

BOER WAR SPLITS THE WORLD INTO TWO FACTIONS. AMERICA, BRITAIN AND JAPAN WILL STAY TOGETHER.

United States and Japanese Fleets Will Probably Join the English at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Oregon Has Sailed.

Czar of Russia and Kaiser Will Hold a Momentous Conference at Potsdam To-day. Muravieff Will Be There.

If the Continental Powers Seek "Compensation" in China the Long Feared International War May Result.

London, Nov. 7.—The activity and conferences of the Ambassadors here and at other European capitals, the meeting of Emperor William and the Czar at Potsdam to-morrow, and the ominous movements of the British, French, German, Italian, Japanese and American fleets, are accepted as indicating that international complications of great gravity are possible in the immediate future.

Diplomats and skilled observers of European politics agree that the Powers, arrayed in several groups which have conflicting interests, are planning to strengthen themselves in Asia and Africa at the expense of their rivals.

War may not result from the schemes now developing, but no power, or coalition of powers will attain its objects and defeat its competitors in the present scramble for more territory, trade and prestige without bringing the whole of Europe within measurable distance of hostilities.

The two storm centres are South Africa and Eastern Asia. England's conflict with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and her recent reverses have tied up a large part of her army and navy, which must now be used against the Boers until this war is ended.

Watching England Like Hawks. Britain's continental enemies, who have long looked for a favorable chance to attack and humble her, are watching the South African situation like hawks over the hen yard. If they decide that now is the time to move, and can agree on some joint plan of procedure, it is believed they will soon get on.

In that case they will probably begin by notifying England that if she conquers and annexes the Boer republics they will demand "compensation" meaning more territory for themselves in other parts of the world.

To such a demand, if it be made, England is not expected to give her assent. The other center of disturbance, Eastern Asia, is made a danger point by Japan's desire to revenge herself upon Russia, and by the possibility that Russia, France, Germany and Italy will close the ports under their control to the trade of England, America and Japan.

Should the continental powers indicate that they were about to take such a step England and Japan would, it is confidently believed, protest by naval demonstrations in the Far East.

America's Naval Actions. In this connection the diplomats at this capital significantly mention that five more American ships are rushing to join Admiral Watson's fleet at Manila, and to-day comes the news from Hong Kong that the battleship Oregon has hastily left that port, presumably for the island of Cebu, in the Philippines.

High British naval authorities, however, say they would be much surprised if the Oregon should drop anchor alongside the British fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Should the Oregon actually join the English ships at that port, it would be a virtual declaration of war, and the American and British navies would act in concert to maintain the "open door" in China.

The Czar to Meet the Kaiser. It is considered probable, both by journalists and diplomats, that the issue of peace or war in Europe may depend on the outcome of the meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser in the Potsdam palace to-morrow.

The fact that Count Mouravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the Czar, emphasizes the belief that the conference will be of extreme political significance.

Count Mouravieff, according to the opinion of Europe, is the originator of the plan to bring about a combination between Russia, France, Germany and Spain to intervene in South Africa, and to partition the Transvaal. Should the Kaiser join the alliance and agree to the sending of a joint fleet to the Pacific, the international war already feared by many might result.

The Kaiser has ordered elaborate preparations for the reception of his guests, and the Kaiserin has left nothing undone to secure the comfort of the Czarina and her daughter during their stay at the Imperial palace.

Remarkable Precautions. The distinguished travellers are coming in the most remarkable train ever run over any railroad. It consists of twelve coaches. All are decorated with blue, red, black and gold, and the magnificence of the furnishings exceeds anything of the kind ever before attempted.

The saloon coach, in which are located the living rooms of the Imperial pair, is completely enclosed in copper. The Czar and his consort are thus completely protected against possible assaults by explosives. There is also a boudoir car, a sleeper, a dining car, a dining room, a baggage car and cars for the suite and the baggage.

One coach carries a force of police. Three Ambassadors. Since Lord Pannosoff, the British Ambassador to America, called for his post at Washington a few days ago it has developed that just before his departure a conference took place between him, Ambassador Choate and the Chinese Ambassador to St. James.

According to the best information obtainable in diplomatic circles, the representatives of the three powers named, under instruction, laid before one another the plans of their respective governments for maintaining an open door in China and preventing the partition of the empire.

It was first of all agreed, according to the most reliable news of the meeting, that both England and America should permanently increase their fleets in Asiatic waters.

This is corroborated by recent movements to the British navy and by the sending of the Besokyn, Newark, New Orleans and other ships to reinforce Admiral Watson.

It was also agreed that America should send the continental powers, for guarantees that the "open door" policy was to be maintained.

Among the matters doubtless to be discussed by Wilhelm and Nicholas at Potsdam will be their respective actions in case England, during her South African campaign, occupies Delagoa Bay, on the east coast of Africa.

Should England occupy Delagoa Bay, either with or without the consent of Portugal, it is believed Germany will insist on occupying Tiger Bay, south of Angola, on the west African coast.

It is also believed the Czar will try to persuade Germany to consent to the occupation of Creta, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, by an allied fleet. Creta is a Spanish port of great strategic value, near Gibraltar, and Spain's consent to such occupation, it is thought, would not be hard to obtain.



The Palace at Potsdam Where the Czar and the Kaiser Will Meet To-day.

There will be a momentous conference at which Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be present. It is believed that the question of Germany's future course, whether she will act with Russia and France or with Britain in the present complications, will be decided at this conference.

GERMANY PROMISES "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA

Washington, Nov. 7.—The State Department has achieved another triumph. Germany's agreement to the United States' demand for a written assurance of the maintenance of the open door in China was received to-day at the State Department and was simultaneously given out in Berlin as an authorized statement from the Foreign Office.

The agreement reduced to written form is expected from Berlin within two weeks. Nothing has been heard from Russia and France on this subject, and a compliance with the request of the United States is not expected from these two countries.

Germany's action undoubtedly results from the secret understanding and alliance she has with Great Britain, an understanding established not more than three weeks ago, and involving the disposition of Samoa and the Gilbert and Solomon islands. This development necessarily eliminates Germany from the programme, formulated by Russia and France, of either intervening in South Africa or taking "compensation elsewhere" or both.

In order apparently to emphasize the fact that she has taken a final step, it was learned at the State Department to-day that Germany has officially denied the statement of Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative in Europe, that intervention by Germany, France and Russia was soon to occur, as it had been decided upon.

Germany Enters a Denial. The Berlin Foreign Office officially stamped that as false, saying that Germany had no intention of participating in such intervention, and that apparently neither Russia nor France, with or without Germany, contemplates such action.

The second development to-day in the international complication is the obvious understanding reached by the United States and Great Britain with Japan for the maintenance of the open-door policy. Japan may be confidently counted upon to enlist the aid of Korea, which occupies an important strategic position, and of China in resistance to Russia's prospective aggressions in Pechili Bay.

The situation, therefore, resolves itself into a combination of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Korea and China—all pledged to prevent the closure of ports and the change of the political map of the Orient.

On the other hand, Russia, France, and, presumably, Spain, with Holland and Belgium as sympathetic spectators, occupy the opposite position of desiring to intervene in South Africa, or, in lieu of that, to seize the railway in China.

In the opinion of State Department officials to-day's situation, if it remained unaltered, presents the possibility of any actual intervention in South Africa, as it is.

It is also apparent that Count Cassini regards Tallien Wan's openness as a justification for the Russian occupation of New Chevang and an evidence that the latter port, if it passed under Russian control, would be kept open.

The most interesting conclusion to be drawn from Count Cassini's interview given out at this time is that Russia has become alarmed at the formidable preparations at present being made at the organization of the opposing concert of nations.

It is asked Lord Charles Beresford why the open door was urged when the door was already open?

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is not conceivable that France and Russia will assume the responsibility attached to an intervention of Great Britain as to her ultimate designs in South Africa.

The new development should also have the effect of making Russia go slow in her movement towards New Chevang, or, in her activity in Persia with her railway enterprises.

The State Department can claim with entire justice that the United States has paid its debt to Great Britain incurred prior to the outbreak of the Spanish war. There is no doubt that had the United States accepted the invitation of France, Russia and Germany to seize a port in China and declare a sphere of influence, a general movement on the part of the European concert against Great Britain would have been carried to a successful conclusion, attendant with disaster to British interests and hopes in many quarters of the globe.

It is expected that Great Britain will now demand of Russia an explanation of her operations in Persia.

A British Asiatic fleet has reached Wei-Hai-Wei at the mouth of Pechili Bay, and within two weeks it is expected that Japan and the United States will be represented at the same point by war vessels.

Oregon Bound for Wei-Hai-Wei. The Oregon, which sailed from Hong Kong during the night, is apparently bound for Wei-Hai-Wei, although the Navigation Bureau refuses to admit that port to be her destination. A demonstration at Wei-Hai-Wei by Great Britain, the United States and Japan will be an earnest of a determination to oppose the concluded Franco-Russian combination's intention in the matter of "open door" in China.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, gave out an authorized interview to-day which was read with much interest at the State Department and in other diplomatic circles. It is significant in this interview that Count Cassini does not deny Russia's intention of moving against New Chevang as revealed by the Journal to-day. The Ambassador apparently justifies his statement of Russia's pacific intentions by elaborating the fact that Tallien Wan is open to the trade of nations, and that Russia believed in the open door policy.

The Russian diplomat made an important admission in these words: "I asked Lord Charles Beresford why the open door was urged when the door was already open?"

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BOERS CLOSING IN UPON KIMBERLEY.

Besiegers Are Reinforced by a Detachment from Mafeking.

Hope Town, Cape Colony, Saturday, Nov. 4.—A dispatch which has been received here from Kimberley, dated November 1, says: "Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are more numerous and closer all around Kimberley."

"About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward, at Premier Mine, to-day, and opened fire on the De Beers carts, but no damage was done."

"The explosion of the dynamite magazine caused by the Boers firing the plain was terrific. The hats contained thirty-five tons of dynamite, valued at £3,500. "All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily."

"A committee to regulate the supply and prices of food is being formed. "Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue, a mile long, at Kennilworth, to be called Siega avenue. A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side, with pepper trees forming the background."

Girl a Bonfire's Victim. Henrietta Kuhn, ten years old, of No. 28 Paterson street, Jersey City, while playing near a bonfire on Congress street, yesterday, caught fire and was burned badly about the breast, face and hands. She was removed to Christ Hospital, and may die.

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Ladysmith Is Not Only Safe, but the British Are Successful in a Series of Daring and Brilliant Sorties.

London, Nov. 7.—To-night's dispatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, showing the British garrison not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties.

Accounts from different sources agree that the heroic official description of Thursday's engagement as "effective shelling of the Boer laager" was unduly modest.

It appears that General Sir George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's farm, about ten miles to the north-west, near Beeston's, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught on the open veldt and cut to pieces, and their camp captured.

Encouraged by this success, General White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success.

Ladysmith had been isolated, and a Boer force had intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso and, as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt, had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso, and a retirement of the British to Estcourt.

General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of drawing off an attack upon the weak garrison of Colenso and, possibly, of reopening communication southward which had been cut.

Boers at the South Anhalted. The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of the Tugela River and dominating Colenso on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela.

General White's division caught the Boers in the rear and, after the hills had been scaled, the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept round the hills, and, as the retreating enemy descended to the plains, with British bayonets behind them and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man.

The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison, which had retired to Estcourt. Sunday's dispatch from Estcourt, however, showed that an armored train had been sent back to Colenso to repair the line, and the next news may possibly be of the restoration of communication with Ladysmith.

With the British troops were thus engaged in successful endeavors to wipe out the Nicholson's Nek disaster, the situation inside Ladysmith, as shown by an official dispatch from the general at Estcourt, was most satisfactory, encouraging a hope that Sir George White may yet completely re-trieve his reputation, and that his force may emerge triumphant from the ordeal through which it is now passing.

Natal Detach Helping Boers. Durban, Natal, Sunday, Nov. 5, 5:55 p. m.—A native eye-witness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several hundred prisoners, including the surrendering of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range.

Enraged at this treachery, the Lancers, Hussars and Dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through and through the enemy and in great excitement a lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle with the Boers to the south was proceeding Friday, according to the native, with a similar result.

Estcourt, Natal, Sunday, 10 a. m. Nov. 5.—An armored train went over the Tugela bridge yesterday, found Colenso intact and also found the road and railway bridges strong.

An Orange Free State force was sighted six miles from Colenso, on the Ladysmith side. It was supposed to have been engaged with the British forces from Ladysmith Thursday. The Boers suffered heavily.

It is rumored that the Natal Detach took part in the engagement, siding with the invading Boers.

THE DAILY MAIL FEARS REPORTS ARE COLORED (Copyright, 1899, by The New York Journal and Advertiser)

London, Nov. 8.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "The news from Natal is vague and not too trustworthy, but when allowance has been made for the excessively sanguine views of certain correspondents it is not unsatisfactory."

"There is, indeed, nothing to prove that anything like 2,000 Boer prisoners have been taken, as one report asserts, nor is it clear when the action occurred in which this was supposed to have happened."

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Men's Harvard \$3.00 Shoe.

Though there has been great advance in the price of leather and all shoe findings, we offer this shoe at the same price as ever.

It is bench made, by skilled workmen, of the best material. Honest, Reliable, Durable.

It is the equal in every respect to any \$3.50 or \$4.00 shoe in the world—not built for untruth, misleading and deceiving advertising, but as a solid and enduring shoe which we guarantee to be just as represented and to give entire satisfaction.

Black Wax Calf, Russia Calf and Soolma Kid, leather lined, double sole.

NEW CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

Modern Fur Selling and What it Means to Wearers of Furs.

Why W. H. Hall Commands the Largest Retail Trade of Any House Dealing in Furs in the United States.

Selling Furs at Retail at Prices as Low as Other Dealers Can Buy at Wholesale.

The Power of Money and the Great Trade Advantage It Gives to Mr. Hall.

The Fur business is going through precisely the same process of weeding out as obtains in all other branches of trade. The Fur merchant who builds for the future perceives the transitory conditions now prevailing and breaks away from old traditions and pushes forward on progressive lines.

That the purchasing public knows the value of Furs and knows where to go to get the most reliable goods for the least money is evidenced by the enormous business done in Fine Furs by W. H. Hall, of 346 Sixth Ave. between 21st and 22d sts., New York.

The growth of his business from the small fur shop of forty-five years ago to the position of the largest retail concern of its kind in the world speaks the highest praise for his business methods.

Notwithstanding the attempt of other dealers to squeeze an extra profit this season by raising their already exorbitant prices, Mr. Hall will continue to keep prices down to the lowest possible point. His aggressiveness, foresight and ready cash are the weapons with which he will force competitors to readjust their methods to latter day conditions or to forsake the field. Mr. Hall is now more steadfast than ever in his determination to break down the prevailing custom of the retail fur trade to exact exorbitant profits, and from this determination and policy he has never once deviated. His aim is the same to-day as when he started in business nearly fifty years ago, and he hits the mark just as squarely now as at the beginning.

His rule is to give the best in furs for the least money, and also to give the best market produces. Adherence to this rule has won for this house the highest reputation for its Domestic and Imported Furs, and particularly sealskin garments.

A comparison between fur prices prevailing generally this season and those at which Hall's furs are being sold will show Hall's prices to be lower by at least 25 per cent. This represents a saving of fifty dollars or more on a first quality sealskin coat, and ten to twenty-five on lower priced garments.

The reasons for the difference are manifold and due to various favorable circumstances. Mr. Hall realizes the importance of close buying as well as close selling, and knows when to buy and when to exchange his stock of ready cash for merchandise. Perhaps in no other industry can so many advantages be secured by means of ready cash as in the fur trade, and perhaps in no other trade is there such a common tightness of money. That fact alone gives Mr. Hall a tremendous trade advantage in being always able to buy at his own price, and is one reason why he is always able to undersell all other houses.

No other establishment offers such absolute bargains in Beautiful and Elaborate Creations, or can compete in price with Mr. Hall's comfort giving and stylish stock of Fur Garments.

Exceptionally handsome Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Silver Fox, Stone Marten garments and small wear pieces are now offered at very moderate prices, as well as many attractive offerings in Black Sable (skunk), Mink, red, blue, black, brown and gray Fox, Electric Seal (coney), finished in the same manner as the most expensive kind.

Sealskin Coats, XXX quality..... \$125
Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality..... \$15
Sealskin Coats, XXXXX quality..... \$1
Sealskin Coats, EX EX quality..... \$1
Persian Lamb Coats, with large collar and revers of dark mink..... \$125
Baby Lamb Coats, with large collar and revers of chinchilla..... \$150
Baby Lamb Coats, with large collar and revers of Hudson Bay Sable..... \$175
Handsome dark Eastern Mink Capes, 25 to 27 inches long..... \$125
Sealskin Capes, XXXX quality, 25 to 30 inches long..... \$125
Russian Sable Scarfs, with 8 tails and 4 paws..... \$75
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, with 8 tails and 4 paws..... \$35
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, with 8 blended tails and 4 paws..... \$25
Handsome dark Mink Scarfs, with 8 handsome mink tails..... \$12
Mink Neckscarfs, with 8 blended tails..... \$6
Alaska Sable (skunk) Neckscarfs, extra fine quality, with 10 tails..... \$10
Alaska Sable (skunk) Neckscarfs, with 8 tails..... \$5
Large Brown Fox Animal Scarfs..... \$10
Large Red Fox Animal Scarfs..... \$8
Dyed Blue Fox Animal Scarfs..... \$15
Natural Lynx Animal Scarfs..... \$10
Handsome Chinchilla Neckscarfs, with 8 full, handsome tails..... \$30
Persian Lamb Scarfs, with 8 tails (skunk)..... \$12
Stone Marten Coats, with 6 tails..... \$15
Electric Seal Coney Jackets, XXX quality..... \$25
Electric Seal Coney Jackets, XXXX quality..... \$35
Electric Seal Coney Jackets, XXXXX quality, trimmed with mink, Persian chinchilla and Alaska sable (skunk), large collar and revers..... \$55
Alaska Sable (skunk) Collarettes..... \$17
Mink Collarettes (dark), special price Persian and Alaska Sable (skunk) Collarettes..... \$18
Electric Seal Coats, with 6 tails..... \$1
Extra fine Hudson Bay Sable Storm Collar, large rolling collar, 8 tails and 2 paws..... \$50
Handsome Mink (dark) Storm Collars, high rolling collar and 8 tails..... \$20
Alaska Sable (skunk) Storm Collars, high rolling collar and 8 tails, special, Labrador Sable and Electric Seal Coney Storm Collars..... \$8 to \$15
A grand display of Trimmings and Skins for Dresses and Millinery.

ABANDONED IT.

For the Old Fashioned Coffee Was Killing.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table."

"I had been troubled some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily."

"Sometimes it would beat fast and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill it gave me a severe pain."

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be caused by coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum Cereal Food Coffee. The change came quickly. I am now glad to say that I am entirely well of the heart trouble and attribute the cure to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee."

"A number of my friends have abandoned the old-fashioned coffee and have taken up with Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if it is boiled long enough, according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage. We have never used any of the old-fashioned coffee since it was first started in our house." Mrs. L. A. Smith, Blodgett Mills, Cortland Co., N. Y.

Important Sale in Oriental Dept.

64 Extra Persian Carpets, large sizes, \$60 to \$100.

Less than cost to import.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

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46 Sixth Ave. (21st and 22d Sts.), N. Y. For 41 years (1856 to 1897) located at 161-263 Greenwich St.

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