

PRETORIA OUNSI

Congratulates Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria on the Success of the British Arms in South Africa.

Since the Announcement of the Occupation of the Boer Capital, Roberts Wires Bad News.

A Yeomanry Battalion to the Number of Four Hundred Under Colonel Spragge Captured by the Boers.

"Bobs" Says He Hopes It Will Not be Long Before They Are Released—General Baden-Powell Has Joined General Hunter—Lord Methuen's Long March—General Botha Will Have to Fight or Surrender.

"BOBS" IN PRETORIA. LONDON, June 5, 11.47 p. m.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, June 5, 12.55 p. m.—Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within two thousand yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily.

"DeLisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African republic, Sanberg, military to Commandant Gen. Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army, who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling the terms of surrender.

"I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town MUST BE UNCONDITIONAL.

"I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light. In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria, and he trusted the women, children and property would be protected. At 1 a. m. today, while on the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town.

"It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by Her Majesty's troops at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over a hundred of the officers are in Pretoria. The few I have seen are looking well."

WAS TOO LATE. LONDON, June 5, 12 p. m.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office that the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry (Irish) was overwhelmed by the Boers at Lindley. Lord Methuen made a magnificent march to the rescue, but was too late.

IRISHMEN PRISONERS. LONDON, June 5, 12 p. m.—The following is the text of the despatch from Lord Roberts announcing the disaster to the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry.

"PRETORIA STATION, June 5, 12.55 p. m.—I regret to report that the 13th Imperial Yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy, on May 31st near Lindley. On receiving information of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to pro-

ceed with all speed to its assistance. Methuen was then on the march on the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram on June 1st, he started off. By 10 a. m. of the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours, but he was too late to rescue Colonel Spragge's Yeomanry.

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between two and three thousand strong, and after a running fight of five hours, completely routed the enemy. It is a very regrettable circumstance, but I trust it will not be very long before the Irish Yeomanry are released from captivity."

LONDON CELEBRATES. LONDON, June 5.—The news from Pretoria having been discounted, had practically no effect on the stock exchange, but as the day wore on, the crowds around the Mansion House increased in numbers and the celebration assumed the now familiar form which marked Mafeking day. Stung to action by the comments upon the recent demonstration, the police made more strenuous endeavors today to keep order. But, horse-play, drunkenness and rowdiness prevailed wherever the crowds were thick. The inhabitants of the provincial towns were not a whit behind those of London in hailing the victory. Bells were rung, flags were down and holidays were declared all over England.

The public school at Eton had postponed its annual June 4th celebration until today, and as Lord Roberts is one of the most distinguished old Etonians, he is coming in for great ovations from the school which has 84 alumni in South Africa, among them being Generals Buller, Methuen, Barton, Lyttleton, Hutton and Dundonald, and so many other distinguished soldiers that it is already being said that Pretoria was "won" on the playing fields of Eton. The Etonians sent a congratulatory telegram to Lord Roberts.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES. OTTAWA, June 5.—Sir Alfred Milner cables to Lord Minto as follows: "CAPE TOWN, June 2.—Regret to report that 7,610, Pte. Ch. Bolt, Royal Canadian Regiment, died of enteric fever at Naauwpoort June 1st.

"(Signed) MILNER."

"CAPE TOWN, June 2.—Regret to report 127, Pte. J. W. Dray, Second Canadian Mounted Infantry, severely wounded near Johannesburg 23rd May; 291, Corporal R. A. Stevens, dangerously wounded; 85, Pte. L. Dore, slightly wounded—both Canadian Mounted Infantry.

"(Signed) MILNER."

ROOIFORT, May 28, via Cape Town, June 3.—Regret to report Capt. E. J.

Harrison, Canadian Mounted Infantry, dangerous illness of enteric fever at Wynberg.

"(Signed) MILNER."

(Private G. H. Bolt belonged to the Victoria Rifles, Montreal; Pte. J. W. Gray has relatives at 269 Simcoe street, Toronto; Pte. L. Dore resided at Finch street, N. W. T. His father lives at Billings Bridge, near Ottawa; Corporal Stevens belonged to the Mounted Police.)

WAR SUMMARY. LONDON, June 5, 4.35 a. m.—Queen Victoria, surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Christiana, Princess Victoria and many notables of her court, drank to the health of Lord Roberts and the army at "Ball-moral" last evening. A great bonfire, lighted at Her Majesty's command, blazed on Craig Gowan Mountain, illuminating the country for miles around. The nation just in the morning glorifying Lord Roberts and turbulent rejoicing in his victory.

The despatches of Lord Roberts, which came to the public before the surrendering of the capital by three civilians stand alone, as the correspondents with him have not yet had their turn with the wires. Lord Roberts's postscript announcing the loss of the "Yeomanry" Battalion, directed to nothing before it was known last evening. The newspaper commentators consider the incident deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the results. The battalion numbered between 400 and 500.

Gen. Botha and most of his men got away from Pretoria. This is inferred from Lord Roberts's message, but the presumption is that the Boer commandant general cannot escape the British disposition without a fight. Operations elsewhere seem to have dwindled to nothing. Gen. Baden-Powell joined Gen. Hunter on Sunday at Lichtenburg. Sir Redvers Buller has not moved.

Bennett Burleigh, writing from Johannesburg, says President Kruger took £2,000,000 in cash to Middelburg. Gen. Botha and Mr. Scull, an American, entered Johannesburg the night before Lord Roberts occupied the city, and made a tour of it unmolested by the armed burghers.

CASUALTIES AT FABERSPUT. LONDON, June 5.—The casualties of the British in the fighting under Gen. Warren at Fabersput, May 29, when, with 700 men, he was surrounded and attacked by 1,000 colonial rebels, who were repulsed, included one man killed and ten wounded among the Canadian artillery.

ROBERTS AT JOHANNESBURG. JOHANNESBURG, Friday, June 5.—The entry of an armed force yesterday into this city, after a long and arduous march, a strange contrast to the previous incidents of the war as to make the occasion a memorable one. At 10 o'clock Lord Roberts and his staff left the camp, followed by the "Yeomanry" Battalion. A few newspaper correspondents. Preparations had been made on a large scale to welcome the "Yeomanry" Battalion. The court house was thronged, and the balconies were filled with ladies. In front of the court house the "Vierkleur" flag state flag still floated.

"A cheer in the distance heralded the approach of Lord Roberts. The din increased and became deafening as the commander-in-chief, calm and collected, led the column into the square and reached the front of the court house. The crowd became almost unmanageable, trying to break through the cordon formed by the yeomanry in order to get closer view. Cheers and cries of "Welcome" and "Well done, Bobs," resounded on all sides.

After his introduction to the chief officials, Lord Roberts dismounted and entered the court house, made a short speech accepting the surrender of the place and requesting the officials to retain their office for the present. He afterwards left the building, remounted, and the "Vierkleur" was hoisted down by a pulley. There was visible emotion on the part of many of the rugged Boers. Tears streamed down the faces of these big, bearded men, at the sight of the loss of the flag they had fought for so well.

After a brief interval the rattle of drums and shrieking of fifes heralded the approach of Gen. Buller's guards. The troops were drawn up around the flagstaff and the Union Jack was hoisted by Lady Roberts. The fifes playing God Save the Queen. As the music ceased a roar of cheers broke out, followed by a chorus of God Save the Queen.

BOER DELEGATES AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 5.—The Boers arrived here this morning, but the welcoming words of the reception committee were half lost in the shouts of the Boers trying to get about Pretoria surrendered. Mr. Fischer, one of the envoys, said: "The news does not come as a surprise. The fight still continues."

Mayor Harrison headed the reception committee which accompanied the Boers to the Altdorfer annex. LONDON, June 6.—The promenade

from Cape Town to Pretoria ended yesterday, after a battle of manoeuvres rather than serious fighting. Lord Roberts gives a detailed description of this engagement, and helps thereby to dignify the entry of the British troops into the capital, but the details have a hollow ring, and it is not clear that the resistance offered by the Boers was serious. The Boers when attacked by the mounted infantry and yeomanry, fell back upon a position in the rear where they had concealed several guns. The mounted guns and batteries of artillery moved up with the brigades behind them, and the Boers retired. The Boers then made an attempt to turn the left flank of the British army, but were thwarted when Hamilton's column of mounted infantry filled the gap. The Boers retreated, and Roberts's army, after bivouacking over night, entered Pretoria yesterday afternoon. The Guards leading the way, the casualties were not heavy, and the engagement was a series of manoeuvres on each side without desperate or persistent fighting in defence of the Dutch stronghold. Roberts was embarrassed by Rosslyn's enterprises last week in revealing the helplessness of the Boers at Pretoria, and the facility with which it could be entered by British troops. He was deprived of the credit of forcing his way into the Boer capital, since the eagerness of the officials to surrender the town was proclaimed when he was not prepared to advance.

BY WAITING SIX DAYS

He gave the Boers time to recover from their panic and make some show of defending their capital. The delay of Monday's engagement and Tuesday's entry is better reading for each side in consequence of the delay. The Boers have credit for making a final stand at Six Mile Spruit and seeking to ambush the British and their outposts there, and the British, instead of marching in several days after the enemy had scurried out, has the satisfaction of entering the capital in gallant style, after a successful engagement.

Roberts does not appear to have moved more than two brigades of infantry, with a strong body of cavalry, and while the heavy guns were kept well in front, there was little work for them. He had stationed two brigades of cavalry north of Pretoria, and Hamilton's column to the west, instead of attempting to concentrate his forces, since the Boer commandos were not strong. After a few hours' manoeuvring, the capital was left defenceless, for the forts constructed at the expense of the mine owners, and strengthened during the war, were abandoned to the Boers, and Krupp's and famous Long Tom's, which were to render Pretoria impregnable, were taken east to the mountains, and the capital which Kruger's burghers had boasted would be defended month after month, was surrendered.

The facility with which Johannesburg and Pretoria have been taken, leads many military men to suspect that there has been a secret understanding between Kruger and the British government, by which the war will be brought to an end without unnecessary loss of life and wasteful destruction of property. This theory, while plausible, cannot be proved, since neither Kruger nor Roberts will admit that there has been any secret intrigue, and that the closing scenes of the war have been arranged in any sense. A safer generalization is that the Boers have fought gallantly against the resources of a mighty empire and that Roberts has worked out

AN INTRICATE PROBLEM

in the dynamics of war. He has known how much force was needed on the advance line, and what kind of force, and how to protect his line of communications most effectively by operations on the eastern flank under Ruddle. The campaign may now be said to have ended—west of a line drawn from Pretoria, Ficksburg, and the Lydenburg district, to which the forces still holding Laing's Nek must retreat through Ermelo. There are many signs that the struggle will end in the course of a fortnight, and the details of the surrender of Pretoria communicated by Roberts at midnight support this view. From Roberts's report it appears that the Boers were driven back fairly into Pretoria in Monday's engagement, and that the surrender of the town was demanded. Botha proposed an armistice for settling terms of surrender, and Roberts replied that there could be no conditions. Botha decided against any attempt to defend the town, and the civil officials arranged for the entry of the troops during the afternoon, as had been done at Johannesburg. The wives of Kruger and Botha remained in town, and

NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE

to remove the British prisoners to Waterval, all the prisoners will be speedily released, and the stand made in the Lydenburg district is not likely to be serious. The street scenes in London were less animated yesterday than on Mafeking night. Flags were carried by crowds of revellers hour after hour, and there were processions of men and boys singing and shouting themselves hoarse; but the demonstration lacked the sincerity and spontaneity of Mafeking night. There was more rowdiness and horseplay, and less patriotism. The crowds on the Strand, Pall Mall and Piccadilly were smaller, but the police were kept busier in restraining them, and in keeping order. The music halls rang with applause when Rob's portrait was displayed, and his name was constantly chanted in the streets. There will be no commemoration at



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Oxford this month, on account of the war, but there will be an American day, on which a series of honorary degrees will be conferred at a special meeting of convocation. The list will include: Doctor of civil law, Charles Elliot Norton of Harvard; doctor of divinity, Morgan Dix; doctor of science, Professor Chandler of Columbia and Professor Mark Baldwin of Princeton.

The last degree is remarkable, since psychology has never before had a scientific recognition of this kind in an English university. Late last night news was received from Lord Roberts of the capture of the thirteenth battalion of Imperial Yeomanry under Col. Spragge, by a superior Boer force near Lindley. On Thursday, three days ago, it was stated that Gen. Ruddle's attack on the Boers near Senkela had relieved the pressure on Col. Spragge's detachment and enabled it to reach Lindley; but this must have been an over-optimistic view of the situation, for the little force was

COMPELLED TO SURRENDER.

The battalion included the Duke of Cambridge's Own, two Belfast companies and the Dublin company of Imperial Yeomanry, and numbered probably between four and five hundred men. Lord Methuen, of whom little had been heard of late, was at the time on the march on the Heilbron side of Kroonstad, and Lord Roberts ordered him to go to Spragge's assistance. Methuen accomplished this splendid march, but although he succeeded in covering the intervening forty-four miles in twenty-five hours, he was too late to effect a rescue. He states, however, that he had a running fight with the Boers, and claims to have routed them. The incident is really of

NOT MUCH IMPORTANCE.

but it may prove as a warning that there is still a good deal of fighting to be done. An Express message reports that Generals Hunter and Baden-Powell met at Lichtenburg, where the Central News states that the former general is marching on Potchefstroom.

News of the occupation of Pretoria is commented upon by all this morning's newspapers, and naturally great delight at the British success is expressed, and in two or three journals Lord Roberts is compared with Marlborough and Wellington.

SALISBURY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, June 6.—Lord Salisbury cabled to Lord Roberts yesterday as follows: "I earnestly congratulate you on the crowning result of your brilliant strategy and the devotion of your gallant soldiers."

THE CAPTURED YEOMANRY

LONDON, June 6.—The Thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry Battalion, captured by the Boers Friday, near Lindley, Orange River Colony, consisted of two Irish units and two companies of the Duke of Cambridge's Own, including Lord Deorogh More's company which is regarded as a crack corps, a number of men in the ranks being closely allied to noble families. Among the officers are the Earl of Letttrin, the Earl of Longford and the Earl of Ennismore.

CANADIANS ILL.

TORONTO, June 6.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: It has been reported to the war office that Pte. F. Clunie, of "D" Co., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, is dangerously ill at Wynburg hospital. It has also been reported that Gray, 127, and Stuart, 291, were severely wounded at Olephantsviel. There are no numbers corresponding with these names in the official list, but there are several Stewarts and Greys in the Mounted Rifles and Canadian Artillery.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The House of Commons today adopted the following address: "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty: "Most Gracious Sovereign:

"We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the senate and house of commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, desire to offer to Your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the approaching termination of the war in South Africa, as foreshadowed by the recent successes, culminating in the fall of Pretoria, which have attended the British arms.

"The feelings of pride and satisfaction with which we hail every fresh addition to the long and glorious roll of deeds wrought by British valor and resource, are enhanced on the present occasion by the proud consciousness that through the active co-operation of her sons on the battle-field, Canada is entitled to share in a new and special manner in the joy of the present triumph.

"We rejoice that the conflict now happily drawing to a close will result in the removal of those disabilities under which many of our fellow-subjects have labored so long, and we cannot doubt that the extension of Your Majesty's gracious rule over the whole of South Africa will be attended by those blessings which flow from a wise and beneficent administration of just and equal laws.

"We pray that for your people's sake the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may long be continued."

THE PREMIER

said that British subjects of all origins were inspired with devotion to Her Majesty's person, not the result of maudlin sentimentality, but from the fact that she was the noblest of women and best of sovereigns. War was abhorrent to the delicate nature of woman, and doubtless this one was painful to her. She had hoped that her closing years might be peaceful, but this hope could not now be gratified. War came, with its horrors and sufferings, with its successes and reverses. Happily, the end was in sight, and the emblem of liberty now floated over Pretoria. This happy result was due, above all, to Lord Roberts, who as was said of Napoleon by his soldiers, "Won battles not by using our weapons, but our legs." British troops, too, proved themselves ready for any emergency. And on more than one occasion when the fate of battle was trembling in the balance the scales were turned and victory decided by the dash of Canadian soldiers, who proved that, though many years had passed since they last took the field, they retained all the warlike traits of their ancestors. Perhaps more battles were to be fought before the end, but though the war was not finished we utter the hope and prayer that the last years of the Queen may see the people of South Africa content under the rule which in these days means liberty and justice.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

said it gave him great pleasure to associate himself with the motion so well introduced by the premier. After speaking of the position of the French in Canada, he expressed the opinion that the like good fortune would befall the Boers in Africa. He could hardly regard it as a misfortune that the last years of Her Majesty's life should have been clouded with war, since it brought such happy results. The empire owes much to the conduct of Kruger, so unfortunate for himself, but so fortunate for the British empire and the world. One result was that a demonstration of the power and might of Britain had been given to Europe, and this he believed would make for peace among the nations. This war had also proved that Canada and the other colonies were an important element in the military strength of this empire. We lament that so many brave Canadians had visited Africa to return no more.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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