

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR; PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN IT.

From the First Hostile Move by the Boers

TILL THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE

1899
Oct. 11—Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their ultimatum expired at 5 p. m.
Oct. 14—Boers march on Kimberley and Mafeking.
Oct. 15—Kimberley isolated.
October 20—Boer position on Talana Hill captured by the British under Symons.
Oct. 21—French routs Boers at Eladslaat.
Oct. 22—Sir Buller retires from Dundee on Ladysmith.
Oct. 23—Death of Gen. Symons at Dundee.
Oct. 30—General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval guns silence Boer siege artillery. Surrender of part of two battalions and a mountain battery at Magersfontein.
Nov. 1—Boers invade Cape Colony.
Nov. 2—Ladysmith isolated.
Nov. 9—General attack on Ladysmith repulsed, with heavy loss to Boers.
Nov. 15—Armored train wrecked by Boers near Greyling. Over 100 British troops captured.
Nov. 25—Methuen attacks Boers at Belmont, with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position.
Nov. 25—Methuen attacks Boers in position at Enslin and dislodges them. Gen. Sir Buller arrives in Natal.
Nov. 28—Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River. Battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.
Dec. 1—Aussarali wounded. Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.
Dec. 10—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and driven back with heavy loss.
Dec. 11—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magersfontein and is repulsed with heavy loss. General Wauchope killed.
Dec. 15—Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near Colenso. British forces repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties and loss of 12 guns.
Dec. 18—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.
1900.
Jan. 6—Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Koenigsburg, over 100 prisoners taken.
Jan. 10—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.
Jan. 11—Dundonald seizes post on Tugela at Potgieter's Drift.
Jan. 18—Buller makes second attempt to relieve Ladysmith.
Jan. 23-24—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25. General Woodgate fatally wounded.
Jan. 26-27—Buller's force crosses the Tugela.
Feb. 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Lyttelton crosses Tugela, and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he captures and occupies.
Feb. 7—Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.
Feb. 9—Lord Roberts at Modder River.
Feb. 15—Lord Roberts at Jacobsdal. Relief of Kimberley.
Feb. 17—Burguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein. Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.
Feb. 19—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill.
Feb. 20—Boers under Cronje, having laagered near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts.
Feb. 21—Fifth Division crosses Tugela.
Feb. 23—Buller unsuccessfully attacks railway Hill.
Feb. 26—Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela.
Feb. 27—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg. Relief of Ladysmith. Clements occupies Colenso.
March 5—Gatacre occupies Stormberg. Brabant again defeated and pursues Boers in direction of peace made by Boer Presidents.
March 7—Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.
March 11—Overtures of peace rejected by Lord Roberts.
March 13—Lord Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Bloemfontein.
March 17—Death of General Joubert.
March 31—Broadwood attacked at Waterworks. During retirement R. E. A. and convoy entrapped at Koru Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 casualties.
April 3—Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.
April 7—Colonel Dalgety isolated near Wepener.
April 25—Dalgety relieved. Boers retreat northwards, under Botha.
May 10—Zanti River crossed. Boers rapidly retreating before Lord Roberts advance.
May 12—Lord Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition. President Steyn having retired to Hell-dron, which he proclaims his new capital. Attack on Mafeking repulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eliot, taken.
May 15—Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe.
May 17-18—Relief of Mafeking.
May 18—Advance portion of Lord Roberts' force crosses the Vaal near Patry.
May 28—Annexation of Orange Free State proclaimed.
May 30—Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria.
May 31—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg; surrender of 500 Yeomanry at Lindley.
June 2—Further negotiations between Buller and Christian Botha for armistice.
June 5—Occupation of Pretoria.
June 8—Ellington takes Botha's Pass, surrender of 4th Derbyshire at Rooval.
June 11—Stubborn fight at Allensburg. Heavy Boer losses.
June 12—Botha evacuates Lang Nek. Roberts defeats Botha at Diamond Hill.
July 4—Roberts and Buller join hands at Vlakfontein. Railway to Natal clear.
July 11—Surrender of Soot's Greys and Lincolns at Ulval Nek.
July 30—Surrender of Prinsloo and 8,000 Boers to Hunter in Brand-water Bush.
August 16—Eland's River garrison relieved.
Aug. 25—Execution of Cordua for conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts.
Sept. 6—Buller occupies Lydenburg.
Sept. 11—Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Marques.
Sept. 13—Proclamation issued by Roberts calling on burghers to surrender.
Sept. 25—British forces occupy Komati Poort. Many Boers cross Portuguese frontier, and surrender.
Oct. 9—De Wet driven across the Vaal.
Oct. 19—Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marques for Marseilles on Dutch man-of-war.
Oct. 24—Buller sails from Cape Town for England.
Oct. 25—Formal annexation of South Africa Republic, to be styled Transvaal Colony.
Nov. 6—De Wet defeated at Botha-ville.
Nov. 22—Kruger lands at Marseilles.
Nov. 29—Lord Kitchener takes over supreme command.
Dec. 11—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.
Dec. 13—Clements defeated with heavy loss by Delarey at Noolgedacht.
Dec. 14—De Wet and Steyn escape through Sprinkhans's Pass.
Dec. 16-20—Boer raid into Cape Colony.
Dec. 20—Martial law proclaimed over northern districts of Cape Colony.
Dec. 28—Surrender of Liverpools at Helvetia.
1901.
Jan. 3—Defeat of bodyguard near Lindley by Botha.
Jan. 7—Determined Boer attack on Bellair.
Jan. 18—Delarey defeated near Ventersburg.
Jan. 28—French enters Ermelo. Smith-Dorrien repels determined attack by Botha, captures eight guns and 734 prisoners.
Feb. 10—De Wet slips through into Cape Colony.
Feb. 13—Botha writes to Kitchener proposing an interview.
Feb. 22—After desperate chase DeWet recrosses Orange River, having lost all guns, ammunition, transport and many prisoners. Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer Commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to peace negotiations.
March 16—Botha breaks off negotiation.
March 22-23—Babington routs Delarey at Ventersdorp and captures three guns and six Maxim's.
May 8—Milner leaves Cape Town for England. Municipal government started in Johannesburg.
May 24—Milner received by the King and raised to peerage.
May 28—Delarey defeated by Dixon at Vlakfontein.
June 2—Kritsinger captures Jamestown, Cape Colony.
June 6—Elliot engages De Wet near Ritz and captures his convoy.
July 4—Train wrecked by Boers near Naboomspruit.
July 5—Kruger telegraphs to Gen. Botha to continue fighting.
July 13—Broadwood surprises Ritz and captures Steyn's correspondence. Narrow escape of Steyn.
July 14—French drives Scheepers' commando with heavy loss out of Gannabosch mountains.
July 20—Death of Mrs. Kruger.
July 30—W. Kitchener captures one gun, 32 prisoners, from B. V. K. near Middleburg.
Aug. 6—Proclamation by Kitchener of permanent banishment from South Africa of all Boer leaders taken in arms after Sept. 15.
Aug. 8—Commandant de Villiers and two field cornets surrender.
Aug. 12—Kitchener reports the largest return of Boer losses yet made in a week. More than 800 prisoners, 700 wagons, and 33,000 cattle.
Aug. 13—Kritsinger's commandos routed near Steynsburg by Colonel Gorringe.
Aug. 19—Duke of Cornwall lands at Cape Town.
Aug. 27—Lord Milner returns to South Africa.
Sept. 10—Colonel Crabbe routs Scheepers' commando at Laingsburg. Van de Merwe killed.
Sept. 20—Botha's attack upon Forts Itala and Prospect on the Zulu border, repulsed with severe loss.
Sept. 29—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field.
Sept. 20—Delarey's attack upon Kekewich's camp at Modwell beaten off with heavy loss.
1902.
Feb. 10—Canadian Mounted Rifles arrive in Durban.
March 7—Capture of Lord Methuen by party of Boers near Klerksdorp.
March 31—Gallant stand of Canadians in charge of the baggage at Hart's River. Canadians held their post, but lost eleven killed and forty-five wounded. In one section every man was either killed or wounded. Later fighting has been of a guerrilla character.

A FEW STATISTICS.

Total British Death List Over 20,000—Cost Over \$825,000,000.
The war in South Africa began officially on Oct. 11th, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum. Concluded on May 31st, 1902, it therefore continued two years seven months, and 20 days, and has been won by the British at a cost which, in the words of "Oom Paul" Kruger, the Transvaal President, "staggered humanity."
The official British statistics to April 1st of this year give these losses:
Officers. Men.
Total deaths in South Africa 1,020 20,031
Missing and prisoners 384 9,181
Sent home as invalids 2,973 68,311
The British have taken about 37,000 Boer prisoners, and of killed and wounded on that side there are no reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the two Boer Republics. The cost of the war to the British, according to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in presenting the budget in April last, has been a little over \$825,000,000. Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 75,000.

PREMIER THANKS COLONIAL TROOPS

The Loyalty of the Colonies Surprised the World.
BRITAIN NEVER SO STRONG
Tribute to the Troops in the House of Commons—Mr. Redmond Creates a Row in the House—His Bitter Charges Against Kitchener and Roberts.
London despatch: During the course of his speech on the vote to Lord Kitchener Mr. Redmond indulged in considerable violence of language, and had to be assisted by the speaker brought in by a friend. He said that an additional reason why he objected to the vote was because Lord Kitchener violated the tomb of the Mad at Khatoum. He asserted that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, during the South African war, had been guilty of more disgraceful conduct than any of the other Generals. Then, turning to the Ministerial benches, Mr. Redmond shouted: "You allow the women and children to starve, in order to honor the favorites of your corrupt society." His statement was greeted with shouts of "sit down," "name him," and "divide," while the Irish members jeeringly advised the Ministerialists to call in the police. Amid the din Mr. Redmond was heard to say that the House was disgraced itself in compensating the commander-in-chief for his services in Africa, while allowing the men who had fought there to drift into the workhouse, and that the House was an expression of confidence with the world by a motion pretending to celebrate some great feat of arms. Groans and persistent yells drowned any further attempt at speaking until the closure was voted. Mr. Redmond said he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener was responsible for the death of 15,000 Yeomanry.
Aug. 7—Kitchener issues proclamation of banishment.
Sept. 17—Gough's three companies captured.
Oct. 9—Martial law in Cape Colony.
Nov. 1—Benson loses twenty-five officers and 214 men.
1902.
March 8—Delarey captures Methuen and destroys his command.
March 31—Canadians repulse attack by Delarey's forces.
April 11—Peace terms reported accepted by Boers.
May 31—Boers surrender.

BRITAIN'S PEACE TERMS ACCEPTED BY THE BOERS

Full Text of the Agreement Signed by Both Parties.

King Edward Congratulated by the Emperors of Germany and Austria and by the Pope—Scene in the House of Commons—Honors for Kitchener and Milner—Chamberlain Gets High Praise—European Boer Delegates Much Disappointed—Kruger Shuts Himself Up—A Canadian Dies at Sea—Other Casualties—Botha Going to Europe—Canada's Congratulations.

London, June 3, 4 a.m.—The announcement of the terms of peace has not affected the general jubilation which has existed since the Government yesterday displayed Gen. Kitchener's message to the end of the war. There were indications that the peace would be revealed last night, but the sense of the general public that the end of the war was a great occasion to give thanks and to settle down prevented the usual easy holiday-makers from making a triumphal demonstration. There is a general tribute to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. Next to Gen. Kitchener, everybody credits him with the present achievement. The Graphic says that, while congratulating the Government on the triumphal settlement, it would be unjust not to recognize how large a part Mr. Chamberlain's statesmanship played in securing it. If South Africa is to-day British from the Zambesi River to Table Bay the credit is primarily Mr. Chamberlain's. The King and Queen drove amid cheering crowds last evening from Buckingham Palace to the Royal Opera House, where they heard a performance of "Siegfried." When they arrived the auditorium and stage were both in semi-darkness. The continuation of the music prevented a general triumphal welcome to their Majesties. The King was in excellent spirits. He watched the opera with frequent smiles. Both were unusually delighted. The opinion of the newspapers here is that the terms of peace are substantially those fixed a year ago. All the papers join in congratulating Mr. Chamberlain. The Standard says: "To Mr. Chamberlain, who for three years has been the object of bitter calumny and unmeasured abuse, the country is under great obligations. In the difficult days which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, when the military situation was at its worst, and in the complicated situation of the last few months, Mr. Chamberlain has exhibited unwavering firmness of judgment and buoyant courage, which put to shame the ordinary statesman." The Daily Telegraph says it will be men beyond those who fought it, as it stood prominent—Chamberlain and Milner. The country has an obligation to recognize in grateful and ungrudging terms all that it owes these two men.

WHAT THE TERMS ARE.
Announcement Made by Mr. Balfour in House of Commons
London, June 2.—The First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons today announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:
"His Excellency Lord Milner, in behalf of the British Government, his Excellency Mr. Steyn, General Buller, General C. R. De Wet, and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State; and General Scheepersburg, General Ritz, General Louis Botha and General Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:
"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles, and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful Sovereign.
"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet.
"Repatriation of Prisoners.
"Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes so soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence for a few years assured.
"Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.
"Fourth—No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war which had been notified by the Commandant-in-Chief to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by court-

EDISON'S GREAT PROMISE.

Electric Motor to Cost Half Horse Power.
PARIS MAN CLAIMS PRIORITY.
The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following:
The news that Mr. Edison has solved the great problem of cheap electrical automobiles for long distances was interesting to the Parisian, but the question remains that the "noblest conquest of man" will be seen in the Bois for many a year," said M. Jeantaud, one of the pioneers of automobilism in France, to a Herald's correspondent.
"Of what I read in the Herald about Mr. Edison's new battery he and one which will make the electric carriage practical and economical.
"Twenty years ago," he continued, "I constructed my first electric carriage, and ever since have been seeking to find a light, good wearing accumulator—one which would under 100 kilograms give 100 amperes an hour under 100 volts. I should be enchanted if my idea has been realized.
"Will Cheap Road Locomotion.
"Road locomotion will be cheaper by half than horse traction.
"it will not be by thousands, but by millions that electric vaps and carriages will have to be constructed, and it would take fully ten years' output of all the factories now existent to keep up with the demand."
"Leaving M. Jeantaud, I next called on M. Krieger, the technical director of the Compagnie Parisienne des Voitures Electriques (Proprietors Krieger) to ask him how he "sized up" the Edison invention.
The conversation took place by telephone, as Mr. Krieger has few minutes to lose in the twenty-four hours.

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TREATMENT OF REBELS.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement Mr. Balfour proceeded:
"There are certain important points I have just read, and which will be signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War, dated May 30th, as follows:
"After handing to the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it, as follows:
"His Majesty's Government must place on record that the terms of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion, and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts, and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the laws of British subjects in British Empire to which they belong.
"His Majesty's Government are informed by the Cape Government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12th, 1902, are as follows:
"Penal Servitude.
"With regard to the rank and file, they should all after surrender, and giving up their arms sign a document before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded them. Provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any Parliamentary or Provincial Council or municipal election.
"With reference to justices of the peace, field cornets, and all others who held official positions under the Government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.
"The Natal Government are of the opinion that the rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony."

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N T H E V E R Y P O W E R F U L I O N