

ALL ENGLAND HATES THE KAISER.

Emperor William's Dispatch Revives British Enmity of Everything German.

Foes All Over the World Now, with the Exception of Little Italy.

Britain's Status in the Venezuela Dispute Injured by the Transvaal Blunder.

WHY JAMESON'S LIFE WAS SPARED.

He Is an Intimate Friend of President Krugger, and as His Physician Once Saved the Life of the Ruler of the Boers.

By Julian Ralph,
London, Jan. 4.—Great news never came more rapidly or shifted more strangely from bad to worse than in England the past week. The climax came with a slap in the face by Emperor William yesterday.

A week ago England was busy pacifying America, a day or two later she was chucking over the audacious scheme to add the Transvaal to her African colonies; next she was alarmed over the precipitate action of Jameson, Transvaal's picturesque buccaneer, and quickly repudiated him. Then came the dreadful rumors of the slaughter of Jameson and the aristocratic younger sons under his command, and finally Emperor William flung down his glove to England in a way that shocked her more than Cleveland's message a fortnight ago.

England dodged the responsibility for Jameson's action in Africa at the cost of popular support at home, and to-night Joseph Chamberlain bids for public favor again with a reply to Germany which is too calm and guarded to win applause. England is very un lucky, and misfortunes crowd upon her. Snubbed and set aside in Japan and China, disappointed in her efforts at an Anglo-American alliance, checked by the Dutch in Africa and dared and defied by Germany, England now looks all over the world only to find foes everywhere with the exception of Italy, her only friend on earth.

This Transvaal business injures her status in the Venezuela boundary dispute, being a moral proof of the truth of the charges of her land-grabbing propensities. Jameson's exploit is in direct line with Cecil Rhodes's Napoleonic dream—Greater Britain in Africa.

All England believes that Rhodes's finger was in this affair throughout, using the South Africa Company as a tool and playing on the grievances of the Uitlanders or foreigners under Dutch rule. Sir John Willoughby, marching down from Matabeleland, proves that Africa is covered with a network of conspiracy from the middle to the bottom of the continent. According to the plot, if the Uitlanders should have risen in Johannesburg it would provide an excuse for Jameson's invasion, but the scheme was rushed too fast and botched. Jameson's life was spared because he is President Krugger's friend, and as Krugger's doctor once saved Krugger's life, but the ruler of the Boers insists that he must be dismissed at once from the employ of the South Africa Company.

It is most probable that the charter of the company will be revoked. No other explanation of the silence of Africa for nearly forty-eight hours is advanced, except that one of the cables is disabled and that the other is crowded by Government business. The truth is that the English in Africa are not eager to spread details of the Jameson incident.

The English met more than their match when they tackled the Boers, who are slow to anger, but fearful when roused. They are accounted the best fighting men on earth. They have reason to be proud of their engagement with Jameson, in which they exhibited wonderful manliness. They killed eighty of the English and wounded only twenty-two. Usually in battles there are ten wounded to one killed, but the Dutchmen fight from ambush and are born rifle shooters.

LONDON BREATHEAS EASIER.
Now that sufficient details are known London feels a sort of relief and the masses turn to exhorting Chamberlain for deserting Jameson. Had Rosebery done as much people would have mobbed the Ministry. However, in a week's time the strength of the Tory government has dribbled out of its heels, and as the Freeman's Journal truly blirts, it is buying perennial peace by perennial retreat.

Since England's humiliation her dispute with the United States is suddenly subjected to more serious treatment. I see in the minor newspapers to-day several references to England's need of a bold front on the Venezuela question. The Globe this afternoon says there is no war party in this kingdom, but the entire nation, say the entire empire, would become a war party were the words of the American President and of the German Emperor attempted to be followed by deeds.

Up to this time since the first shock of Cleveland's message there has been nothing but the most pacific, friendly tone toward America, but Emperor William's defiance exposes to English minds the fact that she has not been playing a very brave part in the world's history of late. Emperor William's telegram to the Transvaal is treated by scarce lines in every daily and weekly paper and without exception all the papers devote long leaders to the subject. They all declare that Britain is not to be frightened or wheedled out of her suzerainty over the Transvaal. They all quote the treaty of London of 1884 to show that the Transvaal pledged to have no relations with foreign powers except through England. Chamberlain, who is proving himself the liveliest diplomat in history was quick to back this popular sentiment in his talk to the South African mercantile deputation this afternoon. He revised his remarks, knowing that they were to be given to the press. He does not talk war, but returns Germany a left hander in the closing sentence of his speech, wherein he says: "From this position nothing has occurred to induce the Government to recede."

He discreetly makes no reference to the fact that Germany is drifting faster and faster into partnership with France and Russia, a fact we in the United States should ponder, if it is true that they have a secret alliance with Russia. The upshot of the whole situation in Europe is that England must build still more ships, though she cannot man those she has got, and if a war is precipitated by this blunder and both in the Transvaal, she must lend money freely to support the cost of utilizing the country's formidable but slowly rusting navy.

Though England has shown an anxiety for an alliance with Germany, the English hate the Germans from the bottom of their hearts as they hate no other people in the world.

NO LOVE FOR GERMANS.

The Germans are not only meddling in Africa and the South Seas and underselling England all over the world, but their activity has invaded England itself. In the dull Summer months here it is customary for English papers to pen columns of letters of complaint over the alarming influx of German clerks in the cities. Germans come here, learn English and English commercial methods, are willing to work much cheaper than native clerks, and are better educated and more competent. Thousands are here all the time. This continues to breed a bitter grievance, and so does the fact that German goods are on sale in English stores, cheaper and better than English goods in the same lines.

Wonderful things have been going on in the Colonial Office in London. Officials and clerks are up night and day till they are worn out. Reporters are allowed to lounge about the room and have received permission to smoke while waiting—an unparalleled innovation in that solemn bureau where no one ever smoked before.

A new story is given out in the office to-night. It throws a new light on the Jameson case, showing that his men fought two engagements on empty stomachs, Jameson having been guilty of the almost incredible folly of providing wagon loads of ammunition, but no food supplies at all. The popular heroic Doctor Jim of Africa stands stripped of plumes as well as beaten as the future War Governor of the Transvaal. This last dispatch is also important, as showing that at least a small force did go out from Johannesburg to assist Jameson, who expected, however, the whole city to rise in revolution.

The figure of Cecil Rhodes, the Napoleon of Cape Colony, looms up before every British mind as the man behind Jameson's tragic escapade. Most people believe that Rhodes entertains dreams of a vast British empire extending from Cape Colony to the Sahara. They fancy that he has been fomenting a rebellion of the Uitlanders and using Jameson and the forces of the South Africa Company to capture the Transvaal. It is evident that the officers of the South Africa Company in London are ignorant of this alleged plot, but all London believes the plot existed, and moreover, all London sympathizes with the project, and believes that the dreadful news hidden under yesterday's silence is the result of a miscarriage of the scheme.

Some one must have blundered or Jameson was too premature. On what other theory the people ask, can they account for the report that Sir John Middleton was on his way down from Matabeleland with an armed force of mounted men except that the South Africa Company was expecting to assist Jameson. This seems to show a conspiracy reaching from the Cape of Good Hope to Bulawayo, in Central Africa—a conspiracy whose parts failed to work in unison, but whose dread feature is yet to come.

DR. JIM WAS POPULAR.
Every up-to-date reader knows the popularity of Jameson. All English Africa knows and loves "Doctor Jim," as he is called. A hearty, daredevil, gallant fellow; able, heroic and brilliant, he is the people's idol, and has moved them like another D'Artagnan, or Harry the Fifth of old. More than that, all British Africa sympathized with Cecil Rhodes's vast ambition, and the blow that fell when Joe Chamberlain repudiated Jameson, and deserted him was a knife

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ALL GERMANY WITH THE KAISER.

The Extreme Radical and Socialist Papers Applaud His Attitude Toward England.

His Message to President Krugger Fills the Empire with Enthusiasm.

Report of a Secret Agreement Between Germany and the Transvaal Six Weeks Ago.

TROOPS READY TO AID THE BOERS.

England Will Never Be Permitted to Gain Her Prestige with the South African Republic—Thorough Hatred of Everything British.

By Walter Jaeger.
Berlin, Jan. 4.—The metropolis has been thrown into a ferment of excitement concerning events in the Transvaal.

The Emperor's telegram to President Krugger is regarded by all parties as a political event of the first magnitude. With this terse dispatch, of which the significance is unmistakable, His Majesty has struck the most popular note since the beginning of his reign, and has created unbounded enthusiasm throughout the empire. The entire German press, including the extreme radical and Socialist papers, is exuberant in its applause of the Emperor's prompt action.

Transvaal Ambassador Van Bloklam said that when he informed the Kaiser of the victory of the Boers his joy could not have been greater if his own soldiers had won such a battle.

This afternoon as De Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, was riding in an open carriage on Unter den Linden, near the Thiergarten, a man among the passersby recognized him and called for three cheers for the Boers. Immediately an immense crowd congregated, and, raising their hats, cried: "Hoeh, hoch, hoch, Herr Leyden and the Boers!"

The streets are filled with anxious people inquiring after the latest news, arguing and gesticulating excitedly as if Germany had already declared war. Some of these scenes remind one of the day when Napoleon challenged the old Emperor.

Nothing but Transvaal is discussed in the cafes and beer palaces. The topical songs of the variety shows all breathe hatred of the English and satirize their defeat at the hands of undisciplined Transvaal Boers.

An illustration of the jingo feeling which has developed in the last few days is the alacrity with which thousands have responded to an appeal for a popular fund for the few Boers who were disabled in the conflict with Dr. Jameson. To-day over 200,000 marks was raised in a few hours.

All the journals, inspired by Chancellor Hohenlohe, of the Foreign Office, assert that, England having violated its treaty with the Transvaal regarding certain rights of suzerainty, the republic need be no longer bound thereby, and may make new alliances, guaranteeing better protection against interlopers, thieves and robbers like Dr. Jameson and his crowd.

I learn from a most trustworthy source that a secret agreement was entered into by Germany and the Transvaal as much as six weeks ago, and that German troops have been in readiness all this time to come to the Boers' aid. These troops are still on the cruiser See-Adler, in Delagoa Bay, and permission has been given by the Portuguese Government to cross their territory.

Altogether, the situation is considered extremely grave, though diplomats assert that war is not imminent.

I interviewed a man here to-day who is in close touch with the Foreign Office. He said that the English diplomats were in a sorry plight. They cannot afford to defy the European powers and break out in an open quarrel with Germany about the Transvaal incident. They are therefore compelled to take a second dose of very bitter medicine, the first dose of which was administered by President Cleveland last month, when he sent his ringing message to Congress against the Venezuelan dispute.

ENGLAND RETIRED FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

Germany will never permit England to resume its former position toward the Transvaal.

Duke Johann Albrecht, of Mecklenburg, the president of the German Colonial Society, visited Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, to-day and congratulated him on the victory of the Boers. I saw the Duke later. He said that the Emperor's word had sent a thrill through Germany and had added enormously to the German prestige in Southern Africa and elsewhere. They sounded the deathknell of British hopes of a South African British federation.

"Germany," he said, "should build more warships in order to properly assert her position in the African colonies, and should

embark upon an active colonial policy." The Duke went in the evening to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Colonial Society, where it was resolved to hold public mass meetings in all the big cities of Germany for the purpose of raising a fund for disabled Boers. The latter is more intended as a solicitor of public approval than as an appeal to the generous to help their injured kinsmen in the Transvaal.

The official German papers have suddenly changed front with respect to America. They seem disposed to treat the Venezuelan question more fairly.

SOME COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The North German Gazette quotes with expressions of approval the declaration of the Cologne Gazette that the Transvaal Republic is an absolutely independent State, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung says that not only the road to Constantinople, but also the road to Johannesburg lies through Berlin. Several newspapers with Government affiliations and inspirations concur in these expressions, and add that the alliance between Russia and France has been enlarged by the accession of the Triple Alliance to a concert of European powers with anti-English aims. A number of papers are exulting in the isolation of England and predict that her lonely situation will become an important factor in the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty.

The youth, the brawn and shrew of Germany are moved to offer active assistance to the Boers, while their elders are inclined to tender moral and financial aid. Carl Peters, the explorer, was charged by a meeting of the Deutsch Colonial Gesellschaft, held yesterday, to send a cablegram to President Krugger, of the Boer Republic, expressing the sympathy of the society with him and his cause, and promising active and material support.

A private syndicate has placed at the disposal of Dr. Peters the sum of 300,000 marks for the purpose of organizing a corps of volunteers to go to the Transvaal, and similar offers have been plentiful. Among other offers is that of a number of young Americans studying in Germany, who have expressed their readiness to accept a chance to fight the British if the conflict in South Africa is continued. The sum of the position is that Great Britain must withdraw her pretensions to a right to interfere in the Transvaal and punish the leaders of the British South Africa Company who are responsible for the invasion of the Boer territory, or she will inevitably become involved in a collision with Germany. A formal German protectorate over the South African Republic is not designed, but the Government of Germany will support the Transvaal Republic in declaring the convention of 1884 void, thus enabling the Boers to obtain their full independence of Great Britain.

BISMARCK SUFFERS MUCH.

The Aged Ex-Chancellor Very Weak and Plagued with His Old Illness—His Condition Serious.

By Walter Jaeger.
Friedrichsruh, Jan. 4.—It was reported in Berlin to-day that the condition of Prince Bismarck was more serious than ever, that sudden relapses occur, which fill his relatives and friends with fears for the worst.

An inquiry at his residence failed to verify either part of the rumor. It is true, however, that the aged ex-Chancellor suffers severely from his old complaint—neuritis of the face. He is also very weak, and seldom indulges in a promenade in his park.

KAISER IMPRISONS HIS KIN

His Majesty Orders His Brother-in-Law's Incarceration for "Talking Back"

After a Rebuke.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—It has transpired that the Emperor has had a serious quarrel with Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the husband of Princess Louise Sophie of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress, over the recent accident to the Princess while skating near Gliencke Castle, Potsdam, when the Princess and one of the ladies of the court, Baroness Colmar, broke through the ice and came very near drowning.

It appears that the Emperor upbraided the Prince for the indifference of his treatment of his wife, and the Prince used some pretty rough words in replying to the Kaiser's rebuke. The Emperor thereupon ordered him under arrest for fourteen days with confinement in a room in his castle for that length of time.

The Kaiser immediately telegraphed for a detachment of the First Guards to be sent from Potsdam to Gliencke Castle to guard the Prince, and he has since been confined there, not being permitted to leave his chamber upon any pretext.

MORE FRIENDLY TO AMERICA.

Germany Will Perhaps Tolerate Our Insurance Companies and Admit Imports.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The prospects of an amicable settlement of the question affecting American insurance companies are improving. Baron von der Recke von der Horst, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, is conducting negotiations in a most friendly spirit, which leads to the expectation that an agreement will be reached for a modification of the laws now operating against American insurance companies. The Berlin Handelszeitung devotes considerable space to the publication of complaints of the increasing difficulties and vexatious treatment which German importers in New York. The paper says that the American consular authorities admit that the treatment shown to German importers is in retaliation for measures adopted by Germany which are impeding imports to New York from Germany. The Handelszeitung brands the suggestion that the German authorities are hampering American importers as false.

HELD UP ON BROADWAY.

Laborer Kuhn Cashed a Money Order and Was Robbed of \$7 in Front of Trinity Church.

Fred G. Kuhn, a laborer, twenty-nine years old, living at No. 152 Greenwich street, while in the General Post Office at midnight displayed a small roll of bills.

He was followed south on Broadway by a couple of thieves, who assaulted him in front of Trinity Church. He was robbed of \$7 and was badly cut about the face and head. The robbers made their escape.

Kuhn made his way back to the Post Office, where he encountered an officer, who took him to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He could give no description of his assailants.

It is not necessary to call a doctor for a cut or bruise, get Salivation Oil. Only 25 cts. 7-8

INSURGENTS AT HAVANA'S DOOR.

The Advance Army of the Patriots Nearing the Cap- ital of Cuba.

General Campos Forced to Dis- patch Large Columns of Troops to Melena.

The City of Havana Thrown into a Feverish State of Excitement.

A DECISIVE BATTLE IS IMMINENT.

Reports That the Rebel Forces Have All Crossed the Boundary Line of Havana Province, and That the Spaniards Must Fight Their Combined Armies.

By Thomas DeLoeme.

Havana, Jan. 4.—General Campos has found it necessary to dispatch several large columns of troops to Aguacati and Melena, to check the advance of the insurgent

off. The railway companies are agglomerating materials at the large towns to save them from destruction by the vandal insurgents. The case fields of the following plantations have been destroyed on the passage of the insurgents: Aguacati, Nueva Paz, Providencia, Nombre de Dios, Merida, Sagla, Morailto, Portuigalete, Suarez Jobo, Teresa, San Francisco, Alizana and Victoria. Several more are doomed. At Nuevitas a train has been wrecked. The engineer and one fireman were badly wounded. Several others were killed. The soldiers on the train, however, were unhurt. They dispersed the insurgents, who were firing into the train. A sharp encounter took place at Jaquima with the column of Colonel Jorro. The insurgents were dispersed after two hours' fighting, the insurgent party leaving on the field twelve killed and forty wounded. Two prisoners were taken.

THE RED CROSS IN CUBA.

Caring for the Wounded Under the Aus- pices of Havana's Bishop—A New Battleship Ready.

Havana, Dec. 27, via Tampa, Fla., Jan. 4.—The Red Cross Society, acting under the presidency of the Bishop of Havana, is actively engaged in rendering aid to the wounded in the field. A number of hospitals are being equipped and surgeons appointed. The work is being systematized

THE UNCHAINING OF HARRY WEEKS.

Free After Years of Suffer- ing Under Pierce's Discipline.

Released Through the Efforts of the Journal After a Court Refused to Interfere.

Managers of the Westchester Tem- porary Home for Children Give Him to His Father.

INVESTIGATIONS TO BE ORDEPED.

Supreme Court Will Appoint a Referee to Inquire into the Conduct of the Home, and Supervisors Will Demand an In- quiry by the State Board of Charities.

For the first time in four years, Harry Weeks yesterday enjoyed freedom, unshackled by the fear of shackles or the lash of his master. He was released upon a peremptory order from the Board of Managers of the Westchester Temporary



Harry Weeks Telling His Own Story.

He has escaped from chains, handcuffs, wire cages, cats-o-nine-tails and "piety" of Superintendent Pierce. He has a Bible which the Superintendent gave him, with injunctions to be a good boy, and he may be a good man if he can forget some of the lessons he learned while confined in the Westchester Home for Destitute Children.

(Sketches by a Journal staff artist.)

ARMIES UNDER eGuernals Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera.

The city of Havana has been thrown into a state of feverish excitement since it has been admitted in official circles that a decisive battle is imminent between the Spanish and insurgent forces near the walls of the capital. It seems, also, that neither the explanations on the part of the authorities nor the reassuring comment of the loyal press is able to calm the public unrest.

General Gomez, who is in command of the main body of the second insurgent column, is reported moving toward Melena, having crossed the railroad on the boundary line of the Pinar del Rio province into Havana.

The movements of General Quintin Bandera, the advance army, point also to a concerted plan on the part of the rebels to begin a siege of Havana from the south. His forces are now said to be moving on Guanabaco, within a few miles from the capital.

General Antonio Maceo is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Antonio Vegas, or near Nazareno.

Railroads, bridges and plantations have been destroyed on the way, and the houses of wealthy planters have been looted. It looks as if a big battle is now inevitable, as it is believed that the troops will have to face the combined armies of the insurgents.

Insurgent cavalry scouts have already been sighted from here this morning.

Telegraphic communication with the insular districts has been almost entirely cut

and made effective.

The home government has issued a decree for the instant building of a battleship to replace the Reina Regenta, that foundered a year ago. The new ship will bear the same name, and be of the highest class. All work in the royal dockyards in Spain is being hastened.

KILLED HELPLESS WOMEN.

A Cuban Lady, Her Maid and a Citizen Shot by Spaniards.

Two helpless women and an inoffensive citizen were recently shot down near Baracoa, by Spanish soldiers, according to a letter yesterday handed public by the Cuban Junta. The letter arrived on the Ward liner Niagara. It details that a body of 800 Spanish troops, forced to retreat by the insurgents, were en route for Baracoa, when they heard that a small force of rebels were hiding in the vicinity. Snarling under their recent defeat, the Spaniards determined to attack and exterminate the Cubans. Jesus Reyes, a plantation hand, was met soon after this, and when he denied all knowledge of the Cubans' hiding place, he was promptly shot through the heart.

The Spanish troops continued their search, and soon met Senora Catalina Salvo, a white woman, and her mulatto maid, Calandina Borges. The women were commanded to lead the way to the Cubans' rendezvous. They denied knowledge of it, whereupon a Spanish soldier knocked them down with the butt end of his carbine, and then they were shot to death.

Senora Concha, a Cuban poetess, has been imprisoned at Cienfuegos.

Chamber of Commerce Committee.
President Alexander E. Orr, of the Chamber of Commerce, has appointed the following as the committee on the Venezuelan question, authorized by the resolution adopted by the Chamber on Thursday last: Abram S. Hewitt, Carl Schurz, John Bigelow, Oscar S. Strauss, Chauncey M. Deseve, Seth Low, William E. Dodge, John A. Stewart, August Belmont, Morris K. Jessup, Vernon H. Brown, Charles S. Smith, Francis B. Thurber, A. Foster Higgins and Alexander E. Orr.

Home for Destitute Children, directed to Superintendent Pierce, which the Journal demanded, through Friend & House, law- yers, on behalf of the boy's father. After his dismissal Harry walked with his father to White Plains, boarded the train for New York and reported for duty as hall- boy at the Journal office, on Nassau street.

Justice Dykman yesterday morning refused to release Harry on habeas corpus proceedings, and sent him back to his chains. What a writ of habeas corpus had failed to do the Journal did, backed by public opinion.

Harry ran away from the Westchester Home on December 25, with a heavy chain on his ankles. As soon as he got beyond the limits of the place he hammered the padlock by which the chain was held until it broke. He could not break the chain from his other leg, so he drew the loose end through the leg of his trousers and fastened it at his waist. In this condition he walked ten miles, and was found six hours later and sent back the following day to the institution.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ABANDONED.

He had time enough while he was free to tell a true story of wrongs which had been inflicted upon him and others by James W. Pierce, the superintendent of the Westchester Home. He told how he had frequently been chained and whipped with a cat-o-nine-tails and humiliated and disgraced for trivial, childish infractions of harsh discipline. Other boys, he said, were also chained and beaten, and girls and babies outrageously ill-treated. He described a penal system in a semi-charitable institution for children which has no counterpart in the jails of the country.

Westchester County was innocently agitated by the story of Harry Weeks' treatment. Public officers, the Board of Supervisors and the people at large united in denouncing the conduct of Superintendent Pierce toward the boy. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors the matter was discussed and the effort was made to devise some means of securing Harry's release from the Home. It was found that the Board, although paying \$2.11 a week for the care of the boy, had no authority to enter the Home or remove an inmate, so long