BOTHA AND THE COMET

Boer General Tells Some Tall Storie -Babington Drives the Boers Before Him - Two Australians' Plucky Fight-Roberts and Yeo-

London, May 31.-The South African casualty lists, which filled three columns of the Times, recall forcibly to the British min I that the Boer war is estill in full and fiery action. The heavy losses of killed and wounder are chiefly the result of engagements which Lord Kitchener has not previously reported. This fact has uncriticiem, of which the anti-war party enjoys no monopoly.

The St. James' Gazette and the Daily Mail join in protesting in strong language against "this alarming policy of concealment." The evening papers teem with communications of citizens of all classes, complaining in similar strain. In several journalictic quarters the big casualty table is even made the basis for a demand for further heavy reinforcements.

The casualty list gives the first mewst of a severe fight, in which Australian troops appear to have suffered somewhat heavily.

The men engaged were the 5th and

6th West Australian Mounted Infan 6th West Australian Mounted Infantry, and they fought the enemy at Grobelaarrecht. The 5th Battalion and Lieut. Forrest and Sergt. Ejards killed, and five men wounded and one missing. The 6th Battalion had four men killed and five wounded. Lieut. Forrest was a son of Sir John Forrest, the late Premier of West Australia, and now a member of the Federal Cabinet.

Botha's Message to the Burghers Botha's Message to the Burghers Carolina, May 31.—A message from Gen. Botha to the burghers was read in the church here the Sunday before the British occupied the town. The English, he said, were embroiled in war with Russia; plague was destroying the soldiers, and the rest were being hurried home. The Boers had completely destroyed the railway in Orange River Colony, and the British were obliged to trek to the sea coast. He owned he had thought of making peace with Lord Kitchener, but thanked God that he had rejected his terms. In 1881 a blood-red comet appeared, 1881 a blood-red comet appeared, meaning war; the comet now seen was white, and signified peace, which would shortly be given them, and with it independence.

Botha made a similar announcement at Ermelo. This is confirmed from various onarters.

Col. Maxwell Killed.

Aliwal North, May 31.—Col. Maxwell, of the Royal Engineers, who has distinguished himself as a leader of the Colonial division under Gen.

Brabant, and has latterly been commanding one of the many flying columns, is dead as the result of a fall from his horse.

London, May 31.—Despatches from Klerksdorp say General Babington's column, in returning to that post, had an exciting time. The advance consisted of 25 New Zealanders, who, as soon as they sighted som 150 Boers, charged the enemy 150 Boers. whereupon the latter fled On the left of the New Zealanders was a party of Bushmen, and on the right the Imperial Light Horse. The chase went on for miles, the pom-pom join-ing in accelerating the enemy's flight. Twenty-five Boers were driv-en into the arms of Col. Dixon's column and were captured. The whole of the convoy was secured by General Babington. The burghers in the district traversed by the column seemed completely disheartened, and expressed dissatisfaction with the commandant, whose colossal fabrica. tions they are apparently beginning to see through Food was very scarce in the houses visited, only mealies and meat being seen. The stock was the column, and the wo men and children brought to the re fugee camp, which has received 600

DeWet's Movements.

London, May 31.—A despatch from Cape Town says that DeWet's re-cent journey in company with an escort of 40 men was a wonderful performance. Leaving Vrede he passed north to Ermejo, and thence across the line, near Nylstroom. Winding southwest between Zeerust and Lichtenburg he halted for a few days near Maribogo, and thence pro Philippolis, where he is said to have had an interview with Hertzog. ed southwards to Boshof

A Brave Fight.

Cape Town, May 31.—Details have reached here of the splendid gallan-try of two men of the Tasmanian contingent, who were attacked by 22 Poers at Gannahoek, near Cradock. The men were cut off from the main body while under a heavy main body while under a heavy cross-fire, and the Boers located the fugitives, who took refuge behind tree-stumps nine inches in diame-

In the ensuing duel the Tasmande splendid practice, horses falling. The Boers attacked thrice furiously. The Tasman ians shot their own horses rather than let them be captured, and cowered behind the carcasses.
One of them, Trooper Warburton, was shot through the head, and his

cowered behind the carcasses.

One of them, Trooper Warburton, was shot through the head, and his companion, Brownell, surrendered afmade a single mistake, and has

ter firing the last that in his mag-azine. When he cause out one coward deliberately fixed, striking him in the shoulder.

The Boers stripped both men of everything except their trousers and the Tasmanians finally got back to camp, where Warburton died.

The Yeomanry Drill.

London, May 31.—The commander-in-chief paid a visit to Badminton, where the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars are encamped, and witnessed a sham tight and a march past.

Lord Roberts, in addressing the men, dispelled the misapprehension that there was a desire on the part of the authorities to turn the old Ycomanry of England into mounted infantry. They all knew the value of the Ycomanry, and at any rate he could speak of what the Ycomanry had done in South Africa. They came at a time when mounted troops were most urgently required, and they had done their duty in quite a splendid manner. There was the greatest difference between cavalrymen who had cocasionally to fight on foot and infantrymen who had countimes to be put on ponles or horses in order to enable them to move quickly about the country. The one would always remain cavalry, and the other would always remain infantry.

Under present conditions, when they had got rifles that could reach 2,000 yards and kill men at that dis-tance, it would be folly for cavalry 2,000 yards and kill men at that distance, it would be folly for cavalry to expose themselves on horseback and be knocked over and make themselves useless as combatants. They wanted them to understand that Yeomanry might often be called upon as infantry to take a position, as they had done that day; and that was the only change in the Yeomanry drill that was proposed—that when necessary they should be ready to attack on foot. They must be able to shoot as well as the enemy.

He noticed that they had all got rilles instead or carbines, and he was very glad, indeed, to see it. Before he left South Africa all the cavalry—the Lancers, the Dragoon Guards, and Hussars—came to him and begged that their carbines might be taken away, and that they might be given the rifle. They said it avias no use for them to endeavor to compete with the Boers unless their weapons would carry as far as theirs. He was able to give them

to compete with the Boers unless their weapons would carry as far as theirs. He was able to give them rifles, and he had learned since that they had done admirable work.

His Lordship proceeded to advise the men to spread themselves out more. When he went to South Africa he laid down the rule that the files were not to be closer than six paces when advancing to the attack. That was very soon aftered to ten, and then to twenty.

Commandant Swanepoel's Death.

Commandant Swanepoel's Death.
Craddock, Cape Colony, May 31.—
It has now been ascertained that
Commandant Malan's casualties in
the fight at Maraisburg were four
killed and eight wounded. A man
who was brought in to-day by Col.
Henniker's column states that he
was standing near Commandant
Swanepoel when that officer was
shot dead, the bullet passing through
his forehead. His commando, which
is now to the north of Pearston, has
elected another leader.

New York, June 1.—General Kitchener's account of the battle of Viakfontein serves to light up public interest once more in the Bo2r war, says the Tribune's London correspondent. A British officer who is on furlough in London after fighting from Colenso to Lydenberg has been predicting that colenso to Lydenberg has been pre-dicting that the crossing surmishes of the campaign would take place on the line of Durban-Johannesburg Railway in the vicinity of Heidelberg and Standerton. Both of these af-fairs were within the theatre of war defined by this officer months ago as the last Boer ditch.

The natural explanation of flighting is that one mine after an-other is opening in the Rand, and

the refugees are returning to Johanthe refugees are returning to Johan-nesburg in small groups and the Boers have been making desperate efforts to frighten them and to pre-vent resumption of industry in the Gold belt. Viakfontein was probably designed to be a loud warning to the refugees that the war has not ended and that Johannesburg was ended and that Johannes No Information.

London, June 1 .- The reticence the Government regarding the bat-tle of Vlafontein and other mili-tary events of some importance, which have recently occurred at widely separated points in South tety. This is in no way allayed by the answer of the War Office to-day to the question regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the recent Boer report that the British were severely defeated near Pretoria on May 2nd, losing 46 killed, 80 wound-ed and 600 prisoners and six guns. The reply which the War Office vouchsafes: "We have no official information." has aroused some m

London, June 2.—Suspicions are again excited by the lack of details respecting the battle fought at Vlakfontein. It is not probable that the War Office is deliberately suppressing despatches from General Kitchener, and that a serious reverse has occurred. General Kitchener, has occurred. General Kitchener occurred. General Kitchener has told the story of the battle briefly, and is not disposed to magnify the importance of anything connected with the campaign, but cannot withhold the list of casualties. The absence of the Descention hold the list of casualties. The absence of Mr. Brodrick may explain the reticence of the officials in Pall Mall, the stronghold of red tape, and the details of the battle may not be accessible to the few straggling correspondents remaining in the field. There is no anxiety among military men, since the Beers are known to have been firmly repulsed, but there are strong suspicions that the British were again off their guard, and that the heavy losses were caused by their being attacked guard, and that the heavy losses were caused by their being attacked unexpectedly. Delarcy's commande has been allowed free range of a large district for a long period, while General Kitchener has considered it more important to cleother portions of the Transvaal. General Smith-Dorrien, who has been welcomed home at Berkhamp-stead, reports that while the war may be ended by September, the bulk of the army will be needed in South Africa for twelve months. This is a gloomy force to add the state of th

Cape Town, June 2.—Thirty-two Wodehouse's Yeomanry had an engagement with 700 Boers near Dordrecht. After one of the British had been killed and five wounded, the detachment surrendered. They were subsequently released,

Goes Back to Daty. ondon, June 2.—The War Office ounces that Liest Blackmore, nerly of Strathcona's Horse, has a discharged to duty in South

Peace Talk. London, June 3, 2 a. m.—War news, this morning points to the probability of the renewal of the Boer effort to secure terms of peace. Gen. Semuts, with Gen. Botha's secretary, is at Standerton. Their visit seems to have greatly disconcerted Kruger and his entourage, who are busy in explaining that there is no truth in the suggested request for Dutch mediation, and that the burghers were never in better spirits or more resolved to fight to the end. The lingo newspapers here are also somelingo newspapers here are also somewhat disconcerted at the news, and the London Dally Mail says the country will ratify no such demands as were made by Gen. Botha on a previous occasion.

Boers Again Get Away. London, June 2.—The sum of the latest South African operations is that the Boers have again avoided

British strategy.

Lord Kitchener had planned to force them to winter in the Northern Transvani and fight there, or at least to hold them until after the South African winter, when the bush weld is most unhealthy for whites, when it was calculated that they would then come south and sur-render. Certain groups in the Piet-ersburg district are already entering the British lines and laying dow their arms, but the great majority of the fighting Boers evaded the posi of the lighting Boers evaded the posi-tion, split into sections of from 30 to 50, and escaped to the south through the meshes of the British drag-net, reassembling in the Mid-lands district of Cape Colony, where instead of the North Transvasl Lor Kitchener may have to direct his winter campaign.

General Delarey is unlikely to seek

to operate there, as the Boer leaders have consistently chosen areas they know best. But such a severe attack, as that delivered by General Delarey at Vladiontein last Wednes-

Delarey at Vladiontein last Wednesday, beside reviving the panic temper of the scattered British columns, which are moving without local knowledge of the country, will prevent Lord kitchener from transferring enough men to eject the Boers from Cape Colony. This impasse may continue for months.

The Boers are crippled through lack of supplies, and the British are handicapped by having to devote five-sixths of their army to guard their stores and their lines of communication. This situation has provoked the weary civilian population of South Africa to cry out against British methods, and the correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette has sent a letter to his paper, saying that the British communication of the Pall Mail Gazette has sent a letter to his paper, saying that the British communication of south and the correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette has sent a letter to his paper, saying that the British communicationists. ter to his paper, saying that the British commander-in-chief is now known as "Kitchener of chaos."

known as "Kitchener of chaos."
Concurrently, the newspapers controlled by Cecil Rhodes have started a joint agitation that he is the etrong man the country wants. This agitation is being conducted during Lord Milner's absence and against his interests. To add to his troubles, the Uitlanders now in Cape Town and Durban have sent two accredited representatives to England to seek to move the Government against Lord Milner's administration of the Transvaal. They declare all his civilian ofvaal. They declare all his civilian of vial. They declare all his civilian of-ficials, except two, are personally ob-jectionable on the ground that they, are nominees of the capitalists, and that they are introducing regula-tions that will ruin the Rand, except for the great companies.

The Atuation is an extremely diffi cult one for Lord Milner, who is now the guest of Colonial Secretary Cham-berlain at Higabury, Birmingham. The Government will undoubtedly support him, despite the industrion work of Dr. Leyds, the European ating the text of the interviews b ating the text of the interviews between Lord Kitchener and Commander-in-Chief Botha, showing that the personal antipathy to Lord Kitchener is one of the greatest bars to the settlement of the war.

Slept on Duty. London, June 3 .- Though no official information is forthcoming, in-quirles result in showing that the statement printed in the Daily Chronicle about a week ago in re-gard to the number of soldiers serving sentences in Portland Prison for various offences was somewhat exaggerated. There are about 40 of these prisoners, whose chief offence was sleeping on sentry duty in South Africa.

The Chronicle stated that three officers and about 100 men had been sent back from South Africa for punishment. The majority were said to be ordinary offenders, but the

to be ordinary offenders, but the officers were said to be guilty of treasonably aiding the Boers and one of them was so influential that he succeeded in having the names of all three suppressed.

According to the Daily Mail, one of the soldiers accused of sleeping on duty, a young volunteer, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for this offence. This, however, is probably an exaggeration. ever, is probably an exaggeration.

Why Did Milner Come Home? If Lord Milner does not come home for his health, why did he come The plain, obvious reason is that he found himself in a false position. He had left the Cape Colony, which has now another Governor, and where he had no longer any jurisdiction. He had gone to Pretoria, Bloem-fontein and Johannesburg, and had assumed the civil administration of assumed the civil administration of the annexed provinces, but no civil administration was possible, inas-much as even the military control did not extend beyond the line of It is said His Excellency did not get on with Lord Kitchener, but, however that may be, there was nothing for him to do. He was not

wanted. The warmth of his greeting London, which has been so differently estimated by different observers that the truth about it is hardly attainable, was in any case largely personal.

Lord Milner's Luck.

The elevation of Lord Milner to

The elevation of Lord Milner to the peerage created a number of new records in that line. He is the first man who was created a peer on a Friday and gazetted the following Tuesday—record time. He is the first man who has ever taken his title from his lodgings. He is the first wattesman who, having been received on his arrival by almost every member of the Administration, was received almost immediately afterward by the Sovereign and the first guest within memory invited to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle who was commanded to stay another night.

Overstayed His Leave. Cape Town, May 30.—Paymaster Henry, of the cruiser Barracouta, who was placed under arrest for overstaying his leave at Port Elizabeth, jumped overboard and drowned

Capt. Boyd Accepts Commission Ottawa, May 30.—Capt. Boyd, of Toronte has accepted a commission in the South African Constabulary. When he arrives in Toronto he will be given his majority.

Strathconas Arrive in Ottawa. Strathconas Arrive in Ottawa.
Ottawa, May 30.—Three troopers and two troop sergeants of Strathcona's Horse, including Trooper J. Felton Gilmour, son of John Gilmour, Ottawa, and Sergt. Bingham, of Nelson, B. C., an old Ottawa boy, arrived in Ottawa to-day. Sergt. Richardson, V. C., was expected on the same train, but did not come.

MADNESS AND SUICIDE.

Terrific Rain and Thunder Storm in Paris.

THE PEOPLE WENT CRAZY.

Paris report: The intensely hot and sultry weather which has pre-vailed in Paris during the last fortyeight hours has been responsible for a large number of cases of suicide and

Testerday morning opened with a double "felo-de-se" in the Canal St. Maurice, near Charenton. A young solder belonging to the 102nd Regiment, stationed at Chartres, was found drowned, together with a young woman aged twenty. Their legs and arms had been tied together.

Albert Dujonquoy, aged twenty-one, butcher's resistant and the particular transmissions.

a butcher's assistant, residing in the Rue Lacepede, swallowed a large dose of laudanum. He was conveyed to the Pitie Hospital.

Pitie Hospital.

Before evening three more suicides were registered. Cases of madness were equally numerous, five persons being conveyed to asylums. Sixty cases of madness have been treated

cases of madness have been treated since the beginning of the week.

Rarely lins Paris seen such a terrific thunderstorm as burst yesterday afternoon. The weather had been stifling hot all the morning, and shortly after 1 o'clock the approach of a thunderstorm was visible. It broke with tremendous violence at half-past 2 o'clock. Great drops of rain, mingled with hall, fell by bucketfuls, converting the streets into miniature torrents, while thunder rolled and lightning flashed unceasingly. The rain gauges at the Tour St. Jacques reported a fall of six millimetres. During the first downfall hallstones from one to one and a half centimetres in circumference were picked up around the Halles.

Many accidents were reported in picked up around the Halles.

Many accidents were reported in and around Paris, due to the water,

hail, and squalls of wind hail, and equals of wind.

The capital presented an extraordinary appearance during the two hours which followed the outbreak of the storm. Traffic on the boulevards and all the central thoroughfares was completely paralyzed, the unfortubeing blinded by downpour and so scared by the hail. stones that they refused to move while the more mettlesome steeds be-came, in many cases, unmanageable came, in many cases, unmanageable. Flooded cellars were the order of the busy time pumping them out.

The Comedia Francisco

e Francaise was one of worst sufferers in this respect the water in the basement being al most level with the pavement of the Hotel Colbert. The Rue Zacharie, the Rue Lagrange, and the Rue Mouffetard were completely inundat number of persons from watery graves. Several houses in the Rue Saint Andre des Arts were also swamped, and the Lycee Fenelon appeared to be in danger of being undermined by the water.

Several sewers burst under the enormons pressure of the downpour. The printing room of the Bulletin Municipal, at the Hotel de Ville, was flooded by the bursting of a neighboring sewer at about half-past 3 o'clock. A similar accident occur-red under the monumental building occupied by Saint Freres, in the Rue du Louvre, causing considerable dam age to the building.

In many houses the water could be plainly seen in the cellars playing havoc with wine casks and bottles. Several cases are recorded of animal left in the basements being drowned.

Telegraphic and telephonic communications with the suburban districts are disorganized.

WILHELMINA AT BERLIN.

Queen of Holland Sees Emperor Review Troops.

Berlin, May 31.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, the Prince of the Netherlands, witnessed the Emperor's review of the Berlin garrison this marriage. The Queen of the marriage of the second of the prince of the p review of the Berlin garrison this morning. The Queen afterwards drove to the royal castle with the Empress, the Emperor riding at the head of the First Guards Regiments with the Prince of the Netherlands on his right hand. On returning, the procession was met on Unter Den Linden by the chief burgoinaster, the city officials and a band of twenty-four white-robed maidens. The burgoinaster presented an address to Queen withelmina and handed her a bouquet of flowers of the Netherlands colors, red, white and blue. The Queen replied with a few words of thanks.

Premier Parent has returned to Quebec from New York, completely cured of his throat trouble.

THE MACHINISTS DISPUT

Terms Laid Down by the Employers to the Men.

WHAT WILL THE ANSWER BE? New York, June 2.—It is war to the halle, and the kulle to the hilt, between the members of the National Metal Trades Association and the machinists they employ—60,000 of the 150,000 men who are engaged in this industry in the country. Since the strike of the workmen began, two weeks ago, the employers have been considering what course to pursue. They have now reached a decision, and they have announced it as follows:

We must have full discretion to de-

signate the men we consider competent to perform the work.

We will not admit of any interference with the management of our business. We will not arbitrate any question

We will not arbitrate any question with men on strike.

No discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership in any organization.

The number of apprentices, helpers at lhandy men to be emp oyed will be determined solely by us.

We shall be free to work our people at wages mutually satisfactory. It is the privilege of the employee to leave our employ whenever he see fit, and it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman

lover to discharge any workman when he sees fit.

when he sees it.

Hours and wages, being governed
by local conditions, shall be arranged
by the local association in each dis-Should any member refuse to com-

ply with this recommendation he shall be denied the support of this ascontain be defined the support of this association.

The above principles being absolutely essential to the successful conduct of our business, they are not subject to arbitration.

It was estimated that 40,000 men

quit work on May 20, when the international association began its fight for a nine-hour work day, with the same wages as had been paid for 10 same wages as had been paid for to hours' work. The reports given out by the strikers were to the effect that many of the employers had ac-ceded to their demands, and this cheered the non-union men, many of whom had stopped work when the order came to their fellows.

After a few days, the employers asked for a conference, and this was held in the Astor House. To the men a proposition was made that they should return to work, after which other differences should be submitted to arbitration. The men refused to agree to this, and they were as far about a given to the complexes. agree to this, and they were as far apart as ever from their employers. On Tuesday last the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association met in Chicago, and the result of that deliberation has just been made public by Henry T. Devens, the secretary.

It was a most radical action, especially when it is considered that

pecially when it is considered that the machinists have evinced their strength by closing some of the lar-gest establishments in the country. not consider any agreement with the men binding hereafter, and that they will not recognize the union, but will deny the right of its officials to

repress the employes in any matter under dispute.

To all conversant with the dispute, To all conversant with the dispute, this means a battle which will not end until one side or the other has acknowledged defeat. There can be no compromise, if the employers refuse to accede. What the workers will do will not be known until to-morrow, when, in Toronto, the an-nual convention of the International Association of Machinists is held.

In its broadest sense it is bold de-fiance of ever principle for which the International Association of Maas the w tion is named, has stood. It abruptly abrogates every agreement which was in force between the employers and the workmen, it defines a line of action the submitting of which will mean that the workmen's associa

tion is a nonentity.

Without a waste of words, its results will be that a bitter war will be waged; that employer and work man cannot meet on the same plan hereafter; that one or the other must be victorious and survive, while the defeated must perish. Meet This Morning.

Toronto, June 3.-At 10 o'clock this morning the annual Convention of the International Association of Machinists will open in St. Andrew's Hall, and continue for 10 days. It is expected that from 350 to 400 delegates will be in attendance from all parts of the United States, Canall parts of the United States, Can-ada and Mexico, and the business transacted will have an important bearing on the machinists' strike. President O'Connell will call the convention to order at 10 o'clock. Saturday's and Sunday's strike news were of an encouraging na-ture, said President O'Connell.

BROWN WAS A CANADIAN

His Career of Hypocrisy and Crime in St. Paul.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED. St. Paul, June 1.—After proving a traitor to his comrades in arms in the Philippines in a selfish endeavor to mitigate the rigors of his own prison life, the Rev. Leonidas Brown, of St. Paul, is thought to have fallen a victim to the bolos of the insurgents.

Brown was a Canadian, having been born in Montreal. He was a student at Hamiine College, graduated from there, and was ordained a minister in the Methodist Church. He was placed in charge of the Methodist Church at North St. Paul four years ago. He was an immediate social star in that village, but

four years ago. He was an immediate social star in that village, but soon became engaged to a pretty young woman, daughter of one of the pillars of his church. But rumors of strange conduct soon began to circulate, rumors which culminated in the minister's arrest, August 3, 1897, on a complaint made by Harriet

Rogerson, 45 years old, who charged the minister with rape. Brown was released on \$500 ball, and fled. The next heard of him he was in Seattle, Wash., where he was employed in a restaurant. A move to extradite him caused him to leave the town, and he was next heard from at Honolulu. He had shipped as a waiter on an army transport bound for the Philippines, and was put off the ship at Honolulu under charges of larcany from the officers staterooms. He was not prosecuted, and soon after obtained employment in Honolulu as a school teacher.

Next he was heard of in Manila, where he was employed as a bartender. Then he disappeared, and no further definite news was heard from him, although there have been

from him, although there have been rumors that he was a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos. Now comes a story told by Albert Sonnichsen, that Brown, to curry favor with the natives, became a traitor.

BUNCOING ANGLOPHOBES.

Snyman, the Wily Boer, Spins Them Yarns.

TO DRAW NICKELS FROM THEM. Snyman, the Boar refugee and brag gart, is begging funds in Buffalo. These are buts from the yarns he spins in trying to sponge on the

splis in trying to sponge on the Anglophobes:

He was in service with the Boers a year and took part in 17 battles, uncluding Sanna's Post and Stormberg. Finally the English put a price oerg. Finally the English put a price on his head and expressed such it desire to get hold of him that President Steyn advised him to leave the country and do what he could for the Boer cause in the United States.

the Boer cause in the United States. Commandant Snyman's property has been confiscated, and with the exception of one son he finally got hold of and whom he has placed in school in New York, he does not know where his wife or family is.

"Let it be understood that the Boers will continue the fight until they are killed, imprisoned or extinguished as a race, but that will never be. This war will be settled by the English people as a people, who are already questioning the expense and the absolute resultlessness of the already questioning the expense and the absolute resultlessness of the campaign. As to the right and wrong of the question, we do not hold the English people blamable. It is a political war, inspired by Chamberlain, Milner and Rhodes, and the people are bound to so understand it. Already the war has cost more money than any struggle the Empire ever engaged in and the cad is not yet in sight after two years of fighting. Eventually the English people will demand that this outrage upon the Boer and the outrage upon the Boer and the outrage upon the taxpayer cease, and we shall come into our own again. "When this war began the situation

"When this war began the situation was a hopeless one, an impossible situation, to the Boers, all tool we had a possible 60,000 fighting men, taking in the boy from 14 years old to the aged burgher of 70. On all sides we were surrounded by English territory. England held the ports and all the principal lines of communication from the coust. Meantime we were carrying on a sleggof Ladysmith and Kimberley and Mafeking. We were attempting to defend a border line stretching clear, across the southern line of the republic, and another long line on the mortheast. And finally a lot of the fighting men were tied up at home malistalaing a commissariat and the government's affairs at Pretoria and Johannesburg. You can imagine how many men this left in the field. "To-day the shoe is on the other foot. England's victories and her, strength is her weakness. It is England who must now maintain a defence of Pretoria and Johannesburg. It is England who must feet the It is England who must feed the thousands who have been gathered into these cities from the miles of fence of Pretoria and Johannesi

surrounding territory to prevent

them from giving comfort to the en-

Seventy thousand Boer women and children are held prisoners, and no matter how cruel they may be disposed to be they cannot let them starve. Then there are the 250 000 soldiers to be fed. In order to feed the 600,000 odd people who are thus dependages of England, Kitchener today is obliged to keep six long lines of communication open from the coast to Pretoria. Every time he sends out an expedition it must be a large one. It must use scouts, carry an endless amount of supplies and camp equip-age, and maintain a cumbersome mobility. What is the result? Paradoxically speaking, when he comes up with the Boer, the Boer is gone. Or while this ponderous expedition is on the move, small commandoes are sniping off men and cutting out supply wagons and sometimes whole detachments of men.

ments of men.

"There is nothing left for the Boer to do now but fight. His family is scattered or imprisoned; his buildings have been destroyed and his property confiscated. He has no one to feed but himself, and his equipment is 150 rounds of ammunition, his Mauser and the clothes on his back. In one capture of the English train the Boers got enough ammunition and supplies to maintain the war for two years. The Boers can maintain this years. The Boers can maintain this kind of fighting for years. But Eng-land cannot stand the drain on the treasury and that in itself will settle

"How many men do you figure the Boers have in the field to-day?" the ommandant was asked.

"About 17,000. With Hartzog and Kretzinger in Cape Colony are about 3,500. De Wet has a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men, and Botha about 7,000."

REV. G. W. KERBY APPOINTED

Montreal Conference Endorses Him as Travelling Evangelist.

Pembroke, Ont., May 30.-After the opening exercises at the ministerial session of the Montreal Conference this morning the question of appointing Rev. G. Wi Kerby, B.A., as traveling Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., as travelling evangelist, was brought up upon motion by Rev. Dr. Williams. After several of the leading men in the Conference had expressed their approval, Rev. Mr. Kerby was called to the platform and made a brief address. By a standing vote the Conference ordered his appointment. He will have associated with him the