

## CANADIANS TO THE RESCUE

### Artillery, by Forced Marches, Reached Mahon in Time to Assist in Repulsing The Bors.

## MARCH OF MAFEKING RELIEF FORCE

### Details Are Now Coming In—The Fight Near the Besieged Town—Mr. Chamberlain's Congratulations—Activity of the Burgers in Natal.

Ottawa, May 22.—The following cable was received by Lord Minto this morning from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies:

"Congratulate Canada on the great services rendered by the Canadian artillery in relieving Mafeking. (Signed) Chamberlain."

(Associated Press.)

London, May 22.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday 21st, says the Boers are reported to have entirely left Natal, leaving the way open for Gen. Buller to advance into the Transvaal so soon as the repairs to the railways are sufficient to ensure good communications.

Reorganizing the Forces.

Lord Roberts is still at Kroonstad reorganizing his forces. Gen. Buller's forces are encamped at Trommel, recuperating.

A patrol four miles from Trommel was attacked by the Boers. One man was wounded and some horses were killed. The affair was unimportant except in showing that the Boers are still in the neighborhood and on the lookout for any chance of sniping.

The Boers Deserted.

Further details of the fighting at Mafeking say that Commandant Eloff's followers deserted him, whereupon Eloff fled on his own and then surrendered with 80 followers. The dispatch says that one party of Boers was driven out of the town and allowed to escape, as "we had sufficient prisoners." The capture of Eloff and his followers cost British Powell three men killed and seven wounded.

## ARTILLERY ENGAGED.

Ottawa, May 22.—The following cable has been received by the Governor-General from Sir Alfred Milner:

"Capetown, May 22.—The officer commanding the flying column which entered Mafeking on May 13th reports ten hours' stubborn resistance from 1,500 Boers on May 17th. A detachment of Canadian artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him on the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance. (Signed) Milner."

## A DARING RIDE.

London, May 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from M'Jepanabill, dated May 11th, says:

"Lieut. Moorsome, with the Protectorate regiment from Mafeking, joined us. They went first to Col. Plumer, making a wide western circuit and got through the Boer lines with many hair-breadth escapes, reaching Vryburg after a daring ride of 300 miles through a country scourged with a fever similar to the influenza. There was hardly a Boer house or a native kraal without a case of the disease and hundreds died.

"The column is moving and is healthy, active and clean. The troops entirely escaped. Many concealed arms have been discovered and their owners arrested promptly. They inform against their neighbors. The natives render every assistance. Relief is coming."

## THE PRISONERS.

London, May 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Mafeking, May 13th, says:

"Among prisoners captured with Commandant Eloff are Count De Bremond, a Frenchman, and Count Von Wyeess, a German.

"It is found that the Boers were guided by two deserters, named Hay and Bolton. At the enemy's request we have handed over their dead.

"To-day one of our men was asked to surrender and replied 'Never.' The Boers once shot him through the head."

## BOERS MUST FIGHT.

Pretoria, May 22.—An open air meeting was held to-day by the local Hollanders, 200 of whom were present, to consider the situation in the event Pretoria should be beleaguered. A committee was appointed to secure a place of safety for the women and children.

The consul-general of Netherlands, Herr Neluwehuys, was asked to advise the government to take care of its subjects. One speaker said the position was most dark. The British, he declared, would be masters of the Free State and the Transvaal; might would be right; the capitalists would dominate; the poor would be the sufferers, and the Hollanders would have no chance.

Dr. Heyneman contradicts the reports circulated regarding the health of President Kruger, which he says is good. President Kruger is transacting all the work of the presidency.

In accordance with an understanding with Gen. Botha and President Steyn, the government has issued a circular stating that should the enemy succeed in gaining a position in the Transvaal and take possession of one or the other districts, the inhabitants would be free to decide whether or not to leave their families on the farms, but the men must remain with the commandos.

## ENVOYS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 22.—Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, the three Boer envoys who are now in this country, visited the White House at 10 o'clock this morning, according to previous arrangement, to pay their respects to the President. No official status was given the visitors, and they presented no credentials.

The envoys were received in the blue parlor, no one being present but themselves, the President and Secretary Cortelyou.

At first the conversation touched upon a variety of subjects. The Boers talked about Washington; told how they admired the city, and

The President

escorted them to the porch at the rear of the mansion, where a view is obtained of the Washington monument and the Potomac river.

President Kruger's name finally was mentioned and the visitors then stated their purpose in coming to the city. They said they understood that what Secretary Hay told them yesterday was false, and that the position of the United States was that this country could not interfere in the present struggle in South Africa.

The President confirmed this view. He said the action he took some time ago when, at the request of the government of the Transvaal that his government should intervene, he

Offered His Good Offices

to England to bring about peace, he did with great pleasure, in the hope that it might possibly bring the conflict to an end. This offer had been declined by Great Britain, and he says there was nothing further that the United States could do in the premises.

The envoys intimated that they were glad to feel that they had friends in this country, and then bade the President good bye.

If the Boer delegates had any credentials giving them an official status they failed to present them, or even to refer them in the course of their talks with the officials. It is surmised that if they have credentials conferring diplomatic powers upon them, the delegates

Have Purposely Refrained

from presenting them in order to avoid a disturbance of their plans for the future. Having had occasion to anticipate the declaration of the United States government to intervene in behalf of the Republics, it is surmised that the delegates refrained from endeavoring to establish a diplomatic character in order to reduce the liability to interruption in the propaganda they are about to conduct in the country at large. Although the United States government has, no doubt, the power to stop this propaganda at any point and dismiss the delegates from the United States, yet it can be stated that there is no likelihood of any such action being taken so long as

The Agitation

is conducted by private individuals. But, it is said at the state department, the precedent established in the case of Genet, the gentleman sent to this country by French revolutionists, would require the government to peremptorily stop the prosecution, by fully accredited diplomatic agents of a belligerent nation, of efforts to aid their cause within the United States through public demonstrations.

It is evident that the delegates made a deep impression upon the officials of the United States government, with whom they came in contact yesterday. The delegates were disappointed at the response made by Secretary Hay, indicating that up to the last moment they had

Cherished a Hope

that the United States government would be favorably moved.

Now, however, that the answer is returned it is expected that the delegates will go at once about the second branch of their business and begin a series of mass meetings and public demonstrations in the principal cities of the United States with a view to affecting public sentiment, and perhaps indirectly influencing the terms of the peace which will conclude the present war. It is gathered that the Boers are ready at the last extremity, to sacrifice everything for which they have heretofore contended: To let in the Uitlanders to equal privileges with native Boers in the Transvaal

and Free State; to abandon the much talked of dynamite monopoly, in fact to Make Any Concession

if the victorious British will but allow them independence, and they hope that the American people will bring so much moral pressure to bear upon the English that this object can be attained.

Meanwhile, it is the opinion in official circles here that the prompt action of the state department in dismissing the Boer application for intervention has indirectly gone far towards bringing about a speedy termination of the South African war. It is assumed that the delegates will find some means to communicate

Unfavorable Reception

of their appeal to Pretoria.

The state department has not yet been addressed by any of the powers signatory to the Hague convention asking the United States government to join with the twenty-five powers, party to the peace conference, in an effort to bring about peace between the British and the Boers. It is doubted here whether more than a very few of the powers are in a position to act thus, no matter how inclined, because so far as the state department has been informed, not more than half a dozen in all, including the United States, have yet given in their formal adherence to the peace convention.

Colonials as Fighters.

Toronto, May 22.—A Globe London cable says that in a speech at a Newspaper Press Fund dinner on Saturday, Capt. Lambton, of H.M.S. Powerful, said a finer lot of fighting men than Colonials never existed.

Lord Glenesk said: "In the Diamond Jubilee procession were many Princes, but the Colonials formed the chief feature of the pageant."

Capt. Lambton, it will be remembered, was in Ladysmith with the naval brigade during the siege.

Anxiety at Kingston.

Kingston, May 22.—Considerable anxiety is felt here as to the result of the ten hours' stubborn fight of Colonel Mahon's column, in which C battery, composed of over half of A battery and a half a dozen other Kingstonians, were engaged, before the relief of Mafeking. The casualties' list is eagerly awaited.

COLONEL MAHON.

Career of the Commander of the Relief Column.

Colonel Bryan Thomas Mahon, D.S.O., 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, commanding the Mafeking Relief Column, is another distinguished Irish soldier. He was born on the 2nd April, 1862, and joined the 21st Hussars as a lieutenant from the militia on the 27th January, 1883. He was transferred as lieutenant to his present regiment, the 8th (King's) Royal Irish Hussars, 14th February, 1888 (nerved as assistant from 21st May, 1890, to 19th January, 1893); major, 19th October, 1897; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 16th November, 1898; and brevet-colonel, 14th March, 1900.

Col. Mahon was employed for seven years with the Egyptian army, and on the 14th March last received his brevet as colonel in recognition of his services as commander of the Egyptian cavalry during the final pursuit and defeat of the Khalifa in the Sudan in November, 1899.

War Services.

Expedition to Dongola, 1896—as staff officer—Operations of 7th June and 19th September. Dispatches, London Gazette, 3rd November, 1896. Awarded the D.S.O. Egyptian medal with two clasps.

Nile Expedition, 1897—Clasp to Egyptian medal.

Nile Expedition, 1898—Battles of the Athara and Khartoum. Dispatches, London Gazette, 30th September, 1898. Brevet of lieutenant-colonel; two clasps to Egyptian medal.

London, May 22.—A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says British horsemen are now close to the Vaal river, within 40 miles of Johannesburg. The migration from Pretoria has begun. Women and children are being sent in trains to Machadoodorp, on the way to Lydenburg. Trains are arriving at Lorenzo Marquez filled with passengers, among whom are many Germans bound for Europe.

The railway is expected to be at Kroonstad to-day (Tuesday). The congestion of traffic at Smaldeal delays Lord Roberts's advance, but his cavalry continues active through a wide radius east and southeast of Kroonstad.

The infantry advance steadily. Gen. Colville and Gen. Rundle shift their headquarters each second day. The Boers are retiring northward from Harrismith. Raiding and sniping are decreasing.

Lord Roberts is advised that little resistance need be expected south of Lip river, near Johannesburg, where the natives are digging trenches, but the position, according to a correspondent, can be turned. The same authority thinks it improbable that there will be any desperate defence south of Pretoria, and that even the capital of the Transvaal is likely to be evacuated.

The orders from the war office directing six more siege trains to go out, however, indicate preparations in expectancy of a siege.

Twenty war correspondents have been killed or have died of disease during the war. In this respect the Daily Mail has been particularly unfortunate.

The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts at the war office: "Kroonstad, May 21.—The following is from Hunter: 'Mafeking is relieved. Mahon entered it May 18.'"

THE RELIEF COLUMN.

Some Further Particulars of the Advance to Mafeking.

London, May 22.—Some details of Col. Mahon's Mafeking relief expedition are now coming through from wayside points. It was one long rush to Mafeking.

Mr. C. E. Hand's, the Daily Mail's correspondent mention in Lord Roberts's dispatch to the war office as dangerously wounded in the fight in the bush on May 13th, sent his last message from Vryburg May 9th, by runner to Kimberley, May 21st. He says:

"The flying mounted column secretly and swiftly organized by Gen. Hunter, started from Barkly and arrived here to-night, covering 130 miles in five days. It is a grand force of mounted men—Imperial Light Horse from Ladysmith, the Kimberley Mounted Corps with Royal Artillery and pom-poms, and a selected body of infantry from the Frontier Brigade. A special equipment of light spring mule transport completes the splendid force.

"The force so equipped was enabled to move with such rapidity that, although this is a difficult country, requiring vigilant scouting, the Boers were surprised. The column moved parallel with the enemy's positions on the Vaal at Rooiadam and Fourteen Streams, actually getting behind them without firing a shot. So close were we Sunday and Monday that Gen. Hunter's balloon was visible and his bombardment heard.

A correspondent with Gen. Hunter telegraphs as follows from Fourteen Streams: "Col. Mahon's relieving column left Barkley West under secret May 4th, and reached Vryburg May 10th. The Boers marched on the right flank of the British, and a strange race followed—Mahon pressing toward Mafeking with the utmost speed consistent with keeping the force in condition, and the Boers hurrying parallel in an effort to pass him and to throw themselves across the path.

"The Boers succeeded. Mahon then turned west during the night. The Boers followed, overtook and attacked him in the bush, but were beaten off. Then, as Lord Roberts wired, Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer united forces at Kammanabibi May 15th, and Mafeking was relieved three days later under conditions not yet known here."

A correspondent of the Daily Press says: "Gen. Hunter devised and guided the relief, which was daringly executed by Col. Mahon."

The last message from Col. Mahon's column, before the relief was dated at Mejanambibi, May 11th. It says: "The column left Vryburg yesterday, did 17 miles and outspanned at 2 a.m. No fires were allowed. We started at dawn to-day and trekked here."

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

The Boers Lost Heavily During Fighting in Besieged Town.

London, May 22.—Col. Baden-Powell's hardest blow to the besiegers was the capture of Commandant Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, and his men, which is thus described in a dispatch from Mafeking May 12th, via Ootsi, May 14th:

"Eloff to-day fell into one of the various traps that have been left open for months.

"At 4 a.m. the enemy, who had been much strengthened during the last few days, feinted an attack on the eastern side of the town, while a large force which during the night had crept along the river, guided by native rebels, who had chosen the craftiest routes, imagined to enter the Barotung location. This they burned, and the huts of the natives were blazing for a distance of nearly a mile.

"Then, finding that they were unopposed, the Boers yelled: 'Come out, you skulkers; to-day we take Mafeking.'"

"Suddenly a Boer cried, 'Here are the rookeries.' Nearly all fled. Capt. Marsh opened fire from the fort on each side, cutting off and repulsing the main body of the Dutch, but driving the van-guard of about 150 into the native location which had been burned. The enemy broke into two parties, one being penned in the stone kraal, and the other hemmed in a hollow behind a kopje, inside the outer defences. They had no water and but little food.

"Meanwhile a strong party, estimated at 500, ran around the native location and reached the camp close to the railway. They were surprised, and after sharp fighting captured Lieut.-Col. Fore, Capt. Singleton, and Veterinary Surgeon Dunlop Smith, who for a time were penned with 40 Boers in the offices of the British South Africa Protectorate. This position was covered by our forts.

"The Boers were called upon to surrender, but they refused, and the fighting was resumed for some hours. The Boers lost heavily. Finally two parties of the enemy surrendered, one party escaping.

"The casualties are not yet fully known. The Boers lost about 150, but our casualties were under 20. Mr. Angus Hamilton, correspondent of the London Daily Times, is missing."

EVERY WOMAN A WIDOW.

Terrible Losses Sustained by the Free State Boers.

Writing his relatives at Southend-on-Sea, Eng., on April 4th, Lieut. Rayleigh Digby, of Roberts's Horse, says: "I wired you 'All safe after that terrible hole we got into coming from Thaba Nchu. We were advancing to a smart double, and were within twenty yards when I saw hundreds of Boers lying in cover. A Remington guide galloped out and said: 'The whole of our convoy is

in the hands of the Boers. It will be a hand-to-hand fight now.' Several Boers came out of the river and told us to put down our arms (as if we had surrendered) and to go down to the wagons with the other prisoners. We were so taken by surprise, we could hardly realize the trap we were in. Our colonel gave the word, 'Sections about, gallop!' Then the Boers opened fire at twenty yards. After that, of course, it was nothing but a mad gallop for life. Whoever rode it was all the same. I told my men to follow me, and managed to get a little cover, and dismounted them for service. We covered the retreat of Col. Picher and the mounted infantry and the New Zealanders, and they covered ours. I thought I was the only officer left, and had charge of three squadrons. I worked entirely on my own, and am glad to say didn't lose but one man after getting out of the trap. The day's losses in my squadron were 38 per cent. However, any of us got out alive. I don't know. There were more bullets than space. I came out without a scratch, but my horse was killed under me. The country was full of rideless horses, so I soon got another. I have lost all my things in that conveyer.

"An old Boer, who was wounded, told us some broad, and said: 'Ah, my lad, you won't see much more fighting. They've about had enough. You should have seen them flying through here after the fight at Abraham's kraal—two riding on some horses.' He added that 'at Boshof every woman was a widow, and that the Free State had lost fearfully, but it had been kept quiet. We left that night, and arrived at Kimberley.'"

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## Dominion News Notes

### Men Charged With Welland Canal Outrage Come up for Trial To-Morrow.

### Village Almost Destroyed by Fire—N. P. R. Abandon Construction in Manitoba.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, May 22.—Madame Lender, of this city, is the recipient of a beautiful diamond brooch from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria Hungary, as an expression of thanks of His Majesty for sympathy extended him in the death of the Empress.

Toronto Presbytery is making determined efforts to induce Rev. Wm. Patterson, pastor of Cooke's church, who has accepted a call to Bethany church, Philadelphia, to remain in Canada, feeling that his departure would be a serious loss to the Presbyterian church in Ontario. Efforts are under way to lighten the debt resting on Cooke's church, and provide Mr. Patterson with an assistant and increase his salary if he remains.

Niagara Falls, May 22.—The Wabash local express train crashed into the freight train at Port Robinson yesterday. No person was injured, but serious damage was done to rolling stock.

Welland, Ont., May 22.—The County Assize Court opened to-day. The trial of the Welland canal dynamite comes up to-morrow. The Crown has engaged E. F. B. Johnstone, Q.C., to prosecute prisoners.

Ottawa, May 22.—The Canadian patriotic fund to date is \$283,110.07.

Montreal, May 22.—President Melan, of N.P.R., has notified the agents of that line in this city, as well as the Ottawa government, that the construction in Manitoba will be abandoned and the branch already built will be sold to the highest bidder. This action is said to be due to the C.P.R. paralleling the N. P. lines in that province.

One-third of the village of Pointe Claire, a fashionable summer resort on the banks of Lake St. Louis, about 15 miles west of this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The buildings destroyed consisted chiefly of the dwellings of villagers. The loss entailed is estimated between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

Halifax, N.S., May 22.—The guards at the principal harbor fortifications here have been doubled, owing it is hinted, to the recent dynamite scares at Esquimaux, B.C., and at the Welland canal locks.

YOUNG TRAVELLERS.