background, while enraged public opinion has been mauling Landsdowne, Goshen and Wolseley, those three notables being meanwhile busy writing anonymous letters to the editor of the Times blaming one another for the brilliant African achievements.

CHAMBERLAIN DRAGGED FROM THE SHADE.

Then the Yeomanry organization, the departure of Bobs and Kitchener, at-tracted the popular attention from the author of the whole trouble Joe Chamberiain was beyond the firing line. And he would have felt as happy as he could under the circumstances, had not some frivolous person indulged in the pastime of exposing Mr. Chamberlain and furnishing such palpable proofs of the truth of his statements that the only defense attempted by the London papers is a complete ignoring of this accusation, while the provincial English press, not so generally under the management of Mr. Chamberlain as the papers of London, energetically call upon him to retire. The revelations of the "Independence Belge," of Bruxelles, have had the effect of totally discrediting Chamberlain in his own country. Speculation is assigning the authorship of these revelations to Dr. Leyds, while some who are credited with knowing, have named Stead. Whoever the author is, he has at last brought light into a mysterious affair, and the astonished world beholds a Dreyfus case, inside out, only more flagrant, played in the heart of the most enlightened, civilized and righteous nation that ever existed or will exist. These revelations com-prise 29 letters and cablegrams that have passed between the following par-ties: E. Fairfield, Chamberlain's right had man at the Colonial office: Mr. "They should not offer up their man-hood a living sacrifice for gold, and in an unholy unjust interference with the government of a foreign nation, in ham, members of the British parliament and of the South African com-mittee which examined Rhodes as to his having instigated the Jameson raid and acquitted him; Dr. Harris, the agent of Rhodes in London at the time Dr. Jameson and R. J. C., initials which conceal no less a person than Mrs. Richard J. Chamberlain, the sister-inlaw of the colonial secretary. Of the authenticity of the cablegrams there

> MORE LETTERS TO BE PRINTED. The letters could be claimed to be forgeries, but the author says that he has plenty more and can prove their authenticity, while no attempt has been made to refute the allegations. They have been met with a silence that is equivalent to a confession. As to the letters, these throw a peculiar light upon Mr. Chamberlain, who had the

cannot be the least doubt.

audacity to declare before the South African committee that he had known nothing of the intended raid into the Transvaal, and that he had at no time authorized Fairfield to strive for the acquittal of Rhodes by all means in his power, knowing well that incriminating

Is Britain to have a Dreyfus case at | a Dreyfus case inside out. Strange is the attitude of the English press toward the letters quoted below. The Morning Leader and the Chronicle are the only papers that allude to them. and they content themselves only with quoting extracts without any criticism, adverse or favorable. The other jour-nais do not mention them at all. But the provincial papers, especially the Leeds Mercury and others, devote lead-ers and columns of comments.

The most impressive letter is from R. J. C. to Hawksley, the friend and intimate of Rhodes. It contains this

"I agree with you that little or nothing can be done for J. C. (Joseph Chamberlain). He knew what he had to expect and will have time to think the matter over until C. J. R. comes back." C. J. R. in this instance is Cecil J.
Rhodes. Not less suspicious is a letter
of Hawksley, in the course of which he
says: "He requests Fairfield of the
Colonial office to see that Carson, Cripps and Wyndham be elected as members of the parliamentary South African coamlitee to examine Jameson and Rhodes. The accused choosing his own judges in the land of Blackstone! Shades of Dreyfus and Mercier! Five days later Hawksley cables to Beit another chartered magnate: "Spoken Fairfield and Wyndham. Promised to do their utmost." Hawksley's cor-respondence is alive with interest from A to Z. It would be Chamberlain's fault if the '95 cables, or worse still, correspondence, would ever become public. Fairfield is further requested to report immediately any change in the personnel of the committee.

A PROSTITUTED JUDICIARY.

Thus it is proved by menas of incontrovertible original letters and cablegrams that the judges of Rhodes and Jameson have held back evidence which would have been sufficient to convict the accused and that Chamber-lain was cognizant of the fact, nay, responsible for the criminal withholding of these cables and letters from the "unreliable" members of the committee, that is those who held uncomfortable views as to the dignity of the judicial office. And to the earnest student of history it appears to be a remarkable and deplorable phenomenon that at end of the twentieth century the two foremost European nations should present such a spectacle of dragging into the mire all that is respectable and just in government and the administra-tion of justice. Until Chamberlain clears himself of this accusation, which one of the mose respected European papers is backing with the honorable repbeen intentionally ignored by his or-gans, he must be considered guilty of falsehood. Though how can he clear himself in the face of such incriminat-ing evidence, which is but the first in-stallment of the promised revelations is a riddle. To speculate if the convic-tion and disgrace of Rhodes would have shown to the fairminded British people how hollow and groundless is the whole campaign of slander and infamy pursued by Rhodes against the Boers, would be idle. But the ambitious hardware merchant who dreamed one day of being the mayor of Bir-mingham, and having become the mingnam, and having become the mayor of Birmingham dreamed of becoming one day the prime initiater of England, the wily Joe Chamberlain cannot escape the condemning verdict of posterity as the precipitation of a war that could have been avoided.

THE TRANSVAAL CENSORSHIP.

All wires from the seat of war are subjected to a strict official censorship, based mainly on two rules. One rule is that no intimation of deaths in the evidence existed proving the falsehood of his declarations. The Independence Belge also exposes the trial itself and proves it to have been a farce in fact, it shows the Rhodes trial to have been an information regarding the movements of troops.

GUN THAT SAVED THE BRITISH.



It is not too strong a statement to say that without the timely aid of the naval guns, of which the above fine photograph pictures a Jackie of Buller's army showing the mechanism, the British would have been bucketted to pieces in South Africa. At Ladysmith these long-range guns arrived just in time to save the British army from destruction. At the Modder they again and again did what British valor had failed to do. And now at the Tugela they have, with their lyddite shells and their length of range, enabled Buller to take position after position from which the Boers had been driven by superior artillery fire.