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CANADIANS FAILED IN CHARGE ON BOER LAAGER

While the Big Guns Poured Shells Into the Boer Position, Canadians With General Smith-Dorrien's Force Charged and Were Repulsed.

GEN. CRONJE WAS CAUGHT LIKE A RAT IN A TRAP.

Boers Put Up a Desperate Fight, Forcing the British Troops to Lie on the Ground All Day.

INFANTRY SURROUND BOER POSITION AND BIG GUNS BLAZE AWAY

Paardeberg Drift, Orange Free State, Tuesday, Feb. 20—General Cronje's magnificent march from Magersfontein now appears likely to end in disaster. The main body of the Boers is enclosed in a terrible death trap. The enemy are hiding in the bed of the Modder, commanded by the British artillery and enclosed on the east and west by the British infantry. Sunday witnessed a gallant stand on the part of the retreating foe. Tired, harassed, they still maintain a bold front. It is somewhat difficult to explain Sunday's action, in which all the British force was engaged and in which General Cronje, under difficult conditions, managed to hold his own. On Saturday night the British mounted infantry came into touch with Cronje's rear guard, driving it back upon the main body. On Sunday morning the action was renewed, but the Boers, who had entrenched the river bed during the night, prevented a further advance of the mounted infantry in this direction. Meanwhile the Highland Brigade, consisting of the Seaforth, the Black Watch and the Argyll, advanced from the south bank, and the Essex, Welsh and Yorkshires formed a long line on the left, which rested on the river, the extreme right being the Welsh. The whole line was ordered to envelop the Boers, who lined both banks of the river. The firing soon became heavy. The Boers, holding a splendid position, covered the left of the Highland Brigade, which advanced partly up the river bed and partly in the open, while the rest of the brigade, with the other regiments, swung around the front of the Highland Brigade on the level, coverless ground, exposed to a terrible fire, which obliged the men to lie upon the ground, as they did for the remainder of the day.



SOME CANADIANS.

Many friends will readily recognize as one of the quartette in this portrait, Sergeant George Polkinhorn of the 62nd Fusiliers. One of the gallant soldier boys who have gone from New Brunswick to fight the Boers. The portrait was taken in camp at Cape Town, South Africa. Mrs. Polkinhorn received the picture on the distribution of a recent South African mail. The sergeant is the only one of the four men whom people who saw the picture recognized. Perhaps some readers will know the others.

HE MUST FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Roberts Will Not Consent to an Armistice to Permit Boers to Bury Their Dead--They Must Fight or Surrender--Position is Hopeless.

Cape Town, Thursday, Feb. 22—In reply to General Cronje's request for an armistice of 24 hours to allow him to bury his dead, Lord Roberts told the Boer commander that he must fight to a finish or surrender unconditionally. General Cronje's position is reported hopeless. The British have occupied Barkly West.

NO CONTRABAND BUSINESS.

At least if there is the Government Has No Official Knowledge of It.

London, Feb. 22—In the house of commons today, the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, William St. John Broderick, declared that the government was not aware there was an evidence showing contraband had reached the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay. General allegations had been made, he added, that the local authorities were not carrying out the instructions of the Portuguese government as completely as might be desired, but there was no proof in support of these allegations.

CANADIANS STUCK TO THE BIG GUNS.

It looks as though the heavy casualties in the Canadian ranks were caused by her pluck in sticking to some big naval guns whose passage of the river the Boers determined to resist. The London Standard's correspondent, cabling from Modder River, says the Canadians rendered most valuable service in bringing over the naval guns at passage of Waterval Drift.

CANADIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PATRICK H. MCCREARY—Killed. The only New Brunswick killed was one of the last to enlist, although he comes from fighting stock, his father being one of the survivors of the famous Birkenhead and he came to Canada at the time of the Trent affair with Sergeant McKenzie and Hughes. Patrick was born at Springfield, Kings county, where his father settled after retiring from the imperial service. Patrick McCreary, prior to enlisting, had worked in the office of the Kings County News. He was a member of Captain Spooner's company of the Seventy-Fourth Battalion, in which he had shown great aptitude for soldiering. His home was at Bloomfield.

J. M. JOHNSTON—Wounded. It is almost certain that the "J. Johnston" of St. John, who was wounded, is J. M. Johnston, of 61 Erin street, as a letter recently received from Cape Town says James Johnston, of 60 Erin street is not with the regiment, but at the Cape. J. M. Johnston worked as a laborer in this city. His father is Andrew Johnston, of the North End, but he lived with a cousin, Mrs. Patrick McCann, on Erin street. It is believed he had no experience with the militia, but he passed an excellent physical examination and as he was among the first to apply for a place on the New Brunswick company, he was accepted. He was about 22 years of age and unmarried.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER—Wounded. Who was among the wounded, was a member of the 62nd Fusiliers when he enlisted. He is 22 years of age and his father, with whom he lived, is Robert Hunter, an employe of the city water works department. He is six feet tall, of a fair complexion, and was born at Belmont, private Hunter said the members of his private were all well but were impatient to get to the front for a brush with the Boers. He said they had been working hard when they were stationed and marching hard when they were not. Being a man of very fine physique he was

looked upon as a valuable acquisition by the enlisting officer.

ARTHUR HAYDON—Wounded. Those whose names among the casualties were one of the young men from Manchester, Robertson & Allison's establishment who enlisted. He is an English boy, whose mother now resides in Huntsville, Ont. She came here to establish the Morley-Haydon school and conservatory, but left when she found the institution could not succeed. He was a capable and efficient man in the store and his place was being kept open for him by the firm. It is said that he had some trouble to qualify under the searching physical examination and that only his absolute determination to go at any hazard, and the influence he brought to bear upon the examiners secured him a place.

JOHN SCOTT—Wounded. was a member of the Seventy-Fourth Battery prior to becoming a member of the Royal Canadian Regiment. He was a resident of Golden Grove where he made his home with brothers and sisters, being unmarried. His injury is reported by the Toronto Globe correspondent, but not in the official casualty list. His disability was probably only temporary.

RITCHIE—Wounded. Mr. R. R. Ritchie of St. John, son of the late Chief Justice Ritchie, has a brother William J. Ritchie among the wounded.

LEWIS—Killed. The death roll contains the name of Private Z. R. E. Lewis of D company, late of the Northwest Mounted Police. Mr. H. C. Tiley of this city, told a reporter yesterday that he knew Private Lewis well, they having been former school mates. He belonged to Ottawa and was a nephew of Bishop Lewis of that city.

HENRY P. McLAUGHLIN—Wounded. Private Henry P. McLaughlin, of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and first Canadian contingent, reported wounded in Sunday's battle at Modder River, is a son of Mrs. Alice McLaughlin of St. Stephen. He was born at Medford, Aroostook county, Me., and is 20 years of age. He enlisted in the Canadian Company, R. R. C. I., is dated 11th Oct., 1899. Previous to that he was enrolled as a member of St. Stephen Company, 71st Battalion.

PRIVATE GIFFORD—Wounded. was a Newcastle man. He was one of the half dozen who travelled to St. John at their own expense on the bare chance of being taken at the last minute.

PRIVATE T. MOORE—Wounded. Private T. Moore, of E company, Montreal, late of the Duke of York and Royal Canadian Hussars, was among the wounded. He is a cousin of Mr. George Coors, the Telegraph's linotype machinist.

ROLAND TAYLOR—Killed. Ronald Taylor was 21 years of age and son of Mr. E. W. Taylor, jeweller, of Charlottetown. He was a quiet, but steady young man and well liked. An interesting anecdote is told of his enlistment. When he offered his services the district officer commanding said, "young man, does your father know you are going to enlist?" The reply was, "no; but my father is an Englishman." He went. His father afterwards presented all of the island men with badges bearing the coat of arms of the premier.

WALTER LANE was a member of the Charlottetown Engineers and a very popular young man. Toronto, Feb. 21—The Globe extra publishes the following from its special correspondents:—

Modder River, Feb. 20—The Canadian contingent participated in Sunday's battle. We fortified the Modder after a night

Advertisement for a watch and jewelry store. Text: 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED'. Includes an image of a watch and a list of items like pens, rings, bracelets, etc.

Private F. S. Nixon, of A Co., late 36th Peel Battalion. Private Smiles—No such name on official list. Private C. C. Thompson, of A Co., late Manitoba Dragoons. Private A. Laird, of D Co., late of Royal Canadian Artillery. Private C. P. Mason, of D Co., late of 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Private Threeves—No such name on official list. Sergeant G. R. B. Sippi, of B Co., late of Seventh Fusiliers. Private R. R. Thompson, of D Co., late of 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Lance Corporal L. Power, of B Co., Canadian Artillery. Corporal J. Smith, of B Co., late of 22nd Oxford Rifles. Private V. F. Marentette, of B Co., late of 21st Essex Fusiliers. Private C. P. Clarke, of D Co., late of 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Private A. E. Paddon, of B Co., late of 21st Essex Fusiliers. Private E. Baugh, of B Co., late of Royal Canadian Artillery. Private C. Green, of B Co., late of Middlesex Light Infantry. Private C. D. McLaren, of B Co., late of 7th Fusiliers. Private J. R. Corley, of B Co., late of 36th Wellington Rifles. Private J. Day, of B Co., late of 26th Middlesex Light Infantry. Private W. J. Vandewater, of C Co., late of Queen's Own Rifles. Private R. H. McLaughlin, of C Co., late of Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Private C. A. Gibson, of D Co., late of 15th Argyll Light Infantry. Private W. G. Ritchie, of D Co., late of 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Private T. Moore, of E Co., late of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. Private Wayne, of G Co., late of 62nd Queen's Own Battalion. Private H. P. McLaughlin, of F Co., late of Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Private W. McIver, of E Co., late of Fifth Royal Scots. Private A. C. Shaw, of E Co., late of 3rd Victoria Rifles. Private J. A. Hudson, of F Co., late of 6th Mounted Rifles. Private A. J. Turner, of E Co., late of 8th Royal Rifles. Private G. P. Roberts, of E Co., late of 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery. Private J. M. Gorman, of E Co., late of Montreal Field Battery. Private A. P. Thomas, of E Co., late of Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. Private A. H. Wheatcraft, of B Co., late of 7th Fusiliers. Private J. Kingswell, of B Co., late of Royal Canadian Artillery. Private M. N. Stewart, of C Co., late of Queen's Own Rifles. Private J. F. Usher, of C Co., late of Queen's Own Rifles. Private James Kennedy, of C Co., late of 10th Royal Grenadiers. Private J. H. Sutton, of C Co., late of 13th Battalion. Private L. McGivern, of G Co., late of Queen's Own Rifles. Private S. M. Warde, of C Co., late of Queen's Own Rifles. Private A. MacAulay, of D Co., late of 3rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. Private J. L. H. Bradshaw, of D Co., late of 18th Prince Edward Battalion. Private J. D. Coleman, of D Co., late of 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Battalion. Private D. R. McGill, of E Co., late of Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. Private L. Larne, of F Co., late of 8th Quebec Battalion.

hope opened fire on a body of Boers. London, Feb. 21—The St. J. Gazette, today, referring editorially to Major General Hutton's recall, says "The friction between the British commanders and colonial government commonly had but a single origin, in fact on the part of the former." The Daily Chronicle says General Hutton's enthusiasm led him to ignore a mate control. Berlin, Feb. 21—The Tagblatt publishes a special despatch from Brno which says the Transvaal legation announces that all the Boers are evacuating Natal, their positions in the Cape being no longer tenable. General Dreyer, it is added, has ordered the concentration of his Indian forces to oppose Lord Roberts. The siege of Ladysmith, it is further announced, will be raised and it is expected General Buller will enter the city at the end of the week. No Rising in Cape Colony. A despatch to the Times from Cradock, dated Feb. 19, says:—"It is believed here that all danger of a colonial uprising is at an end."

Churchill Wants More Troops. Mr. Winston Churchill, in a despatch from Cape Town dated Feb. 20, says he expects fierce fighting before Ladysmith is relieved; and he urges the immediate concentration of the British forces of men, guns and supplies into the city. He declares that soldiers are wanted from South Africa and not from Aldershot. Meanwhile he sees "many encouragements" that the Boers are wearying of struggle. Cronje Still Confident. London, Feb. 22—The Daily Mail following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 21, says:—"Boer newspapers dated Feb. 19, report that General Dreyer won a 'brilliant victory' over the British troops at the River."

"General Dreyer reports being defeated by the British cavalry column which entered Kimberley. He retreated to a position, 16 miles north of Kimberley, with his guns lost and seven men killed." "According to the same paper General Cronje succeeded in getting through a gorge to Kofffontein with the news he is holding all his positions and the Boer cord is around Kimberley again." "The Boers expect a general campaign on the Tugela. All is quiet Ladysmith." "The Times has the following:—Lorenzo Marques, dated February 7:—"According to a Boer account, General Dreyer claims to have captured in one day upon the rear guard of General Cronje's column, 180 wagons of provisions and ammunition, 2,800 oxen and 48 mules." Canada's Splendid Spirit. The Times says:—"The splendid spirit shown in Canada, which has just received the first news of losses incurred in the campaign, should serve to impel us to exertions." London, Feb. 23—The Times has following from Paardeberg dated 21st:—"We have expelled 500 Boers from isolated camps, about a mile southeast of General Cronje's laager." "The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—"General Cronje's request for an armistice was a mere dodge to gain time to make trenches. Lord Roberts refused but gave him half an hour to consider whether he would surrender unconditionally or fight to a finish. The Boers said that their intention had been to stand and fight, but they had no time to end, the battle was resumed." Look out for Joubert. London, Feb. 23—The Times says:—"The fact that the Boers started to enforce General Cronje from Natal, is an additional reason why Lord Roberts must push his march as far as possible. Small bodies of Boers as have already been broken up are very formidable; but a large body of guns and supplies would cause a serious treatment, in which, no doubt, General French would find congenial work." "Lord Roberts at present has the advantage of being nearer his base than the Boers are to theirs, but that advantage will be reduced in proportion to his forward progress; and it is important bodies of the enemy should not have his right flank." Notice to the Powers. Commenting upon Lord Salisbury's reply to Lord Lytton's statement, regarding the assertion that Great Britain, bound by a secret treaty with Germany would secure some measure of dependence for the Boers, the Times says:—"There would be no precedent for interference, unless the Boers were enabled, and if anybody felt bold enough, strong enough to try to rob the victor under unctious pretexts of humanity, mercy to the vanquished. Nobody, imagine, does feel strong enough or is strong enough to try, who is at the same time hostile enough to England to wish to do it at present, adding:—"This war has given an immense experience, which will tend to make Great Britain stronger than ever before in military sense, while the Indian and the colonists have evidenced their loyalty in a time of adversity which is additional strength."

CANADIANS IN A TRYST OF EMPIRE.

Tremendous Enthusiasm in Cape Town as Our Boys March Through the Streets in Company with British and Other Colonial Troops.

London, Feb. 21—The Daily Telegraph's Cape Town correspondent, cabling on Tuesday said:—"There was a parade through the town today which is unexampled as a tryst of empire. It comprised two Canadian battalions and other colonial contingents, together with imperial troops and volunteers. The whole scene evoked great enthusiasm."

HIGHLANDERS FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS.

London, Feb. 21—The war office confirms the report that General Hector MacDonald, commander of the Highland Brigade, was severely wounded yesterday. The last news received about General MacDonald and the Highlanders was that they were pursuing General Cronje. The New York Journal's despatch from Modder River, after describing the relief of Kimberley, says:—"The ninth division took a parallel road eastward for the purpose of cutting off the Boers' retreat. The Highland Brigade, under MacDonald, was given a chance, at their commander's request, to retrieve the Magersfontein blunder. As quick as the men could be pushed ahead, the march was continued. At Klip Drift a terrific thunder storm broke over the silent marchers. Under other circumstances this outbreak of the elements would have forced the troops to shelter. Lightning struck all round the men, in many cases striking the gun barrels and forcing the poor fellows to drop to the ground, but the Scotsmen's blood was up, and they continued to plod forward. One blinding flash struck the naval twelve-pounder while the men were hauling it up a hill. The British were struck down, and to complete the disaster one of the wheels of the gun carriage split in two. Nothing daunted, other blue jackets rushed to the assistance of their disabled comrades and attempted to remount the gun on the broken carriage. This was impossible, but the men were not to be balked by a little thing like that, and should the big weapon carried it bodily ten miles, and from an improvised platform on a

TRIBUTES TO CANADA'S FALLEN SOLDIERS.

The Premier of the Province and the Leader of the Opposition Unite in Expressions of Sorrow for the Blow Which Fell at Waterval.

Fredericton, Feb. 22—After the routine opening in the house to day, Premier Cameron said he thought it fitting that a reference should be made to the deaths of our New Brunswick boys and the deaths of so many of our Canadian boys on the field of battle. He was sure it did not need any utterance in this house or elsewhere in any way emphasize the sorrow that must be in the hearts of all New Brunswickers today, and we do not confine our sympathy to those who have gone from our own province, and who have met with death or wounds, but our sympathies are broader and are extended to all sorrowing homes throughout Canada today. He simply recalled the attention of the house to this matter, because he felt it must be in the hearts of all and that he was but voicing the sentiments of every honorable member of the house in making recognition of the great blow which has fallen upon so many homes throughout the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Hazen said he would like to express his hearty concurrence in the very appropriate words just uttered by the first minister to the house. He entirely agreed with him that the sympathy of the members of this house and the people of the province would go to the parents and friends of those who have sacrificed their lives in South Africa in the interest of the consolidation of the British empire. This was the first occasion, he thought, on which a purely Canadian contingent had gone out to take part in a war in a foreign land, and while we naturally feel the greatest possible sorrow for those men who have fallen, their friends will have the satisfaction of knowing that Canadian blood has gone, has done more in the interest of the unity of the empire and in the interest of civilization than could be expressed by any words which had fallen from the lips of the honorable leader of the government.

OTTAWA WANTS A MOUNTED INFANTRY CORPS

Local Financial Institution Has Private Word of a Crushing Defeat of Commandant Botha, Who Lost 800 Men.

Ottawa, Feb. 22—(Special)—A strong effort is being made to organize a permanent corps of mounted infantry in Ottawa. One of the leading financial institutions in Ottawa received a cable from its London agent this morning announcing that a Boer force, under Botha, sent from Natal to relieve Cronje, has been crushed and scattered by Lord Roberts' army. The Boer force is said to have made a forced march to reach Cronje before the British had time to get into position. The fighting was severe and the Boer loss exceeded 800, while the British lost heavily. Victory is reported as decisive. Cronje is completely surrounded and finds himself in the position of having to fight a superior force or surrender.