

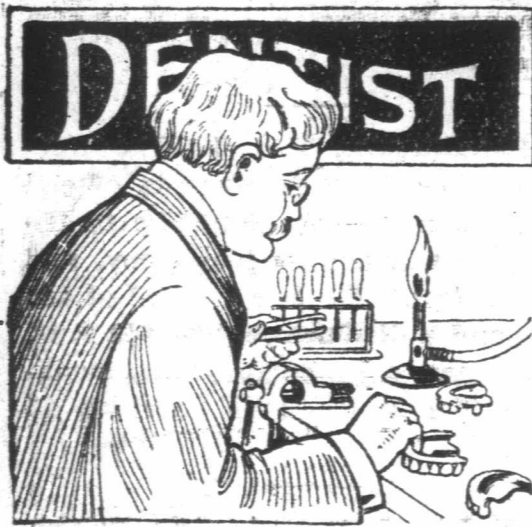
NOTICE

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J. G. STONE, D.C.
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Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

CHILDREN PLACED.—Thomas Warren, of Woods Island, Bay of Islands, wish to place two motherless children aged nine and five years. Any person willing to take such children as their own, should communicate with the above.—jan4.t.f.daily

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Remarkable Response in South Africa for Campaign Against German Last Colony

The Ten Thousand Men Required Were Secured Promptly and Enough More to Form Two Additional Infantry Regiments—Ample to Stop Operations. Minister of Defence Declares Flag of Foe Must Not Fly in Africa. Germans Had Provided Uniforms for Their Expected Boer Allies and These Were Found in Stock When the Enemy Surrendered to General Botha.

PIETERMARITZBURG Natal, South Africa, Dec. 30.—The prompt and pronounced success of the movement to send a contingent of 10,000 men to fight the Germans in East Africa has been such as to surprise everyone. Not only have the 10,000 men wanted been secured quickly, but the recruiting rally has been so productive that two additional regiments of infantry are to be formed for the campaign, making a total of 12,000 men. Besides the sending of a contingent to the Boer Nationalists, this result is really very gratifying. This contingent should, with the local forces in the British East Africa Protectorate, be sufficient to put an end at once to the present harassing operations of the Germans through attempts on the British railway line, and ensure their decisive defeat at any early date. I hear that the contingent is to leave early next month. It is understood that it will be commanded by a British general.

Half From Johannesburg
Johannesburg has furnished more than half of the entire force. Over seven thousand men have been recruited from the Rand. From the nine principal towns more than 12,000 men have volunteered, and the smaller centres are returning their fairly proportionate quotas. The grand response from the Rand has exceeded all expectations.

Mounted Brigade.
Besides the infantry, which will form the bulk of the contingent, the force is to include a mounted brigade, under the command Brig. Gen. Van der Venter, who was conspicuously successful in the recent campaign in German South-West Africa. The brigade will consist of three regiments, each numbering 614 non-commissioned officers and men. It is interesting to learn that at Potchefstroom, the old Transvaal capital, the great majority of the recruits for the mounted brigade are Dutchmen. The Boers have no fancy for foot-slogging. The Infantry Brigade, which is to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. Beves, is mobilizing at Potchefstroom, and the Mounted Brigade of Johannesburg.

Sportsmen's Regiment
It was originally intended that the Transvaal Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. Freeth, would include a sportsmen's company. But Randites have been falling over each other in the rush to join the sportsmen's company. But Randites have been falling over each other in the rush to join the sportsmen's crowd, and as a result the Union Government has authorized the embodiment of a complete Sportsmen's Battalion. This battalion should be able to feast long eyes on some of the finest big game in the world in East Africa, not counting, of course, the Huns.

It is stated that the two additional regiments will be commanded by Col. Kirkpatrick (the Sportsmen's) and Maj. Montgomery, of Natal, respectively.

Champion Cricketer.
Mr. Herbert W. Taylor of Durban, the South African cricket captain and champion batsman, is leaving Natal this month to play the highest cricket of all. He and his brother, Dan—another international—are going to the Old Country with the intention of joining the Heavy Artillery Brigade, which arrived in England from South Africa some time ago. "Herby" Taylor went through the late Boer rebellion and German South West African campaign as a lieutenant in the Natal Carbineers. He was married only a few weeks ago. His father, Mr. Dan, Taylor, senior, is an old Natal artillery officer, and commanded the Durban battery during the Boer war.

General Smuts Leads Way.
Gen. Smuts, Minister of Defence, gave the German East Africa movement a splendid lead. Months ago before the late general election, when there was a call for the sending of a contingent to Europe to its place alongside our Canadian and Australian brave brothers in arms, the General

was not only heart and soul with the call, but he thought of something further and he added that at the same time we must not forget East Africa. And now the psychological moment has arrived, and the last recruiting movement has become more widespread than the first, and, naturally in an African Dominion, rather more popular with some.

The Minister of Defence has delivered many stirring and patriotic addresses lately about South Africa's present duty at this crisis, and in one of them at Potchefstroom he declared that the German flag must not fly at all on the African continent. The magnificent bravery and fighting stamina of the Anzacs and Canadians have made a great impression out here.

Pan and Pensions.
The Government has brought up the minimum pay of the East Africa contingent to what is called here the Union defence standard of three shillings a day, whereas the South African contingent in Europe get only the Imperial pay of one shilling per diem. The Government has, however, promised to better the position of the contingent in Europe in one respect, by bringing the Imperial pension rates payable in respect of casualties up to the Union defence standard. There is no doubt that the small pay of one shilling a day kept many men quite honestly from joining the overseas contingent. Numbers of men, too, did not go to Europe because they wanted a rest after their trying German South West campaign. Having now recuperated, they are now going to help their brothers in East Africa.

Civil Servants.
As regards the Civil Servants, who are a comparatively large body of men in this country, the Government is taking steps to release as many of them as possible for military duty in German East Africa. Nothing beyond absolutely necessary official work is to be undertaken. In addition, the civil service hours are to be extended by closing at 5.30 instead of at 4.30. This change is naturally a far from popular one in the service, and some of the older men recall with a sigh the halcyon days of the old Crown Colony regime here when the hours were from 9 to 3.

Boers and Fighting
Lieut.-Col. Nussey, who was one of General De Wet's lieutenants in the Boer War, gave some of his fellow-countrymen a few home truths the other day, when making a recruiting appeal at Kroonstad, a leading town in the Hertzog-riden Free State. Col. Nussey, referring to the mischief-making class of people amongst them who have been contending the Afrikaners are not a war-making nation, and that their traditions did not permit them to conquer territory by force, rightly characterized such talk as nonsense. De Wet's old lieutenant went on to say that no nation so small as the Voortrekkers had had more wars in its history, and none had conquered and annexed a larger portion of the earth.

The Free State Boers do not seem to accompany their plan living with much of the sense of deep thinking, but Col. Nussey's forcible thrusts—a sort of home chat, spoken in Dutch, of course—must have given them some wholesome food for reflection.

Union Parliament.
The late Speaker, Sir James Molteno, not having stood for re-election to Parliament, the chair of the Union House of Assembly has been filled by the appointment of Mr. L. J. Krige, the highly respected and able Dutch member for Caledon, Cape Province. Mr. Nesser, the chairman of committees in the old House, has been re-elected to the office, though not without Nationalist opposition. It was Mr. Nesser who piloted the party of South African farmers through Great Britain and Holland eighteen months ago, just before the Huns brought on the war.

Rebellion Side Lights
The proceedings of the House of Assembly have been far from useful or, rather, for the most part mis-

spent—in discussing the motion of General Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, for the immediate release of General De Wet and his fellow prisoners and the granting of a general amnesty for the rest of the rebels. The debate, which concluded yesterday, has been an illuminating one, however, in one respect. Some interesting sidelights have been thrown on the motives and methods of the originators of the rebellion.

According to Mr. Nesser, who spoke yesterday, the late General Beyers—Commander-General of the Union—called a secret meeting of certain commandants early in August of last year, and told them to go with him, the Commandant-General, to German South West Africa. They were asked to go, not to fight the Germans, but to join hands with them, march on to Pretoria and overthrow the Union Government.

When the Germans capitulated at the close of General Botha's recent campaign many thousands of German uniforms were found in stock. They had been providing for their expected Boer allies, but had not been required.

Nationalist Members.
Sir Abe Bailey, back again in Parliament after a considerable absence described Hertzog's Nationalist party as consisting of for the most part, seventeen lawyers, two ministers of the Gospel, two show keepers, and one man who would be a bywoner (poor white) if he were not a member of Parliament. Sir Abe said that as the brothers Fichardt, prominent Free State Nationalist members had been born in South Africa of German parents, their attachment to Germany could be well understood.

The character of the utterances of the Nationalist members has been such as to call for an early warning from the Speaker, and particularly in regard to the statement that Mr. E. Fichardt, member for Edenburg, had the effrontery to make, that the only fault to be found with the rebellion was that it did not succeed.

The Cape Times makes the timely suggestion that the oath of allegiance which the members of Parliament have taken be read by way of reminder in the House daily after prayers.

Rebel Amnesty Motion
The motion, brought forward by General Hertzog for the immediate release of De Wet and his fellow prisoners, and the granting of a general amnesty, was rejected yesterday by the House of Assembly by 51 votes against 26. The latter number represents the Nationalist party in the House.

Mr. Merriman's amendment was then carried nem con. The amendment expresses approval of the policy of the Government, and asks the Government to take the rebel sentences into consideration as soon as circumstances permit, and, with due regard for the public safety, to recommend the exercise of clemency by His Majesty's representative. The Government supported the amendment.

Parliament adjourned yesterday until the 14th of February.

Every sigh has its breath.

If you avoid the fire keep out of the frying pan.

Where much can be said on both sides, it is usually said.

A man can be better than his reputation, but never better than his principles.

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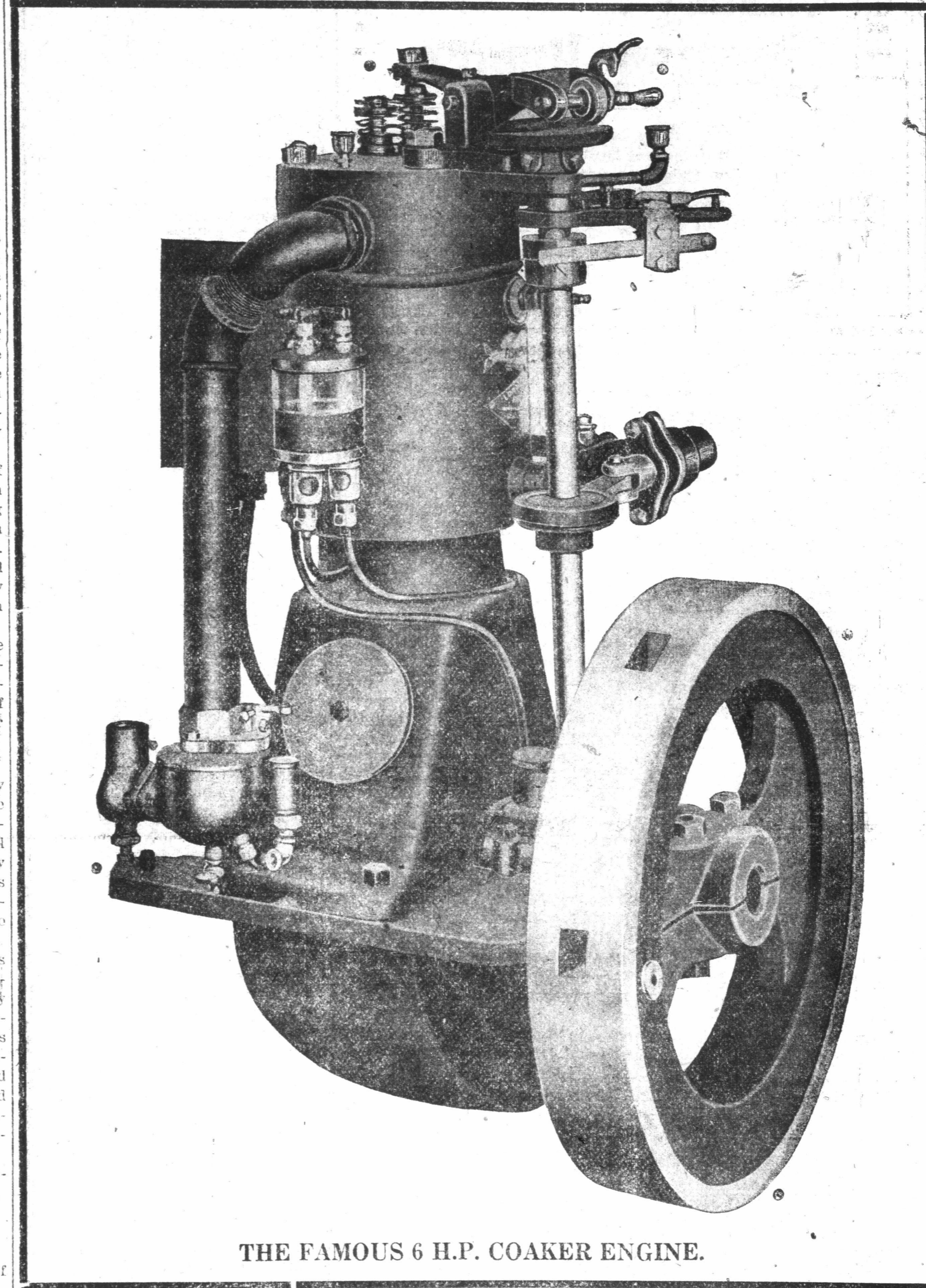


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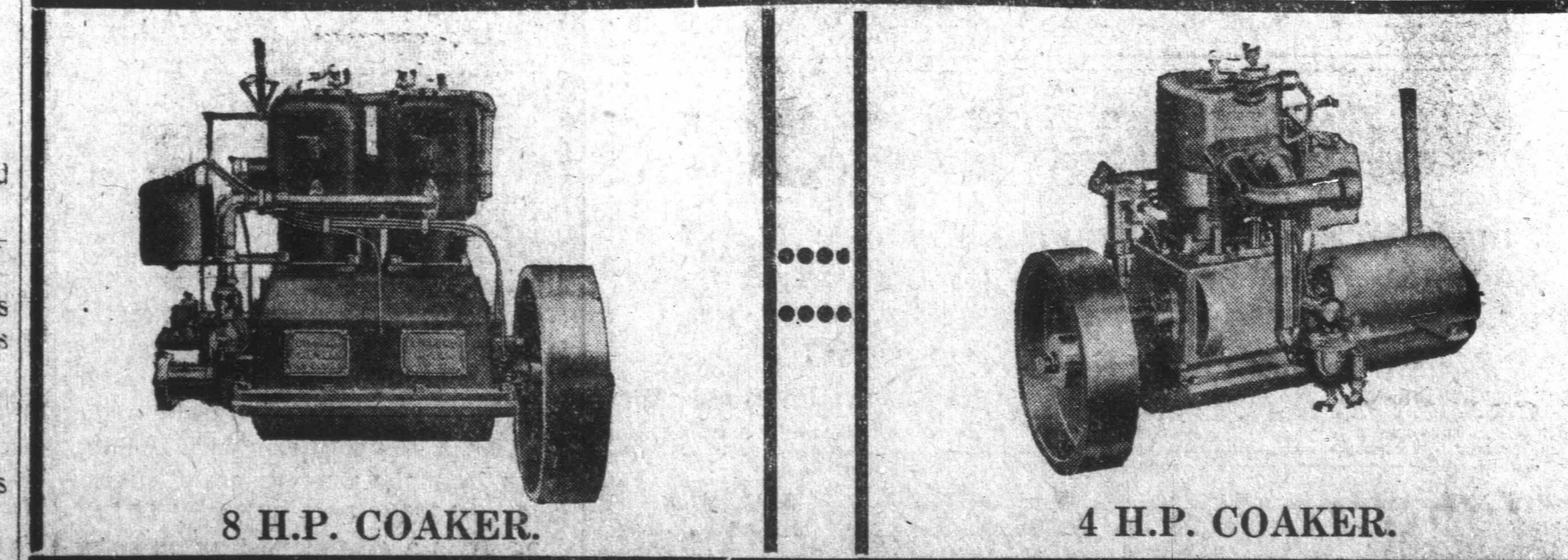
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