

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

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NO. 14.

CANADA'S HEROES OFF TO THE WAR!

They Embarked at Quebec Monday Afternoon Last.

New Brunswick's Patriotic Fund Increasing Rapidly.

Official Account of General Yule's March from Dundee.

The Boers Fled With Their Heavy Guns Before the British Reached Them—Some Fine Advances Under Heavy Firing.

QUEBEC, Oct. 30.—Today was witnessed a magnificent display of loyalty to Canada and the empire, in which all classes joined most enthusiastically.

to listen to any application for the appointment of a Church of England clergyman, but the silent appeal of this service was too strong for the military authorities and at the last moment Rev. Mr. Allwood, a well-known Church of England clergyman, was allowed to go with the regiment as one of their chaplains.

they had done this by order of the Transvaal authorities. "A war balloon, very small and so light that two men can hold it down easily and which can ascend 3,000 feet, is now in use, and the full position of the Boer guns has been ascertained.

On arrival at the Allan's wharf the regiment was drawn up in companies; arrangements were completed for embarkation on the Sardinian.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke with his usual eloquence on the duty of Canada to take her proper place in the struggle of the empire for liberty and equality for all.

"The weather down river is reported fine and clear.

Crows were stationed at every point of vantage and the streets were crowded with citizens and visitors who cheered and applauded the citizen soldiers most heartily.

NEWS FROM LADYSMITH. The Boers are Concentrating About the Place.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 11 a.m. (delayed in transmission).—The Natal Mercury has the following from Ladysmith: "The Boers have been seen dragging heavy artillery up Tinta Ingoni. It is expected that they will adopt tactics similar to those they pursued at Dundee, demonstrating in one direction—while attacking in another.

There were great demonstrations as well known military and political men appeared, but the nearest plaudits given were to the four lady nurses as they made their way to the steamer.

Dr. Jameson, Col. Gray, Major Heany and Captain Sellar have arrived from Rhodesia on their way to Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—A despatch from Ladysmith dated October 26 says: "Several sorties have been made, but the reconnoitering party failed to discover the enemy."

As the ship moved slowly away from the wharf the big guns of the citadel solemnly bade adieu to a royal salute. The crowds cheered wildly and were answered by gallant Canadian handkerchiefs and flags being waved and amid the plaudits of fully innumerable spectators, the contingent began its voyage to South Africa.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 29.—(5.45 p. m.)—Everything has remained quiet here today and the water supply is being re-secured. A number of resident civilians have been ordered to leave the town under penalty of arrest.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—(7 p. m.)—The Boers are gradually closing around Ladysmith. They have mounted two big guns on Tinta Ingoni, 4,600 yards from the British camp. An attack is expected.

The splendid behaviour of the men while in Quebec is greatly admired. It would be difficult to bring together a finer body of men physically and morally. They are a credit to the Dominion.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday: "Patrols from Ladysmith report that there are four large Boer camps within a radius of 10 miles, extending in a semi-circle northeast of the town. Evidently the enemy is concentrating all its forces. General Joubert is in supreme command. One Boer laager has a Red Cross tent carefully posted in a conspicuous position.

"The British had several skirmishes with the enemy today. Railway communication with Ladysmith is still intact. At Coleson a couple of Boer sentries were detected putting bundles on the railway. They confessed that

noon, the British troops having marched through Dundee into the Helpmasakar road without attracting the attention of the Boers. Major Wickham of the Indian commissariat service joined the column with 53 wagons from the old camp. Moving eastward through the Bloubaek pass Beth was reached and here the column rested, after which the night march was resumed and Washbank river reached the following morning at 9 o'clock.

"At 11 o'clock two batteries, two squadrons and all available infantry were moved toward Elandsagte, in the hope of co-operating with the Ladysmith force, whose guns could be heard; but as the firing moved in the direction of the Orange Free State territory, the troops returned from a six miles tramp in a heavy rain.

"At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the force was on the Ladysmith side of Sunday river. All that day and night the Boers plodded along muddy roads until Ladysmith was reached at 6 a. m. Thursday.

"The Boers were utilized for stores, which just sufficed for this purpose, but only at the cost of the entire kit of officers and men. All behaved splendidly and practically under arms continuously for six days.

BOERS GOT OUT. And Took Their Guns With Them When the British Advanced.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The war office here has received a despatch which says Gen. White has fought an engagement, presumably with Gen. Joubert's forces, which was pushed back after several hours' fighting. The British lost about 100 men and the Boer losses were much greater. The Boers were in larger numbers and had better artillery.

THE LONDON TELEGRAPH. Speaks of the Affairs as an Indecisive Reconnoissance.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Daily Telegraph has the following account of the Ladysmith engagement from its special correspondent at the front: "An indecisive reconnoissance occurred today. General Sir George Stewart White advanced before daybreak (Monday) with all the available forces from Ladysmith, moving toward Tinta Ingoni. Two brigades were under Colonel Ian Hamilton, and toward and another with General Sir Archibald Hunter, went toward Balseyn, while two regiments, guided by Major Ayle, marched on our extreme left beyond the old camp.

THE CABINET INTERESTED. Members of the Government Going to Quebec.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—The scene of activities in connection with the departure of the Canadian contingent has been removed from Ottawa to Quebec. The militia department is almost deserted. The ministers and all the leading officers are at the ancient capital.

BOERS GUNS SILENCED. The Naval Brigade's Practice was too Skilful for Boer Gunners.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, m.—The advance was made at dawn with the object of shelling the Boers from the position where yesterday they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that they had evacuated the position.

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The only minister in town yesterday was Hon. Mr. Scott, and he was present among a thousand other citizens of Ottawa who went to the railway depot to give a cordial welcome and hearty send-off to the British Columbia section of the contingent as they passed here at 5.30 o'clock last evening. The band of the 43rd battalion was present. The boys were in excellent spirits.

Premier Laurier, Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Blain were in from Smith's Falls last night. Premier Laurier and Mr. Sutherland left for Quebec today and Mr. Fielding goes on Monday. If possible Mr. Blain will also be present.

Before leaving for Quebec yesterday Col. Sam Hughes said he wrote a letter to Premier Laurier setting forth a number of reasons why General Hutton should be dismissed. Col. Hughes says that Gen. Hutton's attack on him is entirely because of his having written Gen. Mr. Chamberlain direct and not through General Hutton.

"I employed all the troops here, except the obligatory garrison before the Boers. I sent a mountain battery, the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucesters to take up a position on the hills to the eastward of the town, and I yesterday evening and during some night firing the battery mules stampeded entirely, and I have not, however, I hope to recover. These two battalions have not yet returned, but are expected this evening.

"On reaching the open British force was attacked by the enemy, but without casualties. Col. Moeller led his men round Tinta hill, in a southerly direction, across Yants Driin road, captured several Boers and saw the Boer ambulances retiring. Then, with squadron B of the Hussars, the Maxims and the mounted infantry, he crossed the railway and approached a strong force of the enemy, who opened a hot fire, wounding Lieut. Lechlan.

"Our cavalry retreated across Yants Driin, the Boers pressing. Col. Moeller held the bridge for some time, but, on the enemy developing his right, he fell back across the Spruit. The Maxim stuck in a water hole. Lieut. Cape was wounded; three of the detachment were killed, and the horses of Major Grenville and Capt. Pollock were shot under them.

"The force finally returned on a ridge to the north which was held for some time. While Captain Hardy was attacking the Boers, the enemy's force retired to a defile, apparently intending to return to camp around Impati mountain, but it was not seen after."

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had been silenced for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry. The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack, and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice.

Some shells were thrown into the town from the enemy's 40-pounders at a range of 5,000 yards, but no damage was done. The engagement lasted several hours and resulted, on our side, in casualties estimated at from 80 to 100. The Boer losses must have largely exceeded this total.

The attack was admirably delivered by our right and the Boers were fairly driven out of one of their strongholds near Lombard's Kopje. It was not possible, however, to push the success much further, as beyond that point lay a long broken ridge affording every kind of natural cover. Of this the enemy took the fullest advantage.

Our shells failed to dislodge the Boers and, as our infantry moved forward in extended order, they came under a heavy and well directed fire, the effect of which was soon apparent. General White, who was with the centre, seeing that the troops on the right were somewhat pressed, sent to their assistance the whole centre column with the exception of the Devonshire regiment.

The battle had then lasted four hours, during which time the artillery fire on both sides had been almost incessant. The naval brigade, which landed at Durban, had arrived on the scene toward the end of the fight and immediately brought their heavy guns into play. Their practice was magnificent. At the fourth shot the enemy's 40-pounders had been knocked out of action.

The town, therefore, was freed from apprehension of bombardment. Throughout the engagement the Boers held their ground with courage and tenacity, and, considering the intensity of our artillery fire, they must have suffered severely."

THE LONDON TIMES. Describes the Fight as a Pretty Stiff One.

The correspondent of the Times at Ladysmith says: "The action seemed to be proceeding most satisfactorily when at 7.15 a. m. the enemy in large numbers, with field guns, Maxims and 37-millimetre guns began to develop a heavy attack on Col. Grimwood's infantry. The cavalry brigades had moved up on our right, holding the parallel ridge over Col. Grimwood's position and practically acting as infantry. In the meantime our batteries kept down the Boer gun fire upon Ladysmith with shrapnel.

"At 8 o'clock there seemed to be a lull, as our reserves moved up; but suddenly the engagement re-opened as the enemy on our right brought further artillery to bear. Colonel Grimwood, who with the three advance battalions, had held the ridge for five hours, suddenly fell back from the open upon our guns. The 53rd battery pluckily pushed

(Continued on page 2.)