

CANADIANS IN ACTION. DROVE REBELS OUT.

Made a Reconnaissance at Badenborst, Near Riet River.

THEY MET WITH NO CASUALTIES.

Gen. Buller Will Make Another Attempt to Relieve White.

Both the Canadians and the Australians who have been employed upon the lines of communication, are being used to aid the Imperial authorities in clearing the northern part of Cape Colony of the rebels who are so impeding the progress of the British troops.

A strong party of the Australians and Canadians left Belmont a week ago, 500 strong, for a reconnaissance into the Tredar district. The enemy were found in force at Badenborst, on the Riet River.

After a smart fight, in which none of our men were injured, the rebels were cleared out, and Col. Boyd, the commander of the permanent force at Belmont, ordered the establishment of a permanent force at Richmond, twelve miles west of Belmont.

Company of the Canadians, with a mounted force, will be left to garrison the post, from which an advance will be made to clear out the rebels of the district.

It may be that we are in for some smart work.

FROM THE GLOBE'S SPECIAL. Denison, A. D. C. to Lord Roberts. Belmont, Cape Colony, South Africa, Jan. 31. The following is a report on the personal staff of General Lord Roberts, and will be the representative of the Canadian contingent.

Major S. J. A. Denison is an officer in the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, and had personal charge of the recruiting for the first Canadian contingent. He was appointed Quartermaster of the battalion at Quebec and has acted as such until the present time. Major Denison is a Toronto man, a member of the well-known Denison family, and nephew of Col. Geo. T. Denison, his position is so distinguished a position is a subject for congratulation among his numerous friends in Toronto.

Review of the Situation. A London cable says: The situation in South Africa so far as is known is most hopeful, but the idea grows that Gen. Buller is preparing for a third attempt to reach Ladysmith. The correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing from Spearman's camp, under date of Jan. 28th, says:

"Nobody is downcast, but as it is generally understood that a supreme effort to pierce the Boer lines is impending, the soldiers are resolved to get their own back. Their spirit is most determined. The army is exhausted, but their attitude implies, nevertheless, no expectation that they will surrender."

Gen. Buller's vindication of Col. Thorneycroft is received with all the greater pleasure, and his previous despatch seemed to imply, in fact, that the colonel is generally credited with wisely realizing that any further advance would involve a sacrifice of men.

Assuming that the casualty returns are now complete, the total cost of the capture and defence of Spion Kop on Jan. 24th was 80 men, including 30 officers and 175 men, including estimates of the total losses since the Jan. 17th, differ, some of the returns appearing to duplicate others. The highest estimate is 301 killed, 1,584 wounded, and 130 missing.

Whether the Boer official returns of their casualties are accurate or otherwise, their loss was admittedly less, which was to be expected, in view of the fact that they were acting on the defensive throughout, except for part of the day on January 24th.

The Standard's correspondent describes them as displaying splendid courage. A party of them on three separate occasions walked up to a trench occupied by the Lancashire Fusiliers, with their rifles slung across their shoulders, and their hands up, and then fired on the Boers.

Instantly all was confusion; some of the Fusiliers charged with bayonets, while others threw themselves on the Boers and wrestled with them.

The enemy, however, succeeded in discharging a volley and killing many of the Fusiliers. When the trick was tried again the British did not stop to parley, but fired on the Boers.

Confirmation of the report that Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, discussing the military situation, takes it for granted that Gen. Buller intends to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith. He seizes the occasion to express the greatest admiration for the dauntless spirit of the British army, and a regret that the main thing is lacking, namely, proper leadership. He says: "The whole manhood of the nation

is moved by the same spirit as stir the troops on the Tugela. Cannot the Government pluck up heart to lead like men a nation of men, to drop the past and to plan a proper scale, arming the empire for whatever struggle may be in store?"

Britain's Losses Up to Date. London cablegram: The total casualties in Gen. Buller's forces since he crossed the Tugela are 1,824, as follows:

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Missing. Rows: Lytton's brigade, Warren's forces, Grand Total.

As will be seen by the accompanying tables, the greatest loss was sustained in the fight at Spion Kop.

SPION KOP FATALITIES. Killed, Wounded, Missing. Lytton's brigade, Warren's forces, Grand Total.

ACTION AT VENTER PRUIT. Killed, Wounded, Missing. Hart's brigade, Warren's forces, Lytton's brigade, Grand Total.

BRITAIN'S TOTAL LOSSES. The total casualties to the British forces up to last night, including 240 deaths from disease and wounds, therefore number as follows:

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Missing. Rows: Killed, Wounded, Missing, Grand Total.

LADYSMITH HOPEFUL. Can Hold Out Yet—Boers Swarm Around It.

"The news of the prolongation of the siege, resulting from General Buller's failure, is received with fortitude. We can hold on. The garrison is healthier, cheery and confident. Disease is disappearing and no horse sickness. The rains give plenty of grass. We can hear Gen. Buller's guns firing, and it is rumored in camp that he is advancing along another line. The Boer Laagers around the hill are under fire by Thorneycroft's forces. The Boers have also taken up a new position on the hills near Colenso, where they are in great force. Reinforcements are apparently arriving from the Transvaal. Strong bodies of Boers are also visible between here and Potgieters Drift."

SPION KOP BATTLE. Story of the Day as Told by Lieut. Churchill.

New York despatch: The Evening World prints a delayed despatch from Lieut. Winston Churchill, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 27th, 6 p.m. It says: The action on the summit of Spion Kop was one of the most fierce and furious conflicts in British military history, and by Thorneycroft's troops, the troops surprised by the Boers there and carried the trenches morning. There was a bayonet at 3 o'clock in the morning. At once the troops entrenched hastily, but the ground was broken by heavy rocks and unsuited for entrenchment. At dawn heavy shelling began. Gen. Woodgate was seriously wounded at the beginning.

Urgent demands for reinforcements were sent by the commander who succeeded Woodgate.

UNDER HEAVY FIRE. The reinforcements were sent, strengthening the defence. Thorneycroft's mounted brigade, commanding the force on top of the hill. A bitter and bloody struggle followed throughout the day, the Boers concentrating every man and attacking with the greatest spirit.

The British artillery was unable to cope with the superior long range Boer guns, and during the afternoon it became evident the infantry could not endure another day. It was impossible to drag guns to the summit of Spion without elaborate preparations or to fortify the hill strongly from unassailed artillery.

ABANDONED THE HILL. Therefore, Thorneycroft's decision to abandon it, was both wise and necessary. The troops, still stubborn and formidable, marched back to the camps in regular order. Every effort is now being made to recover the wounded, many of whom still lie on the summit. The defence of the hill by the British infantry, particularly the Lancashire regiments, was a glorious episode. The whole army is proud of it.

The Boer positions before Ladysmith are perhaps impregnable to a force of 25,000 men, but the troops are resolved to have another try.

The public must imitate the equanimity of the troops.

NOT A DISASTER. Spion Kop is not a disaster. Neither were we lost nor surrounded. Prisoners were taken. It was simply a bloody action in which lodgement of the enemy's entrenchments was effected,



BRITISH CABINET COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

- 1. G. J. Goschen. 2. Lord Lansdowne. 3. Lord Salisbury. 4. Duke of Devonshire. 5. A. J. Balfour.

—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

but which proved untenable. The Boers were sometimes within thirty yards of the British line. They have also suffered. Their loss must be greater, compared to their strength, than ours.

The process of attrition must ultimately settle the war. The British troops bear the worst cheerfully, and the nation must remain calm, dignified and determined.

Our Girls in It Too. An officer of the Coldstreams, who was wounded at Magersfontein, says in a private letter from the Wynberg Hospital: "A Canadian lady, who is a sister in my ward, is kindness and gentleness itself. I shall owe her a big debt of gratitude by the time she has pulled me around."

22 Officers Killed. A London cable says: The War Office has posted a list of casualties among the officers of the 1st division and 24th, totalling: Killed, 22; wounded, 19; missing, 4. They are as follows:

- Staff-Capt. M. H. Virtue. Capt. S. M. Stewart, Lieut. F. R. Mallock and E. Fraser, Second Lancashire Fusiliers. Capt. C. Marle, Lieut. W. Lawley, and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex. Major A. J. Ross, Capt. M. W. Kirk and Lieut. A. H. Wade, Second Lancashire Regiment. Lieut. J. E. Wolfersham, Second Middlesex. Capt. G. B. Birch and Lieut. F. M. Racheil, First South Lancashire. Lieut. H. W. Garvey, First Borderers.

Captains the Hon. W. H. Petre and C. S. N. Knox-Gore and Lieut. C. G. Grenfell, P. F. Newton, P. S. McCroft's Mounted Infantry and Lieut. A. H. Wade, Second Lancashire, Imperial Light Infantry.

WOUNDED. Colonel Blomfield (taken prisoner). Major W. F. Waller, and Lieut. R. S. Wilson and E. Charlton, Second Lancashire Fusiliers. Major E. W. Scott-Moncrieff and Captains G. W. Saville, R. Deil, Burton, G. W. Beatty, Second Middlesex. Capt. W. Saabach and Lieut. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon, and G. R. Stephenson, Second Lancashire. General Woodgate (dangerously). Capt. F. M. Carleton and Lieut. A. W. Forster and J. W. Baldwin, of the staff. Capt. R. A. Bettington and Lieut. Howard, of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

MISSING. Captains W. F. Emslie, Hicks, and G. E. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers. Major G. A. Carton, Second Royal Lancashire. Lieut. Power-Ellis, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

A GREAT BUTCHERY. Pen Picture of the Awful Battle at Spion Kop.

A late London cable says: A special despatch from Frere Camp dated Friday, January 26th, 9.10 p. m., says:

"I have just ridden in here, having left Gen. Buller's forces in the new position south of the Tugela to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion Kop. "The fighting both before and after the occupation of the mountain top is a precipitous mountain over-topping the whole line of kopjes along the mountain range. On the eastern side the mountain rises Mount Al. right angles to the Boer central position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes on the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force, where the neck joins the point to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope, which allows easy access to the summit."

"The neck was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kop, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than 35 rifle pits, and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross-fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the south side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right."

"A narrow footpath admitting men in single file only to the summit opens into a perfectly flat plain, probably of 300 square yards area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of the table land, where the ridge descends to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength."

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordenfleder, and a big long-range gun. That with the rifles and the machine-guns, the shells exploded continually in our ranks, and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling."

"Reinforcements were hurried up by Gen. Warren, but they had to cross literally a sea of flying lead. The enemy's machine-guns were so accurately ranged upon the place that often 10 shells fell in the trench in a single minute."

"Fortal men could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for twenty hours, and then, taking advantage of darkness, abandoned it to the enemy."

A recent London cable says: Mr. Wyndham's declaration in the House of Commons that Great Britain will have in South Africa, 7,000 Canadian and 26,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderful interest. Of this total of 33,000 troops, with the exception of about 18,000 that are aloft. Beyond comparison, it is the largest force Great Britain has ever sent to the field. At the end of the Crimea war, she scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had 25,000.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defence the Government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done. The general figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others are shut up at Ladysmith. Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops which have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effective men have not yet been employed is explained by the lack of supplies, and the organization of avoiding his genius for details.

It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Reaction of Public Feeling. A London cable says: There are signs of a reaction against the despatch which has prevailed in London since Sunday. The retention of Spearman's Camp is regarded as an indication that the Upper Tugela campaign has not ended. Another attempt will be made for the relief of Ladysmith. The people of Britain, as well as the gallant General Buller and his brave men, will have their eyes fastened upon the naval situation, and will have the point to the relief of Ladysmith. The people of Britain, as well as the gallant General Buller and his brave men, will have their eyes fastened upon the naval situation, and will have the point to the relief of Ladysmith.

FAITH IN BULLER'S ARMY. Accounts from special correspondents of the Boers' army agree that the temper and morale of the troops are all that could be desired, and that

they are ready and anxious to march again toward Ladysmith. The evident hopefulness of General Buller's leadership reacts favorably upon the public here. To this is added the well-known fact that Lord Roberts has devoted of the British soldiers, and their confidence in him. The only drawback is the increased casualty list of Spion Kop, over 200 missing men being reported.

It is reported at Berlin that the chief object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg is to induce France, Germany and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt to seize Delagoa Bay.

A further list of casualties published by the War Office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop to 1,985 officers and men.

More Yeomanry Going. Late London cable: This morning at the Life Guards' barracks, Regent Park, the Prince of Wales inspected another contingent of Yeomanry and Honorable Artillery Company volunteers to the departure from London to embark for the Tugela.

The spectators included the Lord Mayor of London, a number of city ladies, army officers and many of the men in the same vein. A speech to the men in the same vein was made by the first contingent of Yeomanry at their departure from London on Friday last.

HAS BULLER MOVED? Rumor That French Has Captured 800 Boers.

A London cablegram says: There is no official news from Gen. Buller's headquarters, and the only information on which has reached London in any way supporting the reports that he has crossed the Tugela River is a despatch from the Associated Press despatch announcing Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance, which is taken to indicate a pretense to renewed activity. As the despatch is three days old and Lord Dundonald found no difficulty in crossing the river, it is not impossible Gen. Buller may have moved in the interim, and made the anxiety again concentrated on the Upper Tugela.

Despatches from elsewhere in South Africa merely tell of desultory shell throwing and the movements of patrols, though Cape Town mentions a rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers, where and when not being announced.

Churchill's Views. A London cable: Mr. Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post to-day, discusses a long despatch from Mr. Winston Churchill, dated at Pietermaritzburg, and describing the situation in Natal. He says: "This despatch is an appeal to the public, and as it is an appeal to the public, the censor may be taken to report or repress the feeling of Gen. Buller's army."

"Mr. Churchill represents the difficulties of Gen. Buller's task in concrete terms. "The enemy will act with common sense, they will place outposts on the hills and keep back their main body until they see the decision of Gen. Buller's movement. Then they will quickly bring up the main body and extemporize what defensive works they can, in addition to such as they have profusely prepared in anticipation of various possible advances."

"That is what everyone would expect them to do; and that their Buller's main body can walk is also pretty generally understood. The consequence is that the Boer army attacked it can present an entrenched front. According to Mr. Churchill, there are 7,000 Boers watching Ladysmith, the same number held 5,000 kept in reserve to reinforce either body at need. Thus Gen. Buller has to attack 12,000 men that purpose. Mr. Churchill thinks he ought to have 35,000 men instead of 25,000. In other words, Gen. Buller ought to have another division."

"This opinion coincides with the view we have all along expressed that the centre of gravity of the war lies in Natal, and that a British victory there would be disastrous consequences not only to the Boers, but to the Boer Government."

"It seems difficult, in view of the fact as well as at Cape Town, to believe that Gen. Buller is to be allowed to attack a position with a force of three to one, which tactical superiority must be necessary for such a task, attack again without being reinforced."

"Apparently, however, the attempt will be made without loss of the movement is in progress. We must hope that the British bravery of our men will be rewarded by success. When Mr. Churchill says that 'the public must nerve themselves,' it is probably means 'prepare our countymen at home for heavy losses in the coming battle.'"

"Mr. Winston Churchill's despatch from Pietermaritzburg, in addition to details respecting the position on the Tugela, gives a most interesting survey of the general position. He says: 'The most serious attacks upon the War Office appear unjust. The great army in South Africa is of the finest quality, beautifully organized and equipped in detail and with excellent artillery. The Boer guns are few but splendid, and are cleverly handled. The Boers can find the range of moving targets at 7,000 yards, or at the first shot of our guns. We cannot explain how.'"

"In an interesting comparison of British and Boer methods of warfare, as illustrated during the battle of Spion Kop, showing how the British troops were 'cramped, mixed, and disorganized,' and how the 'machinery of counter-movement was shattered.'"

"This would not have affected the general resolve either to hold or to evacuate a position, would have acted as a general and quite independently of officers' orders. It was a case of a pack of hounds against a flock of sheep, but the next morning the British battalions were again collected and solid, showing the advantages of discipline. A similar loss would have heartened the Boers and have caused a general trek. Herein lies our

expectation of ultimate success. The Boers have great recuperative powers; the Boers have none. The war, therefore, is brought nearer an end even by unsatisfactory operations."

Mr. Churchill anticipated that the Boers' demoralization will not be altogether evil, "as there will be a great increase of respect between the combatants, and contempt, the former wedge of cleavage, will be gone forever."

More Details of Spion Kop. Spearman's Camp cable: Although during the 24th no apparent attempt was made except by Major-Gen. Lytton's demoralization to divert the enemy's attention from Spion Kop, it had been arranged to make an attack the next day. On the evening of the 24th troops were sent out and bivouacked on Three Trees Hill, east of Spion Kop, with orders to assault the ridge of Taba Myama at dawn, but the position of those on the kop, who were unaware of any assistance coming, was extremely perilous. The men, though not demoralized, were much shaken by twelve hours of continuous fighting, for besides the heavy shell work, the Boers poured in, the Boers also made a most vigorous infantry attack, and in several cases actually expelled our men who occupied the first line of trenches, themselves being afterwards expelled with the Boers. Moreover, owing to the fact that the men were very crowded on the top, they were scarcely any cover, and there were difficulties regarding the water supply, which was altogether inadequate. Therefore, the officer in command, after losing heavily, decided to retire. The attack of the King's Royal Rifles on the north-east end of the mountain was magnificent. Two half battalions separately stormed Spion Kop peak after climbing places almost precipitous. They were two and a half hours under fire on the way up. They found trenches over four feet deep blasted in the rock. When they reached the summit they were fired at by Boers hiding among the rocks on all sides. Col. Buchanan Riddell was shot almost at the top of the hill.

About Contraband of War. A London cable says: In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wm. St. J. Broderick, replying to a question, confirmed the accuracy of a statement of Count Von Bulow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag, as to the British engagements regarding searching vessels. He explained that the Government undertook that there should be no search of ships or at points more distant from the seat of war, because there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening in the war. The Government, he added, had not surrendered its right, but at the representations of the Government, assurances of the mail steamers, many Great Britain had agreed to make further arrangements, not to arrest or repress further arrangements, not to arrest mail ships, except on the gravest suspicions.

Mr. Broderick also declared the Government had no knowledge of any communication having passed between the Netherlands and other governments with reference to the war, or any powers with respect to the war.

War Notes. Some newspapers propose an embargo on coal, a Cardiff firm having contracted for 400,000 tons to be sent abroad.

A letter appears to-day from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the 22nd German Infantry, but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including 400 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says: "Owing to the strength of our position on a circle of heights like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside, except by a well-columned outnumbering us two to one."

Pro-Boer Sympathy in Buffalo. (Bridgeburg Review.) At the Lyceum Theatre in Buffalo on Sunday evening an immense and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear several speakers debate upon England's anxiety (and indeed upon that of the United States) in their search for new territory, over which to expand the inefficient rule of Republican Government. The speakers, upon the envelopes are good to contribute towards a fund for the establishment of a hospital corps for the Boers, and the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fall in battle. With the latter part of the programme we are heartily in sympathy; there is no doubt abundance for the exercise of every philanthropic project that can be started, both among the Boers and among the British, and we cannot pretend to quarrel with those who aid to the former, while we lend our aid to the latter. But we most emphatically protest against much of the sentiment expressed by the speakers at that meeting. With all the carping and cavilling at Great Britain's greed of conquest, which emanates from the lower classes of the American people, they have to confess, if they pretend to be just and truthful, that she conquers but to bless. Even some of the speakers at this ultra-pro-Boer meeting admit that Great Britain deserved credit for what she has done in helping to Christianize and civilize the world.

If the pro-Boer sympathizers in the United States could divest themselves of the fallacious idea that Republicanism is always a synonym for freedom and justice, they would be able to see that Great Britain is really championing the cause of freedom and justice not only for her own subjects, but for the whole world. We learn from most reliable sources that were it not for the British embargo on slavery, the Boers would resort to it again immediately, and the natives are longing to see the British victorious lest they be subjected to the ill-treatment of the Boers. If anyone has a real claim on Christianity, it is the ill-used natives whom the Boers despoiled of their land, and who were not freed until forced by the British to release them. We sympathize with all who suffer from the horrors of war, but we cannot by any line of reason pretend to sympathize with the arrogance and selfishness of Boer Republicanism.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION