

for the equipment of a hospital ship to be designated by a committee, including Viscountess Wolsley, Lady Wantage and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The committee are making arrangements to secure the British steamer *Midnight Sun*, which would be renamed *Princess of Wales*. Her royal highness will personally contribute £1,000 toward the equipment.

PRO AND CON.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes an appeal, signed by the committee of the German corps in the Transvaal, calling upon Germans to contribute to the support of the families of "those German volunteers who have taken up arms in a just cause." The *Hamburgische Correspondenz*, in the course of a semi-official article, which cautions those who desire to embroil Germany in a conflict with Great Britain, says: "Germany is not going to pluck chestnuts for other people out of Great Britain's fire. Such a policy would drive Germany too closely into the arms of Russia that she would hardly be able to breathe."

BOERS SICK OF FIGHTING.

London, Nov. 2.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Ladysmith, telegraphing Tuesday, says: Dr. Hornatbrook, while enquiring for the body of Lieut. Clapham on Umbulweni Hill, which was in possession of the enemy, met many Boers. On stating the object of his quest, he was kindly received with the consensus of opinion among the Boers, he thinks, is that they are sick of fighting, and would like to throw up the sponge. They said their loss yesterday was heavy, and due chiefly to our artillery fire.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

Apparently extensive preparations are in progress at De Aar, Cape Colony, for the concentration of Lieut. Gen. Buller's army. Thousands of mules are corralled in that neighborhood, and transport material is being hurried up from the south.

According to another dispatch the naval brigade at Ladysmith has mounted more guns from Durban. The report comes from Rome that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lorenzo Marquez. This coincides with the view, prominent in some quarters here, that the British invasion of the Transvaal will be made from that point.

DARGAI HERO WOUNDED.

Among the officers of the Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers, alive or dead, in Boer hands, considerable interest is evinced by the Roman Catholics for the fate of Father Matthews, chaplain of the Fusiliers. Col. Carlton is the youngest regimental commander in the service, being only 42. He had seen no fighting before.

There is a touch of pathos in the hard luck of Melkielein, senior subaltern of the Gordon Highlanders, son of Prof. Melkielein of St. Andrews University. He had been fighting on the Indian frontier with the first battalion for the last five years, and was one of the heroes of Dargai, where he was wounded in two places. Exchanging into the second battalion, he went to Natal, to lose his right arm at Elands-laagte. As he is left-handed, it is hoped by his friends that he may remain on the active list.

RUSSIA MEDITATING, FRANCE SULKING.

The channel squadron is waiting orders at Gibraltar, but no cloud as large as a man's hand is yet seen at any point of the horizon. Russia is meditating, and France is sulking, but neither power is yet prepared to make advance against England's big campaign in South Africa. The secret understanding between Germany and England operates to hold the jealousies and ambitions of France and Russia under restraint. The German Emperor, unless all signs fail, will receive a most cordial welcome when he comes to England. His friend, Lord Lansdowne, is evidently sure of it, for he even ventures to argue that the German Emperor's famous dispatch to Kruger was a proper protest against an unjust and wicked raid, and that the British Government, Lord Rosebery and common sense had corroborated his judgment. He does not explain why a flying squadron was ordered out.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEDDING.

By a singular coincidence the battle of Ladysmith was fought on the silver anniversary of Gen. White's wedding day. Lady White, who is a charming woman, greatly beloved by a large circle of London friends, sent him a dispatch congratulating him that day, but it crossed with the message of the failure of his tactics and the disaster to the battalions which he had isolated and left in air. Gen. White's youngest son is now at sea, going out to the Cape. He is a second lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders. This was Gen. White's own regiment in the Afghan war of 1878.

TRIPLE NOTES.

It is estimated that over half the Dutch residents of Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the declaration of annexation. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner in London, has contributed £1,000 to the Transvaal war fund. The sum of £500 has been subscribed by Lord Mount Stephen.

The British Government has now asked that the Boer Government permit Mr. Macrum, the United States consul at Pretoria, to transmit once each week a list of the British prisoners in Pretoria with a statement of their condition.

All was quiet at Bulawayo, in Rhodesia, according to dispatches received this morning up to Oct. 27. There had been some skirmishing on the border.

A report that a Boer force, with guns from Koomatipoor, is making its way through Zululand is held to indicate an intention to seize the railway between Colenso and Pietermaritzburg if it has not already been seized. This,

however, will soon be known, as armed trains are patrolling the line. Japanese expect Russia to take advantage of the Transvaal trouble to push along in Northern Asia.

Portugal, it is stated, won't send any troops to the scene, unless the Boers menace the frontier of Portuguese East Africa, which borders on the Transvaal.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State governments have promised to treat all Salvation Army property as neutral ground, and their officers have thrown open the different barracks in these countries and in Natal for the help of the wounded and refugees of the war.

LATEST DISPATCHES

Gen. Joubert Objects to the Shells Used by the British Artillery.

London, Nov. 3.—Related dispatches from the British camp at Ladysmith, Natal, add little information regarding Monday's fight, except the estimates of the Boer losses, which are now said to be 95 killed and 200 wounded, mostly victims of the artillery shells, which have wrought such great havoc that it is said Gen. Joubert, the Boer commander-in-chief, has written a letter to Gen. White, the British commander, protesting against the use of lyddite. According to all accounts, the presence at Ladysmith of the long range naval guns and the splendid shooting of the bluejackets have materially improved the position of the British.

A temporary armistice was declared Monday evening to allow the collection of the dead and wounded.

SITUATION AT KIMBERLEY.

A dispatch from Kimberley, dated Oct. 29, says all the wounded are doing well. Small bodies of Boers, about 400 strong, were then frequently seen. They apparently came from Mafeking, for the purpose either of assisting in the attack on Kimberley or to resist the advance of reinforcements.

The absence of water outside the place causes the Boers to continually move their camps.

RAILWAY TO LADYSMITH OPEN.

London, Nov. 3.—While the wires to Ladysmith are cut, the optimism of the war office officials yesterday evening in refusing to believe that Ladysmith was completely invested or Colenso captured, appear to be justified, as this morning it was asserted that the railroad is still open, though traffic has been conducted with the greatest caution. What, however, was only a rumor yesterday evening, may, it is claimed, be reality at any moment, as Gen. Joubert, with a large and wonderfully mobile force, is expected to detach several thousand and make a dash at the railroad.

RUMORS OF ALL KINDS

are springing up here. It is even asserted that Gen. White has been compelled to fall back on Pietermaritzburg, leaving his wounded behind. Probably such rumors have their origin in the recollection of the ominous silence which preceded the evacuation of Dundee. But, it is asserted, conditions are altered, and British guns now seem more than equal to the artillery of the Boers, thus enhancing the difficulty of any assault on the British lines.

A Cape Town dispatch reports a repulse of the Boers by the British yesterday.

BRITISH LOSS IS SERIOUS

216 Killed and 721 Wounded, Besides About 1,000 Taken Prisoners Since the War Began 21 Days Ago.

London, Friday, Nov. 3.—The total loss to British arms since the war actually commenced with the bombardment of the armored train near Elands-laagte, 21 days ago, is 216 killed and 721 wounded. This does not include the captured, which will swell the total by fully 1,000.

TOTAL BRITISH KILLED—216.	
Colonels	4
Majors	4
Captains	2
Lieutenants	13
Rank and file	191
TOTAL BRITISH WOUNDED—721.	
Colonels	3
Majors	3
Captains	2
Lieutenants	31
Rank and file	658

THE BRITISH WAR MINISTER

Explains the Situation in South Africa

And Praises the Colonies for Their Patriotism.

London, Nov. 3.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, was the chief speaker at the Cutlers' feast in Sheffield last evening. Replying to the toast to "Her Majesty's Ministers," he went over the usual ground in explaining the cause of the war, and defended the government against the charge that the military preparations were not abreast of the negotiations. He said the diplomatic messages went by wire, the reinforcements by ship. Moreover, in order to keep abreast, the army and navy would have had to commit most provocative and threatening acts. The Boer ultimatum followed British mobilization, and if Great Britain had mobilized earlier, the ultimatum would have been earlier.

Lord Lansdowne explained the promptness of the mobilization, which had enabled five cavalry regiments, ten batteries and 30 battalions to get far away on the sea. During the earlier operations, the enemy, he went on to say, had great superiority of numbers, and the advantage of a choice of ground. This phase of the situation, he hoped, was approaching its conclusion; for in less than a week the first installments of Sir Redvers Buller's force would arrive at Cape Town, to be followed at a steady rate thereafter.

PATRIOTISM OF THE COLONIES. "Therefore," continued the minister for war, "there need not be any anxiety regarding the result. There is nothing in history to compare with

the patriotism of our colonies. The attitude of the colonies toward the world two great truths, first, that Greater Britain is not an empty phrase, and second, that such a large measure of voluntary support would not have been accorded unless we were fighting in a just cause."

In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne expressed, on behalf of the government, profound admiration for the heroism of our troops, who have rehabilitated the reputation of the British soldier in South Africa—a great gain, which to my mind outweighs the heavy losses we have sustained and the question of the serious disaster which was due to an accidental cause."

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Beresford, replying to the toast to the "Imperial Forces," praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester Regiment, after their ammunition was exhausted, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the government was not sending men enough to South Africa in view of the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers. Discussing the general question of military armament, he observed that there were only two really patriotic nations in the world—the British and the Americans, and that the fact that we are engaged in a very serious war—a war which will put our resources and our courage to a severe test."

Lord Frederick Roberts of Candahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, while viewing the troops at Kilkenny, said: "It is useless to disguise the fact that we are engaged in a very serious war—a war which will put our resources and our courage to a severe test."

CANADA OFFERS ANOTHER CORPS

Dominion Government Wires the War Office.

No Difficulty in Raising Another Thousand—Will the War Office Accept?

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—The Dominion Government has offered a second contingent to the imperial authorities to assist her majesty's forces in South Africa. This action has been taken on account of the disaster at Ladysmith. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned from Quebec, where, along with some of the other ministers, he was seeing the Sardinian off, he had a meeting with some of his colleagues, and it was decided to cable at once an offer of further assistance. The premier made the offer through the Governor-General in the usual way. As

to the manner of raising the contingent, and what it will comprise, the Canadian Government will be guided by what Lord Lansdowne and the war office may determine. There will be no difficulty in Canada in raising another thousand soldiers, and they can be equipped and outfitted, as already has been demonstrated, in very short order. Those who were disappointed in not going with the last contingent may yet have an opportunity of going to the front.

Mr. Hobbs and Unions

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I am not at all surprised at seeing the effusion of the Rev. Richard Hobbs on the labor question, as he has a great weakness for seeing his name in print. He seems to be surprised at the demand for a speedy recognition of the street car strike. He has forgotten that this is simply the fruit of his preaching while in the city, and the interest which he has in the city is to undo what he has done. "Afraid of what? Afraid of whom?" he says. Some men will go where angels fear to tread. "I am not prepared to take second place." How characteristic of the man! He speaks of a tyrannical union. Let us look at these two union men for a few moments.

Union Man No. 1.—The labor union asked to have their union recognized, their proper wage, and arbitration in all matters of dispute between master and servant. They do not ask to run the street railway as a corporation, but to make out, they never ask to nominate a director, or be chairman at any meeting of the company.

Union Man No. 2.—The labor union, I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that he belongs to the most tyrannical union known to the civilized world. He takes his place at a stated salary of \$300 a year, and therefore he is a hireling, or hired man. He says to the people who pay him: "You have got to give me a free house. I must have a comfortable home. My goods are coming in a few days. I want the freight paid. You will have to get me some furniture, for my family have not been used to take second place." He is not there long before he announces a contingent collection to defray expenses in case of sickness, etc. Then he announces a missionary collection for home and foreign missions, to keep up the union and the hired man. He then announces for next Sunday a superannuated or insurance scheme to keep up the union, and then to make it sure for the future generation of this union, an educational collection is taken up. And to put it beyond all doubt this union has decided to raise \$1,000,000 to keep it on proper footing. The people say to this hired man, we want Brother So-and-so for a Sabbath school superintendent.

This hired man says, "you have no voice in the matter. I will nominate a man who will favor the union," and they have to submit. The people say we want Brother So-and-so for chairmen at a coming anniversary. He says, "No, the discipline says I am to act," and there is no meeting, legal, according to this union, without the hired man. Now this union has reached the top of the ladder and looks down upon the other union man who is struggling to form a union. The former, with his hair parted in the center, silk hat, broadcloth suit, shiny shoes, kid gloves and cane, shouts to the men who are grinding the poor union men "Get on the comfortable street cars and ride, get on and ride and put an end to this union!"

I suppose that if this divine had lived in the days of the pharaoh in Egypt, when there were no unions and when God had to interfere and run those beautiful horses and chariots into the sea, he would have said, "What a destruction of property, what comfort, what things these would be to ride in." If he had lived in the days when David went out to meet Goliath he would have said, "It is no war to see what the effect of such work will be on the dear children." Goliath did not like it but had to take it, although it was very inconvenient and disgusting. How

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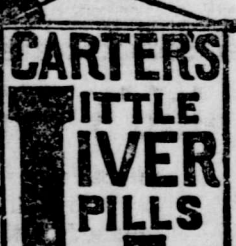
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