

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

HAS THE SWORD YET FALLEN?

DISPATCHES FROM THE CAPE SINCE THE EXPIRATION OF THE ULTIMATUM,

A Cablegram from Pretoria Says the Situation has Grown More Critical Hourly--Foreigners are Rushing to the Border to Fight for the Transvaal--Unconfirmed Rumor of the Assassination of Mr. Conyngham Greene--Report that Natal has Been Invaded by Boers.

London, Oct. 11.—10:15 p. m.—Up to the present hour no dispatches have arrived from the Cape since the expiration of the ultimatum, so it is not yet known whether the first shot has been fired.

A telegram from Pretoria, timed 7:30 yesterday evening, says:

"The situation is becoming more critical hourly. Numerous Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Swedes, Belgians, Norwegians, Danes, Italians, Dutchmen, Swiss and Cape Afrikaners have gone to the border to fight for the Transvaal, although they are not burghers, while many British residents also have taken the oath of allegiance. The hope is expressed by many that war will yet be averted."

Nothing since this has been received from Pretoria and doubtless telegraphic communication with the Transvaal is now cut.

The absence of news from the Cape since early morning is not due to an interruption of the cable, but to the immense pressure of work the cables being probably nearly monopolized by British Government dispatches, which take precedence of all others. Only two cables run to Cape Town from Europe, and the one on the Eastern coast is very slow, so that practically all the work is thrown on one Atlantic cable, which means that the present exasperating conditions will occur repeatedly during the progress of the war, and that the newspaper dis-

The Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, Lord Lansdowne, General Lord Wolseley and General Sir Evelyn Wood are expected to accompany him to Southampton from London.

It is announced that the fleet of transports conveying General Sir Redvers Buller's army corps will be escorted by warships, while further despatch boats and gunboats will be sent to South African waters.

The Government has already expended 5,000,000 pounds sterling in naval and military preparations, the orders placed with contractors this week alone amounting to 600,000 pounds sterling. The authorities, anticipating a serious reduction in the output of the South African coal mines, have ordered 5,000 tons of English steam coal to be sent to the Cape for the use of the warships.

The outbreak of war has sent up the price of English wheat on various country markets, the farmers have refused to sell wheat under 30 shillings per quarter, in some cases even holding out for a still higher price.

A dispatch from Kimberly says Cecil Rhodes is expected there shortly.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says Orange Free State troops have entered Natal by the important Pass of Cundy Clough, thirty-seven miles southwest of Newcastle.

GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON.

Cape Town, October 11.—Sir Alfred

a revolution of the Dutch in Cape Colony is regarded as imminent.

ARE THE BOERS IN NATAL?

Durban, October 11.—(Morning.)—There are persistent rumors from Pietermaritzburg that a large body of Free State Boers have entered Natal. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

MONTAGUE WHITE LEAVES.

London, Oct. 11.—Montague White, Consul General of the South African Republic in London closed the consulate this afternoon and immediately left for the Continent.

Mr. White's departure was not attended by any excitement. Before shaking off the dust of England, he said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The expected has happened. I only hope the hellishness of this premeditated crushing out of a hardy republic is now apparent. Let me remind America that the onus of war lies not upon those who fire the first shot but upon those who compel it to be fired."

WAR MORE REMOTE.

Cape Town, October 11.—The correspondent at Sandfontein of the South African News telegraphs late Tuesday evening as follows:

"Owing to intelligence received during the day, war appears to be more remote."

No precise information is obtainable here, but there is good reason to believe the correspondence's statement is correct.

KRUGER THANKS US.

Chicago, October 11.—The following cablegram was received tonight by the Chicago Tribune from President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic. The cablegram was sent in answer to a message from the Tribune requesting a statement of the position of the Transvaal in the present crisis.

"Pretoria, October 11th. "Tribune, Chicago.

"Through the Tribune we wish to thank now many American friends for sympathy in the present crisis of the (Continued on Second Page.)

DERELICT NEAR LOOKOUT

A SCHOONER BELIEVED TO BE THE CARRIE A LANE.

Lost off Frying Pan Shoals During the Recent Gale. If the Wind Shifts She Will Drift to the Beach.

Beaufort, N. C., Oct. 11.—(Special.)—Capt. Sabiston, of the schooner Hettie J. Dorman, lumber laden from Bogue Inlet, bound north, passed on October 9th, seventeen miles south of Cape Lookout light, bearing northeast by east, a large derelict, with nothing but stock of a foremast standing, a flag pole aft, but no flag attached, apparently abandoned. There were no signs of life on board.

Capt. Sabiston lay by her part of the night. Then a wind sprang up and before morning he lost sight of the schooner.

The derelict is supposed to be the schooner Carrie A. Lane, lumber laden, which was lost off Frying Pan Shoals during the recent gale.

The wind has been prevailing from the northeast the past week. If it should shift to the southward the schooner would drift to the beach.

GOES AS A PEACE MAKER.

Archbishop Chappelle's Mission to the Philippines.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 11.—Archbishop Chappelle, Papal Delegate to the Philippine Islands, tonight gave out his first interview regarding his important mission.

"I have talked over my mission thoroughly with President McKinley," he said, "and we understand each other. My mission is one of pacification. I hope to accomplish what the army of the United States has failed to do—to bring peace to the Islands. I am hurrying the arrangements for my departure regardless of all else, and will leave at the earliest possible opportunity."

HOME FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Woman's National Industrial League Move in This Matter.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Woman's National Industrial League tonight took initial steps to raise a fund with which to purchase a home in Washington for Admiral Schley. An executive committee, with Mrs. Charlotte Smith as chairman, was appointed to push the movement, and the Citizens National bank of Washington, was designated as the institution to which subscribers should send their subscriptions.

DUELISTS REST EASILY.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 11.—D. C. O'Malley and C. Harrison Parker, who engaged in a shooting affray here yesterday are resting easily today. Governor Foster came from Baton Rouge to pay Colonel Parker a visit during the day.

The interest now centres in the discussion as to who fired first. O'Malley claims that he was surprised by Parker's attack, while Parker states that the first he knew of the affair was a bullet in his shoulder.

CROKER TURNS DOWN HILL.

New York, Oct. 11.—The State Democratic committee meeting tonight was controlled by Richard Croker and Ex-Senator David B. Hill was turned down. A Bryan resolution was adopted, seconded by Croker and opposed by Hill.

A RUNNING FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY

Volleys from Filipinos Hidden in Trenches.

DRIVEN OUT BY SCHWAN

AND HURLED BACK TWO MILES STILL FIGHTING.

SCHWAN REPORTS FOE DISINTEGRATED

Captain Woodbridge Geary Dies of Wounds. All the Natives About San Francisco de Malabon are Supporters of Aguinaldo.

San Francisco de Malabon, P. I., Oct. 11.—General Schwan's column, approaching this town, marched through a country so muddy that the mules all collapsed. He occupied the town without fighting, the insurgents retreating under cover of the creek beds. Later reconnoitering in force southward, General Schwan came upon trenches, where hidden insurgents poured several volleys upon the general and his staff. The rebels resisted stubbornly. The reconnoiterers consisting of Captain Geary's battalion of the Thirteenth regiment and two guns of Riley's battery, drove the insurgents two miles, fighting all the way. They found a field piece and several wounded and sick Filipinos flying red flags and captured twenty-five insurgents including three officers. Many Filipino dead were strewn along the field.

General Schwan's main column started at daylight this morning along a fearful road on the left bank of the river, flankers being thrown far out and Major Budd's battalion on the right bank covering the flank, rendering the fire from the insurgent trenches ineffective.

Major Budd returned to Santa Cruz before dark. The natives seem to be generally supporters of the insurrection but few have arms. There was much firing at American soldiers from the native huts. General Schwan spent the night at Malabon.

SCHWAN'S COLUMN RETURNS.

Manila, Oct. 11.—5:55 p. m.—General Schwan's column, having accomplished its purpose of punishing the rebels, is returning from San Francisco de Malabon, with artillery and the transportation service.

The naval expedition that recently went to the mouth of the Pasig River to raise the Spanish river gunboat Arayat, reports that no resistance has been encountered from the Filipinos and that the work of salvage is proceeding slowly.

The Thirteenth infantry lost two officers, Captain Marion B. Saffold and Captain Woodbridge Geary, both battalion commanders.

10:1 p. m.—During the early morning hours today there was some firing near Angeles, with the result that eight Americans were slightly wounded. General MacArthur does not attach special significance to the incident.

A small party of Americans was fired upon by the Filipinos near Miraguayan, two of our men being wounded.

TOO MANY AT MANILA NOW.

Washington, Oct. 11.—A cablegram from General Otis to the War Department received late this afternoon contains the press dispatches regarding Colonel Schwan's movement on San Francisco de Malabon. General Otis says:

"Schwan successful yesterday in driving insurgents south from San Francisco de Malabon with loss. He reports that: force disintegrated and retiring on divergent roads which are impassable for artillery or wagons. No intention of occupying this country permanently or temporarily; transportation will return by way of Rosario and column will move direction Das Marinas, probably retiring on Imus. Country of no strategic importance."

General Otis also disapproves of officers' families joining them at Manila: Regarding this question he today cabled the Department as follows:

"Population Manila much congested. Provision for officers' families cannot be made. Those already arrived together with families enlisted men have caused much perplexity. Would not permit my own family to come under existing circumstances; nearly all officers and men here absent from Manila on duty; families should await more peaceful conditions."

Another message announces the arrival at Manila of the transport Victoria with 403 horses; 10 died en route and several found to be afflicted with glanders were shot.

OTIS CABLES GEARY'S DEATH.

Washington, Oct. 11.—General Otis has cabled the War Department announcing the death of Captain Woodbridge Geary, Thirteenth infantry. He died at three o'clock this morning at San Francisco de Malabon, from gunshot wounds received in a reconnaissance toward Buena Vista yesterday.

FUNSTON ON THE FILIPINOS.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11.—General Funston, when asked what he thought of the Filipinos said:

"They have some pretty good fighters

there, and some pretty good shots, but the majority of them are poor."

He added that while some of the Filipinos were intelligent he did not think they were capable of self-government. He declared that he was not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and said that he expected to be mustered out soon.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

The Results of Rear Admiral Howison's Retirement.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The retirement of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison has resulted in the following promotions of officers:

Captain A. S. Barker, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to be Rear Admiral; Commander Edward P. Strong, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander J. B. Briggs, to be Commander; Lieutenant R. T. Mulligan, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieutenant (junior grade) J. H. Rowen, to be Lieutenant.

Rear Admiral Howison stood number three in the list of Rear Admirals. His retirement advances Rear Admiral Schley from number nine to number eight and Rear Admiral Sampson from number eleven to number ten, placing the latter at the head of the list of junior Rear Admirals.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED.

All Hopes of a Peaceful Settlement in Venezuela Ended.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Navy Department today received a dispatch from Commander Hemphill, of the Detroit, at Puerto Cabello, which confirmed the report that all hope of an understanding between the Government and the insurgents of Venezuela had been abandoned and that a decisive battle might be expected at any time.

THE PEACE PARTY GAINING.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 11.—The peace party is gaining ground. The government troops have been ordered to retreat on La Victoria.

BETTING ON COLUMBIA

SHE IS YET THE FAVORITE WITH AMERICAN SPORTING MEN.

Confidence of her Crew. The Outlook for a Race Today Poor. Weather Bureau Will Promise no Breeze.

New York, October 11.—The outlook for a race between Shamrock and Columbia tomorrow is none of the best. Even the hitherto optimistic Weather Bureau will not promise a breeze. The revised agreement calls for a start every week day from this time on, so that there is a possibility of the fate of the cup being decided this week.

Looking as fine as two fiddles tuned up to concert pitch, the Columbia and the Shamrock lay quietly at their moorings all day with their tenders close at hand, the tugs standing by for a call. During the early morning hours the fog was even thicker than on Tuesday, but when the sun came up toward noon the fog cleared away under the influence of a light breeze from the south southwest.

The cover was taken off Columbia's mainsail just before noon and it was given a thorough overhauling and drying. The new club topsail was also looked after and the running gear inspected fore and aft.

The utmost confidence in the American yacht prevails among her crew. Many of them have wagered a month's wages on her, and all agree that she cannot be beaten.

Captain Barr has little or nothing to say, but he also, the sailors say, has no thought of anything but making Columbia cross the finish line first in every race.

Sir Thomas Lipton was as cheerful as usual, full of hope for a breeze tomorrow and full of confidence in the Shamrock's ability to lift the cup.

At the New York Stock Exchange today offers of 10 to 8 on the Columbia found no takers. There was no money backing the Shamrock in the hands of commission brokers.

Money at the New York Yacht Club and other clubs has found no Shamrock takers and the Columbia seems to be the favorite yet with American betters. Betting has been even, 10 to 8 and 10 to 6 today, in Columbia circles, but no money is ready from the opposition and no betting of account has been done. One 5 to 4 bet in hundreds was recorded at the Hoffman House, but all the other centers have no reports of wagers.

In an interview with former Commodore James D. Smith, of the New York Yacht Club, he said:

"There is little difference between the boats, if there is any, and from what I have seen of their sailing qualities thus far, I should prefer Shamrock. I believe that Shamrock is the most dangerous challenger that the New York Yacht Club has had for a contestant since the America brought the cup over to us."

HE FORGOT AND TWO ARE DEAD

Passenger Train Collides With Special Near Short Creek.

Wheeling, West Va., Oct. 11.—Today at Short Creek, nine miles above the city, a northbound passenger train collided with a special from Pittsburgh, the latter bringing delegations from Western Pennsylvania to the Tri-State Encampment of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. Eight persons were seriously injured, two fatally. The special had orders to take the siding at Short Creek but the engineer of the special, it is said, forgot, and a minute later the two trains came together, and were badly wrecked.

WE BOUGHT THE PHILIPPINES

Judge Day Says, 'Twas for Immediate Peace.

TO SHOW MAGNANIMITY

NO RIGHT TO THEM AS A MATTER OF CONQUEST.

WE PAID \$20,000,000 FOR SWIFT PEACE

There Were Other Reasons, the Judge Says, but in His Judgement this Was Chief.

His First Public Utterance About the Matter.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The first public utterance of Judge William D. Day, who was President of the American peace commission, concerning the deliberations of the commission at Paris, is contained in a letter written to former Congressman D. K. Watson, of this city, and read by him at a Republican meeting on the East Side tonight.

Judge Day sets forth the reasons which, in his mind, justified the payment of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, declaring that it was never contended by the American commissioners that the United States had a right to the Philippines as a matter of conquest. The letter follows in part:

"On the 21st of November following, the American commissioners, in a joint session of the commission, presented a proposition which the American commissioners regarded as final, in connection with which it was said:

"The proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of their Government for the cession of the Philippines to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners, and the counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected, the American commissioners, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have already been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, beg now to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of immediate peace, their Government is, under the circumstances, willing to tender."

"The Government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American commissioners are authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000), to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace." (Senate document 62, P. 210.)

"On the 28th of November the Spanish commissioners accepted the terms offered by the representatives of the United States. You will observe that in making this proposal it is distinctly said that it embodies the concessions which, for the sake of immediate peace the American Government was willing to make. There were doubtless other reasons actuating the commissioners in making this proposal, though I think the chief one is embodied in the statement above written. It was not claimed that the United States had a right to the Philippine Islands as a matter of conquest. The capture after the signing of the protocol, by General Merritt and his forces, whatever its legal effect may have been, included no more territory than we were entitled to hold under the protocol."

"In addition to the hope of accomplishing immediate peace, which, I need hardly say was of great importance at that time, there was a strong desire to treat Spain with a degree of magnanimity consistent with our national honor and prestige, following our national precedent in the treatment of Mexico for the cession of territory to us at the close of the Mexican War. By the cession, for a consideration, we obtained an indisputable title which must be respected by all other nations."

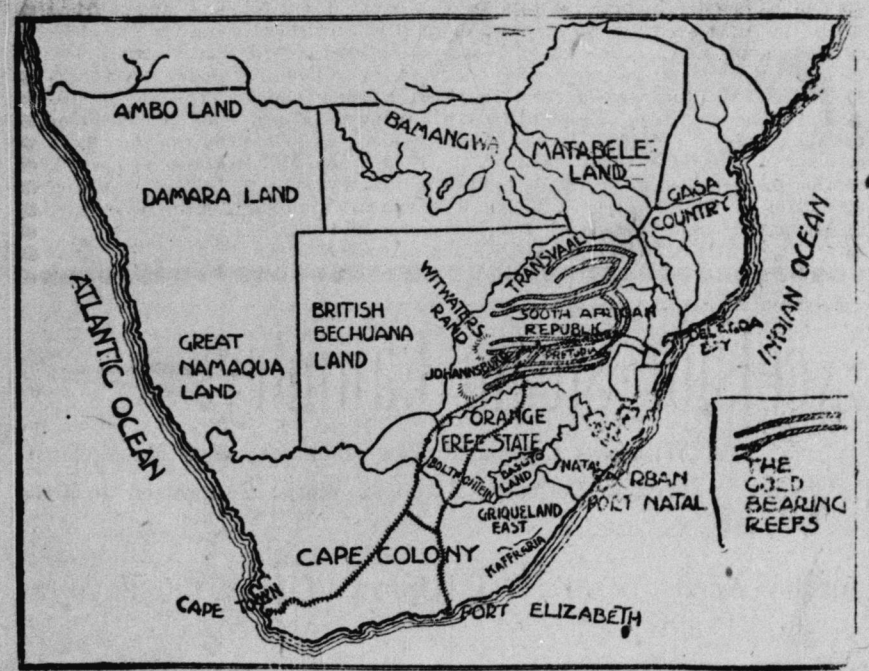
"Of course, I speak only for myself, and I write these views without opportunity to consult with my fellow commissioners. In my judgment the concession referred to was effective in bringing about an acceptance of our proposals which resulted in the making of the treaty."

HE ADVOCATES PUBLICITY.

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Spencer, of the Southern Railroad Company, testified before the Industrial Commission today. He announced himself as opposed to discrimination on the part of railroads to shippers, and said he believed the remedy was to be found in the enforcement of the clause of the Inter-State Commerce law requiring the publication of all rates. He also advocated the abolition of the pass system.

EIGHTEEN NEW CASES.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 11.—Eighteen new cases of yellow fever were reported during the past twenty-four hours. Dr. McAdams, of the Marine Hospital service, is critically ill, and his attending physicians have little hope of his recovery.



MAP SHOWING SITUATION OF TRANSVAAL.

patches will probably be very meagre. Further particulars regarding the correspondence between President Steyn, of the Orange Free State and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, cabled from Bloemfontein, show that Sir Alfred on October 7th, stated that the Imperial Government was re-considering the situation in view of the grave fact that both the republics were on a war footing, and was even then prepared to consider a definite suggestion for the termination of the crisis. In another dispatch he says:

"My object in all communications since October 2nd has been to leave nothing undone to prevent such action on the part of the Transvaal as is calculated to make a pacific solution finally impossible. I cannot, however, ask the Imperial Government for a pledge either regarding the disposition of troops in British territory in South Africa or their dispatch from other parts of the empire."

President Steyn replied:

"The reasons for arming the Transvaal were the presence of an alien, hostile population in its midst which was always stirring up hatred and endeavoring, for political or financial reasons, to undermine the independence of the State. The Boers have never taken the offensive, not even after the Jameson raid, when the Transvaal was strongly armed, and there were few British troops there."

"Regarding the Free State army, it will be remembered that the Free State always lived at peace and in harmony with its neighbors, and has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a rupture. The burghers will certainly not be called out unless the Government is thoroughly convinced that the British troops on the borders of both States are a decided menace to the independence of the Transvaal which the Free State is bound to assist."

Great preparations are being made at Southampton for the departure on Saturday of General Sir Redvers Buller, and a great demonstration is anticipated.

Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in a state of war with Great Britain to be guilty of high treason.

The Boers are expected to occupy Newcastle, Natal, tomorrow morning (Thursday).

GREEN'S RUMORED MURDER.

London, October 11.—It is rumored that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, has been assassinated there.

The report, however, is unconfirmed and is discredited at the Colonial Office.

The rumor that Mr. Greene had been murdered is of doubtful origin and is considered extremely improbable, as it is believed that in obedience to orders from the Imperial Government, Mr. Greene has already left Pretoria, confining the care of British interests to United States Consul Macrum.

BOERS SHUT BASE.

Volskrust, Transvaal, October 11.—The entire first draft of the Transvaal and Free State Boers is now mobilized. The laager has been shifted to a better position for water and grazing.

The generals, commandants and field cornets have inspected the various strategic positions on the border.

BOERS CALLED HOME.

Pretoria, Oct. 11.—The Official Gazette today contains a proclamation calling upon the Burghers domiciled outside the Republic without permission of the Government to present themselves forthwith to their respective commandants for service, failing which they will be punished by fines varying from 100 to 500 pounds sterling, or by imprisonment and confiscation of property.

DUTCH RISE IN CAPE COLONY.

London, Oct. 11.—An important South African firm in London has just received a telegram from Cape Town stating that