

DUNDEE AGAIN OCCUPIED.

Boers Are Retiring Before Gen. Buller—Reported to Be Falling Back on Laing's Nek.

VERY HEAVY FIGHTING AT MAFEKING

Lorenzo Marquez Dispatch Says a Large Number of Burghers Have Been Captured—Seven of the Enemy Killed—Federals Concentrating on the Vaal.

London, May 15.—A bold movement enabled Gen. Buller to turn the Biggarsberg position. The Boers had evacuated the position. The Boers were making a stand on Monday evening at Bleskopklip, seven miles from Dundee.

The correspondents on the spot regarded this as a rear guard action intended to cover the retreat of the army. At the same time Gen. Hildyard took Indaba, and it is reported that the Boers withdrew in disorder.

Gen. Buller, who seems to be employing his full strength, is expected to push on. His first marches were 45 miles in three days. He is thus breaking into British territory which has been administered for six months by the Transvaalers as though were part of their republic, they holding courts and levying taxes.

His Success, therefore, has political as well as military consequences.

While Lord Roberts's infantry are concentrating at Kroonstad, where they will rest for a day or two, his horsemen have penetrated 15 miles northward. Two hundred Boers who had hidden in the river jungles near Kroonstad to escape service, have surrendered to a British and taken the oath of allegiance.

A dispatch from Bennettburg to the Daily Telegraph, dated May 10th, states that Paul Botha and W. J. M. Donald, demanded that the chairman should call a meeting to sue for peace, as further resistance was suicidal, and proposed to make President Steyn a prisoner.

Nothing definite has been heard about the expected relief of Mafeking.

The Cape town correspondents continue to give the relief as imminent, fixing Tuesday or Wednesday as probable dates. Inquirers at the war office are told that the news of the relief will be made public immediately upon its receipt. No word has come to hand at midnight.

The latest supposition concerning Gen. Buller is that he is marching up the north bank of the Vaal with a force sufficient in co-operation with Lord Roberts to render Boer defence of the Vaal frontier impracticable.

East of Bloemfontein, General Buller is advancing toward Ladybrand. His troops and those of General Brabant are stretched over a distance of thirty miles. The Boers are described as quite disorganized and are retreating northward. The same stories of disintegration come from nearly every point where the English correspondents are.

Mr. Hellawell, formerly a correspondent at Mafeking who was put over the Transvaal border, telegraphing from Lorenzo Marquez on Sunday, says: "Judging from talks I have had with the Boers, the

End of the War

will come in a month or six weeks. Mr. Steynkamp, chairman of the second raid, who traveled with me, said that if the burghers were pressed from Pretoria they would retire to the district of the Lydenburg mountains, which had already been provisioned. He remarked that he hoped the burghers would stand firm, but he feared they were too broken in spirit. I gathered from him that the whole available force of the Transvaal was now in the field, the final campaigning having taken place last Thursday, and that it is only the powerful magnetism of President Kruger that keeps the burghers together."

At the British hospitals in Bloemfontein the deaths from enteric fever average from 8 to 10 daily.

ORONJES SURRENDER.

How the Burghers Received the News.

London, May 14.—A. G. Hales, the Daily News correspondent, who was taken prisoner by the Boers and returned to them to Gen. Gatacre, sends his paper an account of how the Boers received the news of Cronje's surrender.

Some who had escaped from Cronje's large brought in the fatal news. The Boers looked at the news with indifference and went like boys. Great rugged, bearded men dashed their rifles on the ground and spurred them with their boots, whilst down their sun and wind tanned faces the tears poured. Others stood leaning upon their rifles with their hands gripped until one would think they were straining the sinews of their arms. The Boers again crowded together and looked dumbly from face to face, like cattle foregathered to the

(Cronje had loved his country half

as well as his country loved him, he would have marched right on to the point of a British bayonet on that morning so disastrous to the Boer arms, and have yielded up his life in order that the memory of his name might have remained as a watchword on the lips and in the hearts of his gallant yeoman soldiery. Cronje had been to the Boers as a god fashioned out of marble. They found him at last to be only a man made out of mud, and when he fell the Cape Dutch cause and the Orange Free State fell with him. When he laid down his arms he launched a thunderbolt into the Boer camp which wrecked it forever."

FROM THE BOERS.

Advance in Natal—Another Attack on Mafeking.

Pretoria, May 12, via Lorenzo Marquez.—A war bulletin has been issued here announcing that the British are advancing against the Federals at Helpmaakar and Londer's Nek.

The burghers this morning attacked Mafeking.

The telegraphist at Malobops says that a heavy rifle and cannon fire was heard before 6 o'clock to-day, and that the "Kafir location" was in flames within an hour and was totally destroyed. At 3 o'clock, he adds, everything was quiet.

At a meeting of 250 Afrikaander women held yesterday it was resolved to ask the government for arms and ammunition, and to suggest that they do the work of the men officials of the town, who they declared "ought to be fighting at the front." The resolution carried unanimously.

The Volkstem asserts that the British prisoners in the hands of the Boers will first feel the effects of the embargo placed on meats and clothing destined for the Transvaal at Delagoa Bay.

DEVOTION TO THE QUEEN.

Particulars of the Gallant Fight in Which the Fingoes Were Killed to a Man.

London, May 7.—Details are to hand of the recent killing of a party of Fingoes who made a sortie from Mafeking. A correspondent writes: "For some time it has been impossible to prevent the natives from raiding cattle. The high prices which they are able to obtain in the town, and their natural love for expeditions of this sort, led them to break out in small parties, and they return more often than not in triumph with valuable additions to the foodstuffs of the garrison.

"In the early part of the week two Baralongs arrived in the native staid and offered to show any party of cattle-raiders where a good haul could be made with comparative safety. On hearing this, twenty-five Fingoes determined to make an effort to capture the prize, and started out eager for adventure. They were armed chiefly with old muzzle-loading rifles, only one or two of them having breech-loaders.

"Their joy, however, was short-lived. The treacherous Baralongs led them into a trap, where they were surrounded and attacked by a Boer patrol. So well did the Fingoes fight, that the Boers, though they outnumbered the natives, were compelled to draw off and await reinforcements. Seeing that escape was impossible, the Fingoes fell back to a pan, the only cover available.

"The Boers brought up another hundred men, with a Mannlicher-Maxim and a 1-pounder Maxim-Nordenfildt, and, surrounding the pan, opened a murderous fire.

"There was no question of surrender. The leader of the natives, a tall, spare man, named Indabaziti, rallied his men for their last fight, as Alan Wilson did on the Shangani. From the rising to the setting sun those twenty-five Fingoes, armed with obsolete rifles, fought a grim, desperate fight. From their two machine guns and Mausers the Boers poured a ceaseless fire into their midst, whilst the one-pounder Nordenfildt shells cracked all round and around them.

"The Fingoes fought till their ammunition was exhausted, and then the Boers killed them to a man. Of the whole party only one, who was wounded, escaped by hiding among some reeds.

"The following day (Saturday) Commandant Snyman sent a letter under a flag of truce to Colonel Baden-Powell, complaining that the British commandant should employ barbarians to raid cattle.

"The natives in the course of the fight

killed six Boers and wounded a great number. Had they possessed a larger supply of ammunition they would, no doubt, have inflicted heavier execution, but the expedition, being unauthorized, had been unable to procure more.

"The poor blacks who had so bravely been loyal to the last to the action which had protected them against the Boers, and to the 'Great White Queen,' whose children they claimed to be."

London, May 15.—The war office today furnished confirmation of the Associated Press story of yesterday telling of Gen. Buller's move on the Biggarsberg. It is a dispatch from Buller as follows: "Kamp's Farm, May 15.—The following telegrams sent to Roberts are now repeated to you."

"They begin under the date of May 13th: "In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at the Biggarsberg, on May 11th, I concentrated the 3rd cavalry brigade of the 2nd division and some corps of artillery at Sunday's River Drift on the Helpmaakar road, and directed Col. Bethune to

Advance on Graytown with the Bethune infantry, the Umyoti Mounted Rifles and the Imperial Light Infantry.

"On May 14th we moved to Waschbank and Bethune to Pomeroy, while Gen. Hildyard from Elandslaagte, occupied Indaba Mountain.

"On May 13th I sent Gen. Hamilton with three battalions up the steep slope of Witheek Hill. The third cavalry brigade crowned a hill on each side of the main road, and Bethune attacked by the Pomeroy road from three sides. The enemy abandoned the position which they had strongly entrenched, and retired to the Nek in front of Helpmaakar from whence we hope to dislodge them to-morrow as

Many of Them Have Retired.

We have gained the summit of the berg with the loss of only a few men wounded. I advance to-morrow on Beth and Hildyard moves on Wessel's Nek.

"Our small loss, I think, was due to excellent troop leading by Gen. Hamilton and Lord Dundonald and Col. Bethune.

"A second dispatch, dated May 14th, says: "The enemy evacuated Helpmaakar Nek during the night, leaving a rear guard of about a thousand men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout the day under considerable difficulties, as they fired all the guns on the top of the berg as we retreated, and the wind being unfavorable to us, we were scarcely able to see. I halted the infantry, who marched well, through the Hot Smoke,

at Beth. The cavalry have not yet reported, but are miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small."

A third dispatch, dated from Kemp's Farm, May 15th, says: "Dundonald reported last night that he had driven the rear guard on to the main body of the enemy near Buraland, where they occupied, in force, a strong position with three powerful guns. Major Gough, with the composite regiment, manoeuvred to the right, round their left flank, and they retired. Dundonald then retired. He was 25 miles, as the crow flies, from his previous night's bivouac, and had covered 40 miles during the day in

A Waterless Country.

most of the time riding through smoke. I think his pursuit a very fine performance. From the prisoners I learn that the enemy numbered over 2,000 at Helpmaakar, and being now joined by those who left Van Joubert's Pass, they must total nearly 3,000 men. We move on Dundee at mid-day. Hildyard holds the occupation of Wessel's Nek, and is preparing the line.

Judging from the above dispatches the British advance is little more than an onerous march. The Boers, who were active at first, appear later to have shown the same readiness to retreat which is now marking the movements of Federals in the Free State. Apparently the burghers are

About to Evacuate Natal

and concentrate for the defence of Laing's Nek northwards, and Van Reenan's pass westward.

The re-occupation of Dundee by the British places the coal supplies there again in their hands.

From elsewhere there is little news of a definite character. Interest for the moment is almost entirely centred in Mafeking, whence the wife of the Mayor to-day received a cablegram setting forth that all was well on May 5th.

FIGHTING AT MAFEKING.

Plumer's Camp, May 4, via Ootsi, May 7.—Natives who have arrived here say that the bombardment of Mafeking on May 1st was not heavy.

Twelve hundred and eighty refugees from Mafeking have returned here.

Patrols who have reached from the northern borders of the Transvaal say they saw no Boers. All is quiet here.

The Boers regularly patrol the neighborhood of Mafeking, but do not seem to be disposed to be aggressive.

Lorenzo Marquez, May 15.—The Boers on Saturday occupied the Kaffir location at Mafeking. They were in turn attacked during the night of Saturday, and on Sunday found themselves surrounded. The Boers lost seven dead and 47 wounded. The British loss is reported to have been heavy.

London, May 15.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says it has been

reported that a large force of Boers had been captured by the British at Mafeking. Pretoria, it is added, reports on the other hand that Mafeking has fallen.

BRITISH AT DUNDEE.

London, May 15.—It is officially announced that Dundee is occupied by the British.

London, May 15, 1.56 p.m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller: "Dundee, May 15, 1 p.m.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they entrained. Their wagons also left yesterday by De Agers' Drift and the Dannabauser road. Their Kaffirs said they were going to Laing's Nek.

"Almost every house in Dundee is completely looted. The navigation colliery is all right. The machinery of the Dundee collieries is destroyed. The houses of the town are damaged, but are structurally intact."

NEAR LINDLEY.

Drands Drift, May 13.—Gen. Ruddle has completely checkmated the attempt of the Boers to come south again, and the enemy are retiring before the persistent advance of the British.

Many have been captured or are surrendering. There were 150 of these yesterday and to-day. Among them was President Steyn's brother, Ladybrand district is clear of Boers. They have evacuated McQuating's Nek and are now near Lindley.

MASSING ON THE VAAL.

Kroonstad, May 14.—It is reported that the whole of the Boer forces are concentrating on the Vaal, and withdrawing from Biggarsberg and the southwestern border. It is computed that not more than 2,000 Free Staters will fight on the Vaal.

Railway communication with this place will be open on Thursday. The transport is working smoothly, the troops and horses are receiving full rations, water is plentiful and health of the troops is excellent.

DELEGATES' PROPOSALS.

New York, May 15.—According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Herald, the commission composed of Fischer, Wessels, and Welmarrens, representing the Republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, which is expected to arrive here to-day, is empowered to take important action. The correspondent says: "I have the highest authority for making the statement that the commissioners are empowered to ask the United States to assume a protectorate over the Republics, this protectorate to tend, if desired, toward eventual annexation as territories or states.

"Secretary of State Reitz, who is breaking down under the strain he is undergoing, voiced this national hope in these words: 'We will maintain independence if we can. If we cannot, we will appeal to the American people to take us under their wing. Surely the Declaration of Independence is broad enough to span the ocean. Our last hope is that, having again and again carried our burden of prosecution into the wilderness to escape from England, we may be permitted to deposit it at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, to find peace and protection under the Stars and Stripes.'

The steamer Maasdam, which sailed from Rotterdam twelve days ago with the Boer envoys on board, was sighted off Fire Island at 8:25 a.m. to-day. She will reach the dock about 1 p.m.

TAMMANY AND THE WAR.

London, May 15.—The Express to-day advocated the ostracism of Richard Croker in England, in retaliation for Tammany's attitude on the Boer war. It says: "It has not escaped notice in this country that in America the welcome to the Boer delegates has been inspired and encouraged by Tammany Hall, which is controlled by the notorious Boss, Richard Croker. The records of Tammany are already black enough without the addition of this new infamy. But what makes the action of Tammany peculiarly infamous now is the fact that Croker claims the hospitality of an English domicile, poses as an English country gentleman, and runs horses on the English turf, yet is aiding and encouraging the worst of England's enemies. If Croker finds that the bracing air of the United States does not invariably suit his constitution, he should secure the calm seclusion of an Italian villa, within reach of the Duke of Orleans, with whose company he will probably find congenial society."

Envoy's Welcomed.

New York, May 15.—The revenue cutter Hudson, with the reception committee on board, met the envoys down the bay. Former Judge George M. Van Hoesen made the following address of welcome: "We are a committee of citizens of New York who sympathize with your country in its struggle for liberty and independence, and who wish to make your visit to the city of New York agreeable to you personally, and advantageous to the nation of which you are the representatives. In the near future we shall extend to you a more formal reception, but on this occasion we simply say 'welcome.'"

London, May 16.—The latest official

message from Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking was sent to Lord Roberts under date of May 7th.

Five days later, the Boers attempted to storm the town and it is possible that they succeeded, although nothing is known of the attack or of its results except through Pretoria sources, which have no countenance here.

The British relief column is due there now. Ten days ago General Snyman was having difficulty in keeping the Boers together owing to the approach of the British, and when the last Associated Press dispatch left Mafeking on May 7th, the Boers had killed on the previous day one of the horse guards and captured several of Col. Baden-Powell's few remaining horses.

Major F. N. Bailey has sent to the Morning Post from Mafeking under date of May 7th this message: "This morning the Boers attacked us. Result as usual. There is an aching void here. Pass the loaf."

The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts dated Kroonstad, May 15th, 1 p.m.: "Baden-Powell reports under date of May 7th all moving well; fever is decreasing. The garrison is cheerful and food will last until June 10th."

Fighting at Close Quarters.

London, May 15.—A Lorenzo Marquez dispatch to the Daily Mail dated Tuesday says: "There is now no doubt that there was fighting at Mafeking Saturday, but it is believed to have gone in favor of the garrison. All that can be ascertained of a reliable character follows: "The Boers using artillery attacked the town on Saturday. Very soon the Kaffir location was in flames, some say as the result of the fight, others as the result of treachery. Fighting at close quarters became general and in the midst of the confusion, the Boers gained possession of the Kaffir location, from which point of vantage they brought their guns to bear on the town at close range. By an adroit move the garrison, despite its attenuated numbers succeeded in surrounding the party of Boers, who had captured the Kaffir location. Severe fighting followed, but according to latest reports, the Boers still hold the location in which they are probably surrounded.

"The truth is, I believe, that the Pretoria authorities knowing the progress of the relief column gave orders to General Snyman to storm the place. As soon as the location was in flames Boer bulletins of victory were flying about everywhere to encourage the weak-kneed burghers. Boers who came down here yesterday from Pretoria produced for the edification of incredulous Britishers two telegrams by officials, one of which was signed by Snyman and said: 'I was lucky enough to capture Baden-Powell with nine hundred this morning.'

"There is no doubt about the heavy fighting. A telegram from the Portuguese consul to the Governor-General confirms this and there is little doubt of the occupation of the Kaffir stadt, and similar telegrams were published at Pretoria about Ladysmith and quite recently about Wepener, just before Col. Dalgerty was relieved."

BOER POSITION.

Main Army Fifty Miles North of Kroonstad—Free Staters Surrendering.

London, May 16.—The Transvaal army has taken a position at Balutswash-dort Pass near Heilbron road station, fifty miles north of the Vaal river, while the Boers' scouts are in touch with the British reconnoitering parties twenty miles north of Kroonstad.

The Boers have held a council of war at Dingley and the British spies have learned that the Boers decided to hold Harrismith as long as possible.

Lord Roberts's infantry are still at Kroonstad.

The railway laborers are at work and engineers hope to have the line repaired within a few days.

The practice has put on a winter coat. The nights are bitterly cold but the days are hot.

The Free Staters are surrendering in larger numbers than after the occupation of Bloemfontein.

One officer of the Transvaal artillery says: "There will be no serious fighting this side of Pretoria, as Berging on the Vaal is indefensible. Heavy guns are being mounted at Pretoria, but Gen. Botha and Limmer are agreed that ultimate success is impossible. President Kruger is obstinate and a majority of the Transvaalers hold firmly with him."

It is estimated that the Transvaalers can still muster 30,000 men on the fighting line.

General Buller's advance as his telegrams indicate was obeying instructions of Lord Roberts.

Gen. Ruddle and Gen. Brabant are taking possession of the wide sections around Ladybrand.

Almost Without Opposition.

They find the country still plentifully supplied with cattle, feed and flour. Gen. Ruddle is reducing his transport and feeding his men and animals largely on the country. The Boers in that quarter surrender daily, and it is the expectation of the correspondents on the spot that the eastern section of the Free State will soon be as quiet as the western. Gen. Ruddle's front is thirty miles long, but his forces are disposed so that if any point should be attacked the troops there could be quickly reinforced.

Lord Roberts contributes a line to the discussion going on in the press as to

When the War Will End

by the following telegram, dated Monday, and sent through a correspondent who had made the direct inquiry: "I regret that I cannot give any reply to your question, as it is impossible at

present to predict when the campaign may end.

The view of the other side is reported by a correspondent to whom President Steyn said: "Sooner than leave this country to fall into the hands of the British, I would destroy all our houses and leave it a desert." The relations between the Transvaal and the Portuguese appear to be strained. The Portuguese consul at Pretoria, according to reports from Lisbon, has been ordered by President Kruger to leave the country.

The Queen has issued a proclamation permitting trading between the South African colonies and the portions of the Orange Free State now occupied by the British forces.

RETREAT OF BOERS.

Burghers Tell of the Fight at the Zand River.

London, May 16.—A dispatch from the Aberlanger (Boer) at Reispot dated May 10th, via Grootstad, describing the Zand river fighting says: "A report was received here last night that the British had crossed one of the lower drifts. At six o'clock this morning the first cannon shot proclaimed the opening of the battle. The British hosts could be seen advancing in solid masses. Their cavalry hung on our flanks. Their infantry were less easily discernible in the grass. The sky was clouded with smoke from the burning veldt.

"The fighting began at Philipsoth's position shows the railway bridge. A British field battery passed across the river and bombarded the kopjes Philip Botha was holding so heavily that they appeared to be cloud-capped from the bursting shrapnel. Under cover of this cannonade the British infantry advanced, but they met with so hot a reception that they had to retire. In the meantime the British cavalry had crossed the river, moving straight north. Gen. Botha threw the Standerdton burghers with a battery of cannon to head them off. The burghers got the advantage and captured fourteen of the British.

"Unfortunately just at this time, about 11 o'clock, the centre of the burghers gave way without cause. Upon this Philip Botha and all the others gave way. The Standerdton and Bethel commandoes, with the Irish brigade, covered the retreat to Kroonstad.

"Otherwise than in the retreat from Brandstort and the Vet river, the British pressed hard on the retreating burghers. All our cannon and commissariat were brought out, and, far as is known, our casualties were confined to a dozen wounded."

British Losses.

London, May 16.—The war office last evening issued an abstract of British casualties since the beginning of the war. This shows a total of 20,035 exclusive of sick in the field and the invalids, including the wounded sent home, who number 8,901.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Consul at Vancouver Thinks Influx of Japs May Cause Parliament to Pass Restrictive Legislation.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, May 16.—The Japanese consul at Vancouver has addressed a strong caution to the Japanese foreign office with reference to the influx of Japanese laborers. He says that the newspapers here have taken up the question vehemently and the consul predicts that though the Canadian parliament is disinclined to pass restrictive legislation this session, it will probably prove less tolerant by and by, unless some limits are set to emigration from Japan.

Burglars, who wore masks and padded shoes, entered the Hornby street residence of J. Ayer last night and stole \$50 worth of goods.

ADRIAT AT SEA.

Schooner Cecil of Seattle is Reported to Be Missing.

(Special to the Times.)

Carmanah, May 15.—W. Daykin, the light keeper at Carmanah Point reports as follows: "A small boat with two men from the small schooner Cecil, of Seattle, has arrived at Cloose. They left their schooner this morning with one man aboard, but were unable to get back again on account of the heavy weather. They were almost blown ashore. Both men were very much exhausted. They are unable to say what has become of the schooner."

A VALUABLE POSSESSION.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 16.—Correspondence from the Manila office of the Associated Press says the Americans are just beginning to realize that in the island of Mindanao, until recently a big blot on the map, they have a wonderful empire, potentially the most valuable in all the Philippine possessions. Although nearly as large an island as Luzon, with a much better climate and capable of being made a second Cuba in commercial value, the Spaniards never really controlled nor even explored it.

AN OLD MAN'S SUICIDE.

Ottawa, May 14.—M. Carpentier, 78 years old, residing in Hull, committed suicide by stabbing himself with a knife on his side.

ARBITRATION.

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—By an agreement entered into yesterday between General Manager Jenkins, of the Suburban Road, and Geo. W. Woodworth, chairman of the grievance committee, which settled the strike, all differences were submitted to arbitration.