

"ANOTHER LITTLE PATCH OF RED"

Free State Annexed and Will Hereafter Be Called the Orange River State.

LORD ROBERTS AT JOHANNESBURG

The Commander-in-Chief Will Enter the Town To-Morrow—Rapidly of the British Advance Has Demoralized the Boers.

London, May 28.—Just before midnight the war office published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Klip River, Transvaal, May 28.—5.25 p.m.—We marched twenty miles to-day and are now eighteen miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions where they intended to oppose us, but they abandoned one after another as we neared them. "We pressed them so hard that they had only just time to get their five guns into a train and to leave this station as some of the West Australian mounted infantry dashed into it. "French's and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about ten miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon. "The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with the arms and horses. "Runde occupied Senkel on May 24th. No report of what took place has reached me yet." "H. J. Whigham has just returned to Lorenzo Marquez from Pretoria, where he went disgraced. He wires that Kruger has all the

Arrangements Made For Flight.

presumably to Holland, a special train is always ready with steam up. The train waits some distance from Pretoria. "Mr. Whigham, in a letter to the Daily Mail, says: "The demoralization of the Transvaal is remarkable. Panic and confusion prevail everywhere. Every one is weary of the war and full of fear of the coming of the British. Operations are being carried on for encircling Pretoria with telephone communication. Fourteen points in the line of defenses were connected with headquarters and with the States artillery, but this apparently was the only defense measure adopted. There were no other visible preparations. Not much gold is likely to be found in the treasury. The salaries of the officials and judges have not been paid, or have been paid only in national bank notes, which will be worthless when Lord Roberts arrives. The seat of government will be removed to Watervalbaken, a small station on the Delagoa Bay railway line, and then, if necessary, to Lydenburg. Both presidents, Steyn and Kruger,

Complain Bitterly

of Lord Roberts's tactics in refusing to meet the Boers in positions chosen by them and in eternally turning them by flank movements. "Around Johannesburg a few trenches have been dug, but no other steps have been taken for defence. The railway line is blocked with refugees from the west and south east, who are packed like sardines in trucks. "The government is now endeavoring to reassure the public by telling them that the British will not outrage and plunder them, but it is too late. The previous statements are bringing their reward. Food is very scarce, and prices rule high. The proposal to release the British prisoners of war is due to this cause. Members of the government and of the Volksraad express approval of this proposal, but President Kruger is violently opposed to it. "There has been a decided change in public opinion, which has become quite English. The burghers on commando sing 'God Save the Queen,' and they cannot be stopped. All are sick of warfare. In towns the rabid anti-Englishism is less rampant. People are thinking of their property. The party

Eager for Surrender

is now very influential and includes the principal leaders at the front. The intelligent public feel that the game is up. False news no longer has any effect and the lying reports of the newspapers are universally discredited. Although the hand of the censor has been very heavy on news of all kinds recently, everyone believes the worst. "The government has arranged to continue the agitation against the British on the Continent of Europe, in Great Britain and in the United States. Great efforts are to be made in this direction and no expense will be spared. I have excellent reasons for believing that the Bazaarplatsen rights have been sold to a French syndicate without the sanction of the Volksraad. The government hopes by this means to bring about French intervention in the Transvaal, but this is not credited here, the unreasonableness of local rights in the Witwatersrand and thus cause the English grave difficulties. The

conduct of United States Consul Hay is admirably discreet and meets with universal praise alike from Boer and British sympathizers. "Another dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says: "Gen. Louis Botha is at Pretoria, urging President Kruger to arrange peace terms. "Runaway Burghers from Laing's Nek passed through Heidelberg last week. Wounded officers with their families are leaving Johannesburg and Pretoria for Lydenburg. President Steyn occupies the house of a British resident at Pretoria."

KRUGER'S WARNING.

Says It Might Become Necessary to Destroy Johannesburg and Mines. "London, May 29.—General Roberts is now within a day's march of Johannesburg and General French and General Ian Hamilton fought the Boers from noon until evening on Monday with what result is not known here. The Morning Post has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Monday: "President Kruger has issued a public proclamation, warning all people to leave Johannesburg or to remain there at the peril of their lives, as it might become necessary to destroy the town and the mines. Hundreds of Boers or winter coming for the relief association to United States Consul Hay, as well as £10,000 in cash. "The Times Lorenzo Marquez correspondent telegraphing on Monday says: "Commandant Gen. Botha consulted the Transvaal government a few days ago, and in the strongest terms urged capitulation, recognizing that the struggle is utterly hopeless. Neither persuasion nor the liberal use of the sjambok can induce the men to stand. Steyn is equally emphatic for peace, but Kruger is still obdurate. The feeling of the Pretoria peace party, however, may at any moment carry the point. While the report of

A Possible Border Conflict

between the Boer and the Portuguese are not credited here, the unreasonableness of local officials continues. All sorts of sensational rumors are afloat. The latest is the hauling down of the Portuguese flag at the Portuguese consulate in Pretoria. The Boers are undoubtedly strengthening their commandos on the border. "According to a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez there are nine hundred Boers on the Portuguese border. The war office announces that no further enlistments in the reserve regiments will be accepted after June 1. The Times publishes the following from Newcastle, dated Sunday: "Four hundred Boers are advancing towards Dundee. There is no fear of complications will be met."

THE BOER DELEGATES.

Proposed Resolution of Sympathy—No Secret Understanding Between the States and Britain. "Washington, May 28.—In the course of a speech in favor of the adoption of a resolution expressing the Senate's sympathy for the Boers to-day, Mr. Wellington (Maryland) referred to a secret understanding existing between the United States and Great Britain. "When Mr. Lodge (Massachusetts) demanded proof that such an understanding existed, Mr. Wellington said that, in the circumstances, it was difficult to present tangible proof, but he believed the proof could be found in the secret archives of the state department. "Mr. Lodge replied that under the United States form of government no such understanding could exist, and as the secretary of state had emphatically denied the existence of any alliance or understanding, he believed the country would accept his statement as true. "Mr. Wellington declared that the United States government should give the Boer envoys a welcome, but this reception was being withheld by the government because of an understanding between this government and Great Britain. "Mr. Lodge—What proof has the Senator of a secret understanding between the United States and Great Britain? "Continuing, Mr. Wellington said, he had not spoken with any desire to attack the administration, or with any view of offending the nation, but he had spoken

for the Boers and for their liberty. In closing he urged the adoption of the pending resolution. "Mr. Lodge said he listened in vain for any proof of an understanding, secret or otherwise, between this country and Great Britain. "Mr. Wellington replied that naturally there could be no tangible proof of such an understanding until the secret archives of the state department were opened, but he believed such an understanding existed. "Then it comes back simply to this," said Mr. Lodge, "the senator believes the secret understanding exists. The fact is there is no such understanding. Under our system of government it could not exist. The Secretary of State, an honorable and patriotic man, denies that a secret alliance or understanding exists. I understand, have been injured. "I shall summon the commandant in the morning and if, as I expect, there is no opposition, I propose to enter the town with all the troops at noon."



MARKET STREET, MARKET SQUARE, JOHANNESBURG.

London, May 29.—The following dispatchs. I believe him, and the American people do and will believe him." "The Boer resolution went over. "Canadians III. "Toronto, May 28.—A London cable to the Telegram says: "It has been reported to the war office that Private H. Hlam of A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, is dangerously ill at De Aar. Before enlisting he was a member of the Duke of York's Hussars. His mother is Mrs. G. Hlam, 100 University street, Montreal. Private C. C. Thomson, of the Winnipeg company, reported dangerously ill some time ago, is not improving. He is at the Wynberg hospital."

ANNEXED.



JOHANNESBURG AND DOORNFONTEIN

patch has been received from Lord Roberts: "Germiston, May 29.—6.30 p.m.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. There have been no casualties so far as I am aware in the main column, and not many, I trust, in cavalry and mounted infantry. "The enemy did not expect us till to-morrow and had not, therefore, carried off all their rolling stock. "We have possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksdorp by railroad. "Johannesburg is reported quiet and no

intention of blowing up mines, declaring that the threat was made simply with the intention of frightening away the burghers. "The British advance force is within 15 miles of Johannesburg. "Zeerust occupied. "Pretoria, May 28.—The British occupied Zeerust this morning and a large force is marching on Lichtenberg. An official bulletin states that the British crossed the Vaal River on Saturday. Gen. Lemmer had a severe fight at Klip River. Five of the burghers were wounded, and two captured. The British were 5,000 strong. "By an order issued, the President decreed that May 27th and the two following days be observed by the whole country as days of prayer, humiliation and

for the Boers and for their liberty. In closing he urged the adoption of the pending resolution. "Mr. Lodge said he listened in vain for any proof of an understanding, secret or otherwise, between this country and Great Britain. "Mr. Wellington replied that naturally there could be no tangible proof of such an understanding until the secret archives of the state department were opened, but he believed such an understanding existed. "Then it comes back simply to this," said Mr. Lodge, "the senator believes the secret understanding exists. The fact is there is no such understanding. Under our system of government it could not exist. The Secretary of State, an honorable and patriotic man, denies that a secret alliance or understanding exists. I understand, have been injured. "I shall summon the commandant in the morning and if, as I expect, there is no opposition, I propose to enter the town with all the troops at noon."

London, May 29.—The following dispatchs. I believe him, and the American people do and will believe him." "The Boer resolution went over. "Canadians III. "Toronto, May 28.—A London cable to the Telegram says: "It has been reported to the war office that Private H. Hlam of A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, is dangerously ill at De Aar. Before enlisting he was a member of the Duke of York's Hussars. His mother is Mrs. G. Hlam, 100 University street, Montreal. Private C. C. Thomson, of the Winnipeg company, reported dangerously ill some time ago, is not improving. He is at the Wynberg hospital."

ANNEXED.



JOHANNESBURG AND DOORNFONTEIN

patch has been received from Lord Roberts: "Germiston, May 29.—6.30 p.m.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. There have been no casualties so far as I am aware in the main column, and not many, I trust, in cavalry and mounted infantry. "The enemy did not expect us till to-morrow and had not, therefore, carried off all their rolling stock. "We have possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksdorp by railroad. "Johannesburg is reported quiet and no

CUTTING OFF RETREAT.

Capetown, May 28.—It is rumored here that Gen. French has cut the Boer communications between Heidelberg and Boksburg within a few miles of Johannesburg.

NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

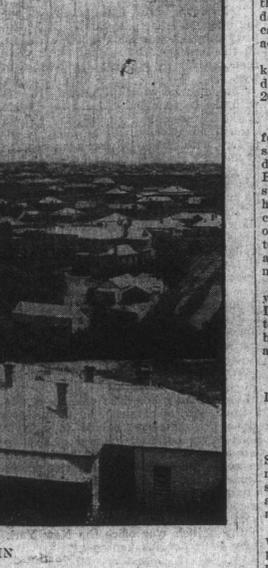
Klip River, May 28.—The Boers, after preparing a good position, fled early. The train bearing their last detachment was nearly captured by Pilkington's West Australians. Prisoners taken state that there was



MARKET STREET, MARKET SQUARE, JOHANNESBURG.

intention of blowing up mines, declaring that the threat was made simply with the intention of frightening away the burghers. "The British advance force is within 15 miles of Johannesburg. "Zeerust occupied. "Pretoria, May 28.—The British occupied Zeerust this morning and a large force is marching on Lichtenberg. An official bulletin states that the British crossed the Vaal River on Saturday. Gen. Lemmer had a severe fight at Klip River. Five of the burghers were wounded, and two captured. The British were 5,000 strong. "By an order issued, the President decreed that May 27th and the two following days be observed by the whole country as days of prayer, humiliation and

ANNEXED.



JOHANNESBURG AND DOORNFONTEIN

patch has been received from Lord Roberts: "Germiston, May 29.—6.30 p.m.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. There have been no casualties so far as I am aware in the main column, and not many, I trust, in cavalry and mounted infantry. "The enemy did not expect us till to-morrow and had not, therefore, carried off all their rolling stock. "We have possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksdorp by railroad. "Johannesburg is reported quiet and no

Boers. The report says that three minutes after the engagement started Otter was wounded in the neck and Private Defoe, of "H" Co., killed. Subsequently Private Calver and Private Burns were wounded. Col. Otter remained with the regiment until the last.

RECRUITS FOR STRATHCONA.

Toronto, May 29.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent cables that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal is much disappointed over the delay in sending the recruits for Strathcona's Horse from Capetown to the front. He has communicated with Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war.

SHELLING THE BOERS.

Newcastle, Natal, May 29.—The British guns at Ingogo have been heavily bombarding the Boer positions since daylight. The Boer guns have replied intermittently.

London, May 30.—The forces under Lord Roberts is bivouacking in the suburbs of Johannesburg, and intends to make a victorious entry at noon to-day. Judging from Lord Roberts's dispatch he must have private information as to the disposition of the garrison in the fort, as he does not seem to expect opposition.

Roberts's cavalry has flowed on beyond Johannesburg. A portion is understood to be at Zuurfontein, seven miles north of Johannesburg, and within twenty miles of Pretoria. "Lord Roberts, although with a broken bridge at Vereeniging and a wrecked railway behind him, has somehow managed to get forward sufficient supplies for his large force. As he has been able to do so much it is considered possible he will be

OUTSIDE OF PRETORIA.

on Friday. The rapidity of his advance is thought an extraordinary achievement, even by grudging Continental critics. "The Boers, who expected to fight along the line of hills known as Klip Riverberg, abandoned the eastern end of the range, near Lord Roberts's advance line, but they stood their ground on the extreme right near Van Wyksrust, where they met Gen. French's turning movement. The fight continued all day, and the result is as yet mere conjecture. Probably the Boers' rear guard succeeded in keeping Gen. French off and is now in the hills northwest of Johannesburg. "The Standard has the following advice from Pretoria, under Monday's date: "The Transvaal government has opened, or is about to open, peace negotiations. It has called a final inquiry to its agents ahead, asking whether any hope exists of aid."

Without doubt the presence of Lord Roberts with 40,000 men at Johannesburg will hasten the Transvaal's decision. Dispatches from Lorenzo Marquez describe President Kruger as "wavering, but

DEMANDING A GUARANTEE.

that he shall not be exiled to St. Helena." "The fighting burghers still continue to desert, and the total collapse of the Boer military organization is not far off. Bennett Burleigh, wiring from Lord Roberts's headquarters at Vereeniging on Sunday, says: "I doubt if President Kruger can muster 15,000 men, as many of the burghers have gone to their homes."

The stancher Boers are sending their families with wagons and stores to the Zoutpansberg district. Whether Pretoria will be defended is uncertain, although a Pretoria message, dated Sunday, pictures the work of defending the capital as going on with "feverish activity."

PRETORIA IS SITUATED IN A WILDERNESS OF kopjes and ranges, and is provided with defences that will require at least 20,000 men to man them properly. There

May Be One Hard Nut

for the British to crack. The last message out of Pretoria is the following, dated May 28th, and censored by the Boer government: "Kraus, acting as special commandant at Johannesburg, has issued a circular to the officials concerned, warning them of the necessity of controlling the foreign element in the town, and directing them to resist all attempts to destroy property or life, meeting force with force."

The Netherlands Railway Company yesterday notified the authorities at Lorenzo Marquez that they must decline to accept goods for delivery at Johannesburg. Johannesburg telegrams are still accepted, subject to stoppage at Pretoria.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

Lord Salisbury's Important Statement—Independence of Republics Will Be a Thing of the Past.

London, May 29.—The Premier, Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner to-night by the City of London Conservative Association, made an important announcement regarding the government's South African policy. "Lord Salisbury said: "The 'stop-the-war' party have used my name in support of their ideas, by stating that I promised there should be no annexation of territory or annexation of the gold-fields. I never gave the pledge. I never meant to give a pledge. (Lord cheers.) I stated a simple historical fact. We were accused of going to war for lust of gold and territory. It was one of these atrocious assumptions which, under the favoring influence of Dr. Layds, spread itself over the press of Europe. Nothing could be more untrue. We went to war

To Stop Oppression

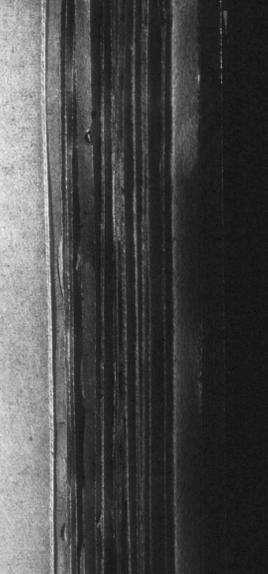
of the Queen's subjects in the Transvaal and because our remonstrances were met by an insulting ultimatum, to which, if the Queen's government had submitted, her power not only in South Africa, but

REPORT FROM OTTER.

Ottawa, May 29.—The diary of Col. Otter, from 21st to 25th of April, has been received at the militia department. It was on the 25th that Col. Otter was wounded in an engagement with the

REPORT FROM OTTER.

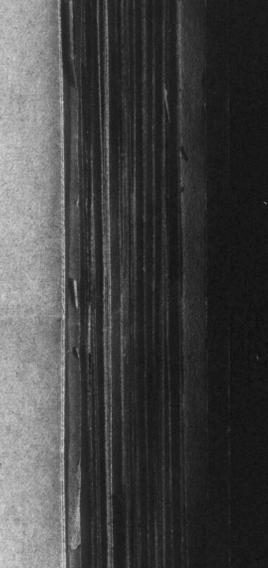
Ottawa, May 29.—The diary of Col. Otter, from 21st to 25th of April, has been received at the militia department. It was on the 25th that Col. Otter was wounded in an engagement with the



MARKET STREET, MARKET SQUARE, JOHANNESBURG.

intention of blowing up mines, declaring that the threat was made simply with the intention of frightening away the burghers. "The British advance force is within 15 miles of Johannesburg. "Zeerust occupied. "Pretoria, May 28.—The British occupied Zeerust this morning and a large force is marching on Lichtenberg. An official bulletin states that the British crossed the Vaal River on Saturday. Gen. Lemmer had a severe fight at Klip River. Five of the burghers were wounded, and two captured. The British were 5,000 strong. "By an order issued, the President decreed that May 27th and the two following days be observed by the whole country as days of prayer, humiliation and

ANNEXED.



JOHANNESBURG AND DOORNFONTEIN

patch has been received from Lord Roberts: "Germiston, May 29.—6.30 p.m.—We arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed. There have been no casualties so far as I am aware in the main column, and not many, I trust, in cavalry and mounted infantry. "The enemy did not expect us till to-morrow and had not, therefore, carried off all their rolling stock. "We have possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksdorp by railroad. "Johannesburg is reported quiet and no