# NAMES THAT WILL LIVE IN HISTORY

THE following are lists of officers and non-commissioned officers and men whom Lord Kitchener mentions for special recognition with regard to the operations described in his despatch:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. N. Mayne, for his capture of Commandant Wolmarans and 30 armed Boers near Damhoek, on August 10, 1901.

2nd Battn. Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. J. L. G. Burnett, for his coolness and resource on occasion of train being derailed and attacked on Pietersburg August 16, 1901.

7th New Zealand Regt., Capt. C. Simpson; New South Wales Bushmen, Lieut. Quintal, greatly distinguished themselves in night capture of Spannerberg's laager near Honingspruit on August 16,1 901.

Rimington's Guides—Major J. H. Damant, for very able command of a column in South of Orange River Colony, a most gallant and exceptionally good officer. Awarded D. S. O. Authority war office telegram No. 9,206, dated September 10, 1901.

74th Imperial Yeomanry—Capt. J. F. Humby, for able manner in which he extricated a convoy from a difficult situation near Griquatown, Cape Colony, on August 24, 1901.

Diamond Fields Artillery, Lieut. A. Kidd; 74th Imperial Yeomanry, Lieut. E. B. Despard, for excellent work on same occasion.

9th Lancers, Capt. Lord D. J. C. Compton, Lieut. R. V. Wynn, Second Lieut. G. M. Neilson; Cape Mounted Rifles, Capt. J. F. Purcell, Lieut. D. A. H. Bowers, for marked gallantry in capture of Lotter's commando near Petersburg, Cape Colony, on September 5, 1901. Brevet majority, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901. Awarded D. S. O. Authority as above.

18th Hussars—Lieut. J. W. Lichtenberg, for conspicuous gallantry on Oliphant's river on July 30, 1901, in pursuit of Viljoen's convoy, in face of very superior numbers of enemy. Though dangerously wounded, by his courage and example enabled his small party to hold out for two hours against repeated attacks, and thereby secured the capture of a large portion of the convoy. Awarded D. S. O. Authority as above.

1st Battn. Derbyshire Regt.—Second Lieut. H. M. Milward, for good example and bravery in close fighting round the guns of the 28th Battery at Vlakfontein on May 29, 1901.

10th Imperial Yeomanry—Capt. A. E. Johnson, for conspicuous gallantry and skill in the handling of his men in attack on enemy's convoy at Middelbult, on August 22, 1901.

Derbyshire Regt.—Capt. P. F. R. Anley, for good service in the Magaliesberg in September, 1901.

1st Battn. Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. C. T. F. Dillon (dangerously wounded), for consistent good work with Mounted Infantry, especially in seizing a kraal in front of enemy on August 10, 1901.

1st Imperial Yeomanry—Capt. H. B. Burnaby, for gallantry in Doriesburg district on August 16, 1901.

6th New Zealand Mounted Rifles—Lieut. P. L. Tudor, with only 12 men, crossed the Caledon river on September 16, 1901, and kept touch with 200 Boers for three days, and displayed great gallantry on September 27, in holding a position for three hours against 50 Boers.

5th Queensland Imperial Bushmen—Lieut. L. J. Caskey (killed) for great gallantry on same occasion.

32nd Co. Imperial Yeomanry—Lieut. S. G. Sheppard on September 18 headed a party which swam to some islands in the Vaal river held by armed Boers, and took them prisoners. On September 19 rescued a man from drowning at great personal risk.

6th New Zealand Mounted Rifles—Major A. W. Andrews (Captain, Indian Staff Corps), in command during action at Mokari Drift, Caledon river, on September 27, and handled his troops very well.

3rd Battn. Essex Regt. (21st Mounted Infantry)—Capt. B. R. A. D. Stoddart MacLellan, in action at Zwartruggen on September 7, 1901, leaving the remainder to hold enemy in front, led eight men up a donga to within 200 yards of position, charged it, and captured six men and horses.

2nd Battn. Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. and Adj. D. Wilmot Sitwell, for his consistent good work in night operations with Mounted Infantry, especially in his capture of Steyn's laager on September 12, 1901. Brevet majority, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901.

Cameron Highlanders, Lieut. A. H. Mackintosh; 3rd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Lieut. G. B. G. Wood, for good and gallant leading of a small party of Mounted Infantry in surprise of very superior force of enemy at Vooruitzicht, Orange River Colony, on September 10, 1901.

Scottish Horse—Capt. P. N. Field, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Lieut. W. Jardine, for the work done by them in clearing kloofs of Magaliesberg in September. Lieut. Jardine also for gallantry in action at Moedwill.

2nd Dragoon Guards, attached Welsh Imperial Yeomanry—Capt. P. M. Sykes, for fine example in firing 50 rounds himself at close range after being wounded during action at Rhenosterfontein, September, 1901.

Bechuanaland Rifles, Capt. B. W. Cowan; 5th Imperial Yeomanry, Lieut. H. de L. H. Horrop (now Sec. Lieut., 5th Lancers), Lieut. G. McB. Skirving (killed); Bedford Mounted Infantry, Lieut. G. C. Sladen (now Sec. Lieut. Rifle Brigade), for gallantry in same action.

Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt. C. Dick (since dead of wounds), for consistent gallantry and good leading, especially in action in Kroonstad district on August 28, 1901.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt. S. F. Mott, Capt. A. R. Mildmay (since killed) for plucky, determined and successful pursuit of Olivier's convoy on August 3, 1901, with an inferior force, and for quickness and initiative on August 23, when it was chiefly due to them that enemy was prevented from escaping.

2nd Battn. Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut. M. J. Furnell, for charging on August 10 a farm occupied by enemy, and capturing four Boers in it.

Johannesburg Mounted Rifles—Lieut. Nicoll, Lieut. C. Wells, for dash and judgment in attack on position at Waterval on September 10, 1901.

10th Imperial Yeomanry—Lieut. J. Latham, for gallant leading on enemy's trenches at Devondale, September 15, 1901.

11th Imperial Yeomanry—Lieut. E. Clementi-Smith (since died of wounds), on September 11, 1901, in Harrismith district, advanced alone to occupy a position Boers were making for, and, though wounded through right shoulder, continued to fire from left, keeping enemy off till he was reinforced. Awarded D. S. O. by war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt. (now Brevet-Major) C. A. Rowley, for defence of Fort Prospect, Zululand, September 26, 1901. Awarded D. S. O. by war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901.

Durham Artillery—Lieut. R. G. M. Johnson, in same action, for good defence of a sangar where brunt of attack fell.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. A. J. Chapman, for his defence of Fort Itala, Zululand, on September 26, 1901. Noted for Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy on promotion, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901. Brevet-Lieut.-Col., London Gazette, October 25, 1901. Lieut. B. P. Lefroy, for gallantry in same action. Awarded D. S. O. by war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major T. G. Lavie, Civil Surgeon W. S. Kidd, wounded early in attack on Col. Kekewich's camp at Moedwill on September 30, but continued at their duties many hours.

Derbyshire Regt.—Second Lieut. G. E. Mills (killed), in same action, for his example and disregard of danger.

7th Imperial Yeomanry—Lieut. R. Persse, in same action, though wounded in three places, held his post and continued to fight.

Scottish Horse, Capt. R. H. Dick Cunyngham (Lieut. 21st Lancers), Lieut. J. H. Symonds, Lieut. A. Rattray, Lieut. N. C. G. Cameron (wounded) Lieut. W. Loring, Capt. P. M. Rattray, Lieut. J. Stuart-Wortley (wounded); (killed), Capt. E. L. Wheeler, Lieut. G. T. Du Val (wounded), for gallantry at Royal Field Artillery, Capt. G. Laird Moedwill on September 30, 1901.

6th New Zealand Mounted Rifles—Capt. J. Findlay (the Buffs, East Kent Regt., Mounted Infantry), Capt. L. C. E. Knight, for excellent service in command of detached troops in Orange River Colony, September, 1901.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Minchin, D. S. O., for ability and good judgment in directing attack on Wessels' commando, which had superior force, at Florence, Orange River Colony, in September, 1901.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry—Capt. R. T. Barrett (killed), Capt. T. Thompson, D. S. O., for conspicuous gallantry on same occasion in charging a donga from which enemy was firing heavily.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieut. R. B. Johnson); 3rd New South Wales Mounted Rifles, Lieut. W. Moffitt, for gallant and dashing conduct on Vaal river on September 23, 1901, in killing two Boers, wounding one and capturing 15 before they could get to cover.

1st Battn. Highland Light Infantry—Lieut. A. J. Marren (2nd Batts. Northamptonshire Regt.), Major C. S. Prichard, for consistent good work with armored trains.

LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—2505 Pte. W. Galon, 3628 Pte. B. Knowles, on August 27, 1901, near Alkmaar, part of garrison of a blockhouse consisting of seven men in vicinity of train derailed and attacked by enemy, volunteered to go out and defend the train, which they did, and kept enemy off until support arrived. Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

7th New Zealand Regt.—4121 Sergt.-Major E. B. Lockett, for most gallant rescue of a prisoner in the Losberg on August 23, 1901. He was severely wounded, and has lost an arm in consequence. Awarded D. C. medal. War office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901.

3rd Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—6307 Pte. J. Millidge, for capture of two Boer scouts, single-handed, on August 20, and for previous good service. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

Civilian Engine-Driver J. H. C. Dale, for great gallantry when train was derailed and attacked near Alkmaar, whereby he saved the engine and warned the nearest post.

18th Hussars, 4784 Sergt. G. Stevenson, 4578 Cpl. C. Veesey, 4616 Staff-Sergt. E. Moore, 4400 Pte. T. Wardley; 2nd Imperial Light Horse, 345 Cpl. R. Waldeck, for marked gallantry in action on Oliphant's river on July 30, 1901, when their troop was attacked by very superior numbers. *Awarded D. C. medal as above. ●Promoted sergeants by Commander-in-Chief. ✧Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

18th Hussars—Sergt.-Major Baldry, *Private Jones on same occasion stayed with Capt. Leverson when severely wounded, and drove off 20 Boers who attempted to take them, killing two and wounding three. *Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

1st Battn. Derbyshire Regt.—4778 Pte. C. Maddison (killed), for great gallantry and good example at Vlakfontein on May 29, 1901.

9th Lancers, *Sergt. Cook, ●Pte. Willcox, ✧Cpl. Pearson, ●Sergt. Beckett, Sergt. Mason, ●Pte. Capon; Cape Mounted Rifles, *Pte. Haines, for conspicuous gallantry in the capture of Lotter's commando, near Petersburg, Cape Colony, on September 5, 1901. *Awarded D. C. medal, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated October 9, 1901. ●Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief. ✧Promoted sergeant by Commander-in-Chief.

Cape Police—Sergt.-Major A. Young, for most distinguished bravery at Ruiter's Kraal, Cape Colony, on August 13, 1901, in galloping alone ahead of his men into 20 Boers who were falling back on to another position held by others, and shooting one commandant and capturing another, Erasmus. Forwarded to war office with recommendation for V. C., September 12, 1901. (Awarded, London Gazette, November 8, 1901).

King's Own Scottish Borderers (Volunteer Company)—6815 Col.-Sergt. R. Grierson, *7328 L.-Cpl. J. McMillan, *7330 Pte. R. Dixon, conspicuous in the company which captured Commandant Wolmaarans and 30 Boers in a kloof near Damhoek, on August 10, 1901. *Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

2nd Battn. Gordon Highlanders (Volunteer Company) — 8293 Sergt. W. Steven; 2nd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, 4612 Pte. E. L. Sills, for gallantry during the attack on derailed train on Pietersburg line on August 10, 1901.

3rd Battn. Warwickshire Regiment (Mounted Infantry)—*L.-Cpl. Scattergood, behaved most gallantly at Vooruitzicht, Orange River Colony, on 10th September, 1901, in covering two wounded officers, remaining alone to protect them, and, although himself wounded, succeeded in keeping enemy off. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief. *Awarded D. C. medal. Authority as above.

Scottish Horse—*Trooper Richardson, Sergt. Mainwaring, for especially good service in the dangerous and difficult work of searching kloofs in the Magaliesberg, September 5, 1901. *Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

Diamond Fields Horse—1111 Trooper J. Evans, on 12th February, 1901, a cattle-guard of four men being surprised by enemy, he kept enemy off single-handed, sending the other man for assistance, and saved the whole herd and killed two Boers. Awarded D. C. medal, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated 9th October, 1901.

89th Welsh Imperial Yeomanry—33915 Trooper J. Norris, 33919 Trooper J. Eaton, 34614 Bugler Pritchard, for gallantry in action at Rhenosterfontein, Western Transvaal, 5th September, 1901. Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

Royal Army Medical Corps—7881 Staff-Sergt. E. Fells, on same occasion, for gallantry in looking for and attending to wounded under heavy fire.

5th Imperial Yeomanry—6996 Sergt.-Major H. Huggins, on same occasion, for gallant way in which he worked the Maxim gun, though himself wounded. Awarded D. C. medal, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated 9th October, 1901.

Bechuanaland Rifles — Sergt.-Major Watts, Sergt. Shipman, for gallantry on same occasion.

5th Imperial Yeomanry—32596 Trooper Grant, for gallantry on same occasion. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

Bechuanaland Rifles—Trooper Austin, for gallantry on same occasion. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

L.-Cpl. Sutherland, in same action, for retaining two prisoners when 30 Boers opened fire on him, and he was alone and his horse killed. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

1st Battn. Durham Light Infantry (Mounted Infantry)—4182 L.-Cpl. H. Hawkins, for initiative and courage on 5th September, 1901, in proceeding alone to hold four Boers who he thought would outflank his party. At the time he was one and a half miles from any support. He wounded one man and drove others off. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief and awarded D.C. medal; war office telegram No. 9,599, dated 9th October, 1901.

3rd Battn. King's Royal Rifle Corps—6685 Pte. J. Brion, at Gaskraal, Orange River Colony, on 28th August, 1901, his patrol of six men being surprised by some 50 men, the corporal, two men and all the horses being killed, took over command, refused to surrender, shooting two Boers who attempted to take him, and held out till relieved. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief and awarded D. C. medal; war office telegram No. 9,599, dated 9th October, 1901.

19th Hussars—4606—Pte. J. Baldwin, one of the party which on 29th July, 1901, pursued a strong force of enemy, charged him and captured his pompom, promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief; 3906 L.-Cpl. G. Mash, at Slangboom on 16th August, 1901, for gallantry in helping Sergt. Ward to remove the Colt gun, under heavy fire from bush on both sides of road, promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief; 3584 Sergt. C. Ward, on 16th August, 1901, the Colt gun being very hotly pressed by the enemy, concealed in bush on both sides of the road, he, with L.-Cpl. Mash, dismounted it and carried it off to his horse, awarded D. C. medal, war office telegram No. 9,599, dated 9th October, 1901; 3007 Squadron Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. H. Whiting, assisted the other two in above action.

2nd Battn. Gloucestershire Regiment (Mounted Infantry)—5340 Pte. C. Wakefield, on 31st July, 1901, was one of ten men pursuing the enemy's convoy, and, when the remainder had been dismounted by the officer's orders to open fire on it, Pte. Wakefield, on his own initiative, galloped alone to the head of the convoy and stopped it. Had he not done so, some of the carts would probably have escaped in the dark. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief, and awarded D. C. medal; war office telegram No. 9,599, dated 9th October, 1901.

1st Battn. Royal Scots (10th Mounted Infantry) — 4108 Acting Sergt.-Major McGregor, at Retief's Nek, Orange River Colony, on 3rd September, 1901, carried despatches through the enemy, though under fire, for considerable distance.

2nd Battn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers—6491 L.-Cpl. T. O'Connor (killed), for great and conspicuous gallantry when very closely pressed by the enemy at Gaskraal on August 28, 1901.

Civilian—Engine Driver R. M. Growden, for his presence of mind at Boschrand, when his engine was derailed and upset by the enemy; he remained on it till he had opened all the safety valves, thereby saving the explosion of the boiler. He was severely scalded in doing this.

Menne's Scouts—Tpr. Peterkin, Tpr. Glasborow (killed), at Platrand on September 13, Tpr. Glasborow went back to assist a dismounted comrade, and was mortally wounded. Peterkin then returned, under heavy fire, and attended to him.

9th Imperial Yeomanry—20499 Tpr. W. Brown (killed), killed in action at Rhenosterfontein on September 5, 1901, whilst taking water to a wounded man, though himself wounded.

18th Hussars—3592 Pte. R. Tanner (since dead), mortally wounded near Klerksdorp on September 6, 1901, in trying to carry a wounded man under cover.

1st Battn. Rifle Brigade—5262 Cpl. W. Lawrence, King's Royal Rifles, 9405 Rifleman G. Austin, at Vaalbank, Orange River Colony, on July 31, 1901, for returning under heavy fire to assistance of a mounted man and saving him from capture.

22nd M. I.—5719 Pte. F. E. L. Syrett, 2800 Sergt. H. McLean (2nd Battn. Royal Scots Fusiliers), for rescue of dismounted men under fire in Orange River Colony in June and July, 1901.

24th Imperial Yeomanry—31116 Tpr. J. Millerson, at Aaroualaagte, Orange River Colony, on August 26, 1901, shot through the thigh and horse killed by ambushed Boers, called on to surrender, refused, and continued fighting until relieved, promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

Cornaught Rangers 3976 L.-Cpl. Durkin, 6880 Pte. McDonald, 3274 Pte. Neale, for gallantry in action with Lotter on July 14, 1901, at Zuurvlaagte, Cape Colony, promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

1st Battn. Derbyshire Regt.—*5138 L.-Sergt. Bailey, 5053 L.-Sergt. Coxon, *3048 Pte. Boyle, ●4686 Pte. Sanderson, chiefly instrumental in the 50 earlier men, by their company in a week's work in the Magaliesberg. Sanderson held up 24 men practically single-handed. *Promoted sergeants by Commander-in-Chief. ●Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

Durham Artillery—*1332 Bombr. J. Marsden, Sergt. F. Doyle, *2913 Bombr. G. Gilligan; Dorsetshire M. I., 2916 Co. Sergt.-Major W. Young, *3122 Pte. J. Bowring, *4901 Cpl. H. Witney, *5770 Cpl. Kerrins; Zululand Police, 7 Sergt. Gumbi, for gallantry and good service in defence of Fort Prospect, September 26, 1901. *Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

ACTION AT MOEDWILL, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Derbyshire Regt.—5422 Sergt. C. Chambers, 3257 L.-Cpl. R. Dixon, 3978 Pte. J. Caneny, 6240 Pte. E. Picard, were survivors of No. 4 Section, though surrounded refused to surrender, and fought on till only 1 man was left unwounded; out of 13 men, 5 were killed, 7 wounded, 4 of whom have since died. (Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief. 5097 Pte. F. Bancroft, in same action rushed out from cover in broad daylight and bayonetted a Boer who was firing at his section. (Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief. 2573 Pte. W. Bees, one of Maxim detachment, who had 6 men out of 9 hit, hearing wounded calling for water, went 500 yards ahead of his gun and filled a kettle and returned, passing on his way within 100 yards of some rocks held by enemy, from which they were firing heavily. 4201 Pte. J. Briefly, the Maxim gun wanting water, fetched some under very heavy fire from 60 yards range. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

48th Somerset Imperial Yeomanry—Sergt.-Major T. Jordan led his troop to repulse attack, and, though twice wounded, continued to lead and repulse attack in most gallant manner.

Scottish Horse—755 Farrier-Sergt. Kirkpatrick, conspicuous by his leading and rallying the men. Tpr. G. Webster advanced with three comrades, and when all were wounded, continued alone, called on to surrender, refused, and continued to fight till reinforced, when he advanced again. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief. Sergeant C. E. Janson, for continuing to serve out and carry up ammunition, though himself wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery (Pompom)—7279 Sergt. J. W. Naylor, though badly wounded in leg, continued to work his gun under very heavy fire.

Royal Field Artillery (28th Battery)—71366 Gunner H. Wooding, for lifting two shells from a portable magazine in which the cartridges were burning furiously. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

2nd Battn. Grenadier Guards—1136 Cpl. W. Harbron, on 26th July, 1901, for gallantry in proceeding under heavy fire to assist severely wounded man and carrying him under cover; 6731 Pte. Kerry, for coolness and presence of mind under fire on 22nd August, 1901.

1st Battn. Leinster Regt.—1644 Pte. T. Sullivan, 5382 Pte. P. Furlong, 2829 Pte. P. Keogh, for defence of a detached post attacked on three sides; refused to surrender, and eventually beat enemy off. Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

1st Battn. Worcestershire Regt.—4532 Pte. W. Spencer, 5167 Pte. C. Shackleford, on 10th August, 1901, went, under heavy fire, to assistance of Lieut. Dillon, dangerously wounded, and covered his retreat.

2nd Battn. Manchester Regt.—3293 Pte. Archibald, at Tyger Kloof, Orange River Colony, on 29th September, 1901, volunteered to look for three men, and did so successfully under fire of 40 Boers. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

62nd Imperial Yeomanry—Tpr. J. G. Sales, on 2nd October, his horse shot and leg badly injured, when called on at close range to surrender, refused, and eventually got away with his arms. Promoted corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

11th Imperial Yeomanry—Tpr. J. Bishop, 25020 Tpr. C. Clinging, for proceeding under heavy fire to assist Lieut. Clementi-Smith to hold his position, 11th September, 1901. Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

6th New Zealand Mounted Rifles—3341 Pte. J. B. Bridgent, one of a party which volunteered to carry despatches; ambushed and fired on at very close range, and, the corporal's horse being shot, waited under heavy fire for him and brought him away safely, Bastard's Drift, Orange River Colony, 27th September, 1901.

5th Queensland Imperial Bushmen—202 Pte. G. H. White (killed), for gallantry in action at Mokari Drift, Caledon River, 27th September, 1901.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry—7405 Sergt. H. P. Wheatley ●741 Pte. A. H. Horwood, *207 Cpl. L. Alderson, ●699 Pte. R. J. Dowling, 7562 Sergt. T. P. Jones, for marked gallantry in action at Forence, Orange River Colony, September, 1901. *Promoted sergeant by Commander-in-Chief. ●Promoted corporals by Commander-in-Chief.

2nd Battn. Wiltshire Regt.—1941 Sergeant W. Kennel, for consistent good work with armored trains.

1st Battn. Scots Guards—Cpl. A. C. E. Darke, Civilian Engine-Driver Lovelace, for consistent good work with armored trains.

72nd Battn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers—4701 Pte. T. Kelly, a rear-guard retiring and a man dismounted within 400 yards of enemy, Kelly returned for him and brought him away.

5th Imperial Yeomanry—Tpr. J. W. Apelby, Tpr. Brodie, Sergt. Hankins, Intelligence Scout Mr. P. J. Reid, 34373 Sergt. A. E. Savage, for gallantry in action at Devondale, Western Transvaal, 16th September, 1901.

Midland Mounted Rifles—33829 L.-Cpl. R. McKnight, 30654 Pte. H. E. Spiers, for good work in capturing 16 armed Boers on 24th September, 1901.

# MOON TO BE BROUGHT WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF THE EARTH.

A TELESCOPE which is to bring the moon within eight miles of the earth, instead of forty miles, and have the view even more distinct!

This is the work which, after nine years of study and experiment, a Chicago man hopes to accomplish. Besides this, the scheme is to be the pet project of a man, who, though not a millionaire nor a man largely known as a philanthropist, is to accomplish this work for the promotion of the study of astronomy and for the benefit of the public.

Thomas Preston Brooke is better known as a leader of bands and orchestras than as an astronomer, yet he has always spent his leisure moments in the study of the stars, and for the last nine years has been bringing to fruition the plans for a telescope which he contends will overcome many of the defects in the largest and most modern instruments, and work wonders in bringing the heavenly bodies within the range of mortal vision.

Mr. Brooke is at present in the East getting from Philadelphia and New York firms estimates on the cost and time required for the construction of his huge telescope. While the work was merely in the tentative stage, he was extremely reticent in regard to his scheme, but his Eastern trip has in the last two weeks drawn him that he can accomplish his purpose, and for the first time he has consented to giving the public an advance account of his plans.

In a description of his project, written exclusively for the Chicago American, Mr. Brooke gives herewith a clear account of what he hopes to accomplish.

Obviating the blur occasioned by an indistinct focus by means of concentrated reflections of the telescopic image is the feature of Mr. Brooke's plans which distinguishes his scope from others. The reason that the image of a planet seen in the small end of a telescope is blurred and indistinct is that the telescope is near-sighted, just as are some people, and from a study of near-sighted people he has hit upon his scheme of reflections to counteract this evil.

The instrument planned by Mr. Brooke and on which he has obtained estimates, calls for the largest lens ever fitted to a telescope, being 54 inches in diameter. The cost of this lens alone will be about $10,000. Mr. Brooke has interested others in his designs, and it is probable that the tubing of the telescope will be contributed by an Eastern manufacturer, and that others will contribute towards building a suitable observatory for the instrument on Gray's Peak in Colorado.

The study of astronomy undertaken by the promoter of this enterprise has been accomplished in the leisure moments of a busy career. He and his Chicago Marine Band are a Chicago institution which has of late gained a national reputation, having appeared in every city of importance from ocean to ocean and from Halifax to New Orleans. But in the midst of an ardent passion for music has grown up in Mr. Brooke a passion for the science of astronomy almost equally strong.

It is Mr. Brooke's intention not to give the telescope to any institution of learning, but to make it a public observatory, so that students and laymen alike may reap the benefits from it.

I stood upon the summit of Gray's Peak one night nine years ago, and enjoyed one of the grandest views of the planets ever witnessed by man.

Our party had journeyed up the trail from Silver Plume to the peak for the purpose of seeing the sun rise over the eastern plain, and to watch the wonderful panorama which gradually developed as the light extended to the Mount of the Holy Cross and other ranges to the westward. From the first appearance of dawn until after the sun had risen well above the eastern horizon, the ever-changing light effects produced a scene of indescribable grandeur.

To me, however, the most magnificent spectacle was the starry realm as it appeared long before sunrise, viewed from the top of that mighty old mountain. We reached the summit nearly two hours before sunrise, and several of the tourists wrapped themselves in blankets and stretched out on the frosty granite, after admonishing our guide to awaken them in time to see the first rays from old Sol. For my part, having been an earnest student of astronomy all my life, the dome of the universe had never appeared so beautiful. I had with me a strong field glass, which is a very insignificant instrument for viewing the heavenly planets, but even with its pump aid I spent one of the most interesting hours of my life. The various groups of stars with which even school children are familiar, such as the Square of Pegasus, the Goat, the Great Bear and Little Bear, blazed forth with unusual brilliancy in the light atmosphere, while with the naked eye I could easily discern the crater of Mount Tycho on the moon, and by using the field glass, several of the lesser craters on its surface became quite distinguishable.

Ever since that memorable night my greatest ambition has been to construct a telescope that would eclipse all others and place it on the topmost extremity of Gray's peak. I have made astronomical examinations with nearly every telescope of any consequence in America; have carefully noted every weak point in their construction and devoted much time to exhaustive and expensive experiments with the view of overcoming them.

The greatest difficulty, of course, with large telescopes is in securing a perfect focus. Lord Rosse's huge instrument, with its 48-inch lens, the Lick observatory telescope and the one at Nice observatory are the most powerful of modern instruments, yet the result obtained from their use causes Flammarion to ask: "Of what use is to magnify excessively an image which ceases to be clear and cannot be usefully observed?" I have spent three months out of every year for nine years experimenting with this very trouble and find that the only way to get a sharp focus with a large object glass or lens is to make use of a series of concentrated reflections.

It has been clearly demonstrated to me that the only way to obtain a sharp stereoscopic vision from an otherwise blurred focus is by the use of multiplied reflection.

To illustrate this idea let any person who is slightly near-sighted look through a window at a distant object—say to the opposite side of the street. To them the view will naturally be blurred and indistinct. Let them turn their backs to the window and by using a perfect hand-mirror look upon the reflection of the same object. They will be surprised to find how much more sharp and distinct the view is in the mirror.

Exactly the same principle is involved with the telescope. No matter how large the lens the vision it conveys to us can be sharpened and made distinct by reflection, not once but several times, and it is possible in reflection to concentrate without reduction. This idea will be carried out and perfected in my telescope.

The nearest the moon can be brought to us by any modern telescope is a little over 40 miles. In this connection permit me to quote again from Flammarion:

"Now, I ask what can be distinguished and recognized at such a distance? The appearance or disappearance of the pyramids of Egypt would probably pass unnoticed?"

I figure that with my instrument we will be able to obtain a distinct vision of the moon at a distance of about eight miles, in which event it will soon be determined conclusively whether or not atmosphere or life exist on that planet.

The mystic science of astronomy is not taught in our schools as it should be. I want to see a telescope pointing heavenward from a dome on every public school house in America. Astronomy is rather a dry study to the average schoolboy, but let him obtain one look through a telescope at the heavenly constellations—just enough to make him realize what infinitesimal parasites human beings are—and he will hunger for a greater knowledge of the sublimest of all sciences.

What a paltry sum it would require to provide every school with a telescope! Enough could be saved on one winter's fuel bills to provide an instrument with a two and a half inch lens and thirty-six inches focal length. With such a telescope our boys and girls would be able to observe the rings, craters and peaks of the moon; satellites of Jupiter and the flattening belts and clouds of that planet; sun spots; Saturn, with its beautiful ring and one satellite, as well as the phases of Venus, Mercury, Mars and thousands of other interesting planets too numerous to mention. I only ask of the American people: Why are our children deprived of such a priceless boon when it can be provided at such trifling cost?

During the greater portion of the time the Brooke telescope will be open for the free use of the public. This privilege will doubtless be more thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated after the railroad to the Summit of Gray's peak, which has been surveyed and partially graded, is completed.—Chicago American.

Although Maxime Gorki has been known as a writer only eight years, more criticisms have been devoted to him than to any Russian author except Tolstoi. He is only 33 years of age, and was born in Nijni Novgorod, lost his father and mother before he was 9 years old and set out to make his way in the world at a very early age. He wandered all over Russia, undergoing such privations and sufferings that on one occasion he tried to commit suicide. At last, after herding with rogues and vagabonds and tramps in both Europe and Asia, he discovered his vocation.

# SOME WHIMS OF OPERA SINGERS

WHIMS of opera singers! Who is there without whims? Any one? Probably not. But great artists whose nerves are keyed up three or four times a week when they appear before vast audiences are apt to have more interesting idiosyncrasies than ordinary mortals.

From a book about to be published by R. H. Russell, "Opera Singers," by Gustav Kobbe, with about a hundred illustrations made from one of the finest collections of operatic photographs by Dupont, Histed, Genthe and others) ever got together, much information regarding the personality of the greatest singers at present on the opera stage may be gathered. Critical comment is not wanting, but the author has made a point of presenting these great singers to the reader's view as real human beings, instead of merely stage characters.

And, happy to relate, the whimsical traits here related of these favorite singers are all entertaining, showing that these great artists are, in their way, as simple and guileless as children. What is more charming, for instance, than M. Jean de Reszke's hobby? The great tenor prides himself as much on his ability to imitate animal sounds as on his singing. He can bark like a dog and meow like a cat. One evening in Chicago Mme. Nordica entered her dressing room at the Auditorium. She had just left her pet dog at her hotel. Imagine her surprise to hear it barking under the piano in her dressing room. But her surprise was turned to laughter when out crept M. de Reszke on all fours. This and a capital anecdote about Mme. Calve's attempt to get up a spiritualistic seance in Chicago are told in a chapter entitled "An Opera Company on Tour," and illustrated by a batch of Lionel Maglesen's clever snap shots taken on the tours made by the Grau company.

"DEE EXCITING LIFE."

Mme. Sembrich looks to her husband, Professor Stengl, for criticism. After each act he comes into her dressing room. "You know," she says, "Stengl has a long nose. Well, if when he comes into my room after the act, his nose looks longer than usual, I know that I have sung badly." As she says this she bustles up to Stengl, pats him on the cheek and calls him schatzchen (sweetheart), while he beams all over.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is the author of a remark that has become famous behind the scenes. She is the mother of eight children, on whom she dotes. The first time she appeared after the birth of George Washington Schumann-Heink, who was born in San Francisco, she exclaimed, as she stood in the wings ready to go on: "Oh, ces ces ces exciting life! First you sing Wagner, den you have a baby! Den you sing Wagner again! Den you have anudder baby! Oh, yes, opera ces dee exciting life!"

Many interesting facts are given regarding Mme. Calve—fascinating Calve! When she was rehearsing for her first appearance as Carmen at the Opera Comique in Paris, and introducing those little bits of stage business and those dramatic vocal changes that were to astonish a world, which believed itself thoroughly familiar with the opera, she was constantly interrupted and corrected by the stage manager. He had seen many Carmens, he had his idea of how one role should be done—the purely conventional acceptation of a character—and he wanted her to act it and sing it according to his idea. Mme. Calve simply continued rehearsing according to her own idea. Result, the director was appealed to by the stage manager and called in to witness a rehearsal. "Oh, let her alone," he said. "She knows nothing about the role, and will find it out, to her grief, at the first performance. It will be a good lesson for her." But at the first performance there burst upon an astonished world a new Carmen—the Carmen she has been ever since.

Some one once argued with Mme. Calve that she made a mistake in wearing the gorgeous red petticoat in the first act—that a gypsy cigarette girl could not afford to dress so richly. The prima donna gave one of her fascinating shoulder shrugs. "When I decided to sing Carmen," she replied, "I went to Seville, the very place where the scene of the opera is laid, to make studies on the spot. I often stood outside the cigarette factories and watched the girls coming to and going from their work. On one occasion I followed one of them to a second-hand costumer's and saw her buy a brilliant red petticoat. The next day she wore it, and occasionally lifted her dress a little so as to give a glimpse of the skirt and flirt with it. I went directly to the same costumer and bought the exact duplicate of the skirt. I have it on now, and as soon as you see me go on the stage you will see that I flirt with it just as I saw the cigarette girl in Seville do."

MME. CALVE'S AMULET.

It is said that nothing can induce Mme. Calve to appear without an amulet from Hindoostan, which she wears around her neck. A few years ago she had her tomb designed, explaining that she shuddered to think of the possibility of being buried amid inartistic surroundings, also that she did not wish to give her mother the trouble of having a headstone made for her. She had the tomb designed by Denys Puech, and its principal features are the two statues of the prima donna herself, which flank it—one as Ophelia and the other as Carmen. The Ophelia shows the hapless heroine being drawn toward the void by phantom voices. It is intended to show in "Robert le Diable." Mme. Calve's art, while Carmen shows she material. "Both are tragic roles," she says, in speaking of her tomb, "but then death is not amusing—except possibly on the stage. I shall have it erected either in Pere la Chaise or on the ground surrounding my chateau in the south of France. Either place, I suppose, would be peaceful enough, though I take it for granted I would not hear any noise if there were any, not even if a full orchestra played a Wagner overture, although I'm sure I would be struck up the 'Habanera.' I am not so sure that I should come out and sing it for them."

The chapter on Mme. Eames contains a tribute to her beauty which so much enhances her operatic creations. She made her debut at the Opera in March, 1889, as Juliette, scoring a great success, although coming immediately after Patti in the role. The day after her debut—remember, the day after her very first appearance in the operatic stage—she received a cablegram from Sir Augustus Harris practically offering her any sum within reason which she might ask. As a result, her salary at the Opera Immediately was doubled. She seems to have been doing pretty well for the second day of her career. During her engagement at the Opera she created De la Nux's "Zaire," and also Saint-Saens's "Ascanio," the two De Reszkes and Plancon also singing in the latter. At the Opera there began a charming friendship between the young American singer and these three great artists, which has continued ever since. Practically they have always been in the same companies. Whenever Plancon and Mme. Eames step out upon the stage together, he always whispers to her just as they are leaving the wings, "Now they are going to see the two most beautiful noses in the company." What a pretty glimpse this gives of life behind the scenes!—this compliment of the prince of bass chantants, a compliment in which naively he includes himself.

From the Opera Mme. Eames went to London. There, in April, 