



RUSSIA'S MOVEMENTS IN THE DIRECTION OF PERSIA

Taking Advantage of the War in South Africa to Strengthen Armaments and Push Forward on the Frontier With a View of Ultimate Annexation.

GERMANY, OF COURSE, ACQUIESCES IN THE SCHEME

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true I have good reason to believe the Indian Government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia. Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier with a view to ultimate annexation, a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions."

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Now There Is a Promise of a Lively Shake-Up Among the Many British Generals, Methuen Being One of the First to Be Relieved.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The chief item of news this morning is that Generals Roberts and Kitchener have reached Cape Town. Until the new commander-in-chief has formulated a new plan of campaign and a new system of tactics, and until substantial reinforcements arrive, news is likely to be conspicuous by its absence, as it is not expected that any great progress will be made.

British generals are at a standstill because of faulty strategy and because the forces on the spot are inadequate, and neither defect can be remedied at once.

Fuller details of the disaster to the Suffolk regiment do not improve the original story. We now hear nothing of the enemy giving the order to retire. The men seem to have been led up against a strong Boer position and to have been unable to effect anything in the face of a heavy fire, whereupon two companies retreated and a third was captured. Again it is the same story as Stormberg and Magersfontein.

It is not likely that any great move will be made on the British side until Lord Roberts has considered the whole position and given the generals under him instructions.

General Buller might, if his preparations had been complete, have attacked on Saturday, when Ladysmith was assailed, or on the following Sunday, without giving any ground for the suggestion that he wished to bring off a coup before the arrival of the new commander-in-chief, but he could not have fought yesterday or Monday without leaving himself open to that imputation.

A report was current in the city yesterday that General Hector Macdonald, when he arrives, will take over the command of the Modder River column, relieving General Methuen, who, it is said, has had serious dis-



agreements with the officers under him. It is known that General Wauchope protested against the fatal night march, but without avail.

thing like 120,000 troops in South Africa. With this huge army distributed over the country we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy. We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontiers than we were on the day that the ultimatum was delivered. The



THRILLING COUNTERCHARGE. The Gordon Highlanders Repelling the Boer Assault on Wagon Hill, Ladysmith, January 8.

rival of the new commander-in-chief, but he could not have fought yesterday or Monday without leaving himself open to that imputation. A report was current in the city yesterday that General Hector Macdonald, when he arrives, will take over the command of the Modder River column, relieving General Methuen, who, it is said, has had serious dis-

and it is said that the colonel of one of the battalions was sent back to Cape Town because he and General Methuen disagreed as to the advisability of a certain strategic move.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the field marshal there are two full generals, four lieutenant generals and twelve or fourteen major generals. There is an uneasy suspicion that when the Ladysmith casualties are announced they will be disheartening and will partly destroy the patriotic glow produced by General White's "victory."

The list of victims of disease issued by the War Office gives twenty-two deaths from enteric fever and dysentery in Ladysmith in four days, revealing the fact that the besieged are existing among bad sanitary conditions.

The Standard summarizes the general situation thus: "Well, the campaign has lasted three months. We have some-

work which Ministers believed could be effectually performed with 25,000 men has not been done—has not even been begun—by four or five times that number. Can any one fail to admit that this is evidence of a grave miscalculation of forces and facts?"

The Times in an editorial criticizing at great length the Government's conduct of the war, alludes to the "stupid and perverse mistakes" that have been made and demands that the "practice of the non-revelation of facts" be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing "the truth and the whole truth about the situation," and finds fault with Mr. Balfour's defense piecemeal.

FREE STATERS PUT IN THE FRONT RANK

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Standard has received the following, dated January 9, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp: "I hear on good authority that President Kruger sent word to the Boer headquarters asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked and that the reply was 'we should lose too many men.' His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in the forefront. This hint was taken and the attack made. President Kruger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events they

managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before General White's counter-attack amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayoneted in the ditch. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel. A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwan Hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated January 8, from Frere Camp: "With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer position by the naval guns the British force was inactive. Eight Boer camps were seen to-day by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet. Natives say that when the British reconnoitered near Colenso on Saturday the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith."

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AMONG THE SUFFOLKS

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LONDON, Jan. 11.—The special correspondents of the Daily Mail sends this dispatch: RENSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 9.—On Sunday a squadron of the composite Household Cavalry reconnoitered the enemy's extreme left flank and unmasked the Boers, disclosing an entirely new position. There were no casualties. To-day the camp is quiet and the men are resting.

More complete details of the disaster to the Suffolks on Saturday show that when two of his companies reached the summit of the hill where the Boers lay, Colonel Watson addressed the men and officers and an advance was made with fixed bayonets. The Boers, who were hidden in entrenchments, reserved their fire till our men were within twenty yards, and meanwhile crept round our force.

On Colonel Watson giving the order to charge, he was immediately shot through the head and the men were mown down by a storm of bullets. Eventually they were stopped by the stone breastworks of the enemy, and here were surrounded and compelled to surrender.

The other two companies retired without casualties. The Boers behaved well. They fired only when the men were in separate places, covering their faces with their helmets and afterward assisted in burying them singing a psalm over their graves.

BOERS MAY SEIZE DURBAN AS A PORT

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Times, in a special article dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rate system, especially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa-Transvaal Railway, German ship-owners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at continental ports or at Delagoa Bay. The writer goes on to say: "It is known that, in anticipation of future military developments in the Transvaal toward the South-African district, a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war have been forwarded for some time past, chiefly from the conti-

MRS. KLUGE WILL BATTLE FOR THE SUTRO MILLIONS

She Demands a Third and a Fourth of the Dead Capitalist's Estate.

Claims She Can Prove That the Former Mayor Left Another Will Providing for Herself and Babies.

DISSATISFIED with an offer of a quarter of a million dollars as the terms of compromise, Mrs. Clara Kluge-Sutro will early next week file suit in the Superior Court to break the will of the late Adolph Sutro, whom she claims as her husband and the father of her two children. In addition to the widow's dower—one-third of the estate, which is valued at \$3,000,000—Mrs. Kluge-Sutro seeks to establish her claim that her children—Adolph Newton Sutro,



LITTLE ADOLPH

MOTHER AND CHILDREN WHO WILL BATTLE FOR THE SUTRO MILLIONS.

Adolph Sutro's will offered for probate has practically failed of its purpose through the establishment therein of a trust to convey beyond lives in being and, in addition, it contains ambiguities in divers provisions, which attempt to establish perpetuities for other than charitable purposes. Mrs. Kluge-Sutro will be represented in the Supreme Court by the late Adolph Sutro's attorney, who represents her interests. Mrs. Kluge-Sutro's new battle line, it is claimed, is backed by proofs of a missing will. She says her attorneys will prove that the deceased capitalist had named her as his sole heiress in a will which she claims to have found in the attic of the Cliff House, the Sutro Heights and his library.

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Clay and Steiner streets. Circumstances finally forced them to leave this home, but all of the pretty furnishings were moved before it was abandoned to 1313 Vallejo street, and there the little family remained until recently, when it removed to 2415 Buchanan street.

Mrs. Kluge-Sutro says that the conveyance of this land to her children, backed by the many letters she received from Sutro when she was abroad at his instance, establishes her claims. In fact, and even though the heirs of his estate may fight her to the end on the matter of the contract marriage, which she alleges was entered into in 1893, as soon as the death of Mr. Sutro's first wife would permit, they cannot litigate long in the face of the proofs she has in her possession that her children are his, and that he acknowledged them as such from their infancy to the time of his death.

Mrs. Kluge-Sutro is daily marshaling witnesses and evidence, which she will carry into court to substantiate her claim. For some months past negotiations have been pending between her, she says, and Attorney McKinstry, who represents the heirs, looking toward a compromise. The sum offered her, however, was insufficient, and the contest will be filed. Her story of the relationship between herself and Adolph Sutro will begin at their meeting in his home at the Heights fourteen years ago, when as a girl, seeking means of livelihood, she entered his home as a seamstress.

Mr. Sutro cohabited with his wife, but the claimant remained there and ever afterward, until his death, she says, his companion. Their life in a cottage at Paradise Springs in the summer of 1890 will be fully exploited, as will the fact that in due time after returning to the city her first child, Adolph Newton, was born. He was yet a baby when the second child was born, and there was a happy home and a pretty home the then aging man built for it.

Since the death of Adolph Sutro, however, little content has been known by Mrs. Kluge-Sutro, but she hopes that the time is not far distant when all will be well. She has a happy home and a pretty home the then aging man built for it.

The specific allegation will be made that the millinaire of the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6 while on her way to Lourenzo Marques.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—The Minister of Marine, J. C. Jansen, instructed the commander of the Dutch cruiser Friesland, now at Lourenzo Marques, to proceed to Durban and take on board the Dutch ambulance intended for the Transvaal and the stores sent out for the Friesland herself, which form part of the cargo of the Herzog.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Several foreign officers have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6 while on her way to Lourenzo Marques.

STEAMER HERZOG HAS BEEN RELEASED

CURIOUS DISPATCH COMES FROM BULLER

It Alleges That the Boer Loss at Ladysmith Was Heavy, but Is Probably Intended to Prepare the British Public for a Terrible Casualty List.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The War Office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received. The following dispatch, dated at Frere Camp, January 10, noon, has been received from General Buller: "A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and fifteen wounded and this after, as is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and had been defeated at all points. Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one commando alone was 100 killed and wagon loads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to be among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

This curious dispatch is all the War Office has issued to-night. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or the doings of the British forces. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe, but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.