

## GEN. BULLER'S ADVANCE

### He Has Now Occupied the South Bank of the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift.

## THE FIERCE BATTLE AT MODDER RIVER

### Correspondent Tells of the Gallant Conduct of British Soldiers—Casualties at Ladysmith on Saturday Were 148 Killed and 269 Wounded.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Jan. 12.—Apart from the definite news that Gen. Buller has commenced his second attempt to cross the Tugela River, the only official news this morning was the list of casualties among the British officers in the fight at Ladysmith on Saturday, January 9th, showing 13 killed and 27 wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Dick-Cunyngham Dead.  
Among the latter was Lieut.-Col. Henry Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., commander of the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders since 1897, who has since succumbed to his wounds. He was immensely popular everywhere and his death will cause widespread sorrow.

Buller at Potgieter's Drift.  
Gen. Buller's movement, obviously, is of a flanking character, but whether it is intended to push the advance home or whether his operations are only a feint to cover an attack in force on the Boer position at Langwaa mountain remains to be seen.

Springfield, from where Gen. Buller's dispatch was sent, is sixteen miles from Frere.

The last news from Springfield was that it was held by the Johannesburg corps under Gen. Ben Viljoen, and that the Boers had big guns in position at Potgieter's Drift, apparently eight miles north of Springfield, and across the big Tugela.

The possession of the drift and the bridge is regarded as of great importance.

It is reported here that Gen. Buller submitted his plan of campaign to Lord Roberts immediately after the latter landed, and that Roberts sanctioned it.

Will Macdonald Succeed Methuen?  
There is a belief in some quarters that Gen. Hector Macdonald will succeed Lord Methuen in command of the British force at Modder River.

Casualties Among the Rank and File.  
The war office has announced that the British casualties among the rank and file at Ladysmith on January 9th, were 135 killed and 242 wounded.

Lord Methuen's Health.  
Lady Methuen has issued an absolute contradiction of the rumor that Lord Methuen is ill, or was injured by falling off his horse.

BULLER'S MOVE.  
He Has Taken Potgieter's Drift—Enemy Four and a Half Miles Away.

London, Jan. 12.—The war office received this morning the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Springfield, January 11th, at 9:20 in the evening:  
"I occupied the south bank of the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift this morning and seized Pont."  
"The river is in flood."  
"The enemy is strongly entrenched about 4½ miles to the north."

## BATTLE STORIES BY MAIL.

A Correspondent's Description of the Battle of Modder River—Heroism of British Troops.  
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The Times correspondent, describing

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SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FLOUR.  
The British Government's Reply to the United States.  
Washington, Jan. 12.—The British government's reply to Mr. Choate's representations respecting the seizure of American flour and other goods on the three vessels, Beatrice, Mashona and Marie, has been received.

Just as the officials of the state department expected, it amounted to a partial answer, very satisfactory as far as some of the goods seized, but not finally deciding broadly whether or not foodstuffs are to be regarded as contraband of war. The British government adopts precisely the point of view regarding the seized goods that was assumed by Mr. Choate in his note on the subject addressed to the British foreign office.

The British government is investigating the facts in connection with goods seized on the third vessel, the Beatrice.

Mr. Choate's message embodied succinctly the authorities relied upon by the British government to sustain its position, and as this position, as already stated, is one of those already assumed by the state department, of course they are regarded as convincing. For this reason Mr. Choate's message is long, and it was nearly now before it could be deciphered and placed in Secretary Hay's hands.

It so happened that Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, was with the secretary shortly after he received his message, and probably the subject was discussed by them. It is certain that the secretary and Lord Pauncefoot appeared to be gratified at the progress being made toward a settlement of the case.

Later in the day the official statement was given out by the state department. A telegram has been received from Ambassador Choate reporting an interview had by him with the Marquis of Salisbury, on the afternoon of the 10th inst. in regard to the American shipments of flour and provisions on the detained steamers Beatrice and Mashona and the Dutch steamer Marie. The British position as to foodstuffs and destination, is that they can only be considered contraband of war if supplied to the enemy's forces, it not being sufficient that they are capable of being so used, but it must be shown that this was their destination at the time of their seizure.

This qualification virtually concedes the American contention that the goods were not subject to seizure and practically disavows the seizure, it being claimed that there is no evidence of hostile destination.

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Of the lessons to be learned from Modder River this correspondent says: "It will be impossible in any future war for officers to retain their swords, and it will be worth while for the war office to construct some light carbine that may be carried by them instead of the weighty rifle served out to the men."

The Belmont Fight.  
Julian Ralph, writing for the Daily Mail, describing one of the small hills in the Belmont engagement, says:  
"On this kopje the Boer commander

## Volunteers For the front

### Scenes of Enthusiasm in London as They Marched to the Station.

### General French, When Reinforced, Will Seize Bridges Over Orange River.

### New Zealanders and Boers Race For a Position—The Former Won.

(Associated Press.)  
London, Jan. 13.—To-day's outburst of patriotism on the occasion of the starting of the London volunteers quite outdone anything since the Jubilee.

For the first time in British history, the volunteers have been permitted to serve side by side with regulars.

The people turned out in hundreds of thousands. The crowds increased to such proportions that at times the troops were lost sight of, being engulfed in the cheering, shouting, singing mob. The troops finally managed to struggle through to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor attempted to make a speech, but found it impossible. The din was simply deafening, and the chief magistrate had to be content to indicate his good wishes by

Smiles and Gestures, while the volunteers greeted him with cheers and waved their hats on their raised rifles.

After another herculean effort on the part of the police, the detachment resumed its march to the accompaniment of pushing, screaming, cheering and singing of the spectators.

The column had barely covered a hundred yards when it again intermingled with the surging crowds.

Many of the volunteers escaped through side streets and others struggled along in Indian file, two or three. By the time they reached the Thames embankment, the detachment had become a conglomeration, women's hats had become as numerous in the ranks as the volunteers' headgear.

So slow was the procession that over an hour was consumed in traversing the mile to Westminster. Eventually, the column

bearing numberless traces of the difficulties of the march. The public was excluded, the leave-taking being held outside, and the volunteers entrained and departed amidst a commingling of band music and cheering, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor, sheriffs and councillors, in their state robes, accompanied by many ladies, took another special train for Southampton to bid farewell to the volunteers on board the transport Briton.

The latter arrived soon after the Lord Mayor's party, and were saluted with ringing cheers from a huge assemblage on the quays as they boarded the liner.

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR FRENCH

### He Will Take Possession of Bridges at the Orange River.

London, Jan. 13.—The movement of Gen. French's troops in the vicinity of Colesburg this morning is taken to indicate that General Lord Roberts has recognized the importance of General French's objective, namely, to obtain command of both bridges at the Orange River and has hastened to send him reinforcements.

It is also thought to partially confirm the suggestion that General Buller's plans include synchronous movements in all the spheres of operations.

### More Troops.

About 4,000 troops sailed for South Africa this afternoon.

To Carry on the War.  
The London Sun reports to-day that on the reassembling of Parliament on January 30th, the government will im-

## THE BRITISH ADVANCING.

### New Zealanders Again in Action—Boers Frustrated in an Attempt to Cut Communication.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Jan. 13.—A strong force of British troops advanced this morning under cover of a brisk artillery fire and encamped at Slingersfontein on the Boer's eastern flank.

The Boer patrols retired, but consequently a body of Boers attempted to seize the position, threatening communication between the British encampment and Rensburg.

The New Zealanders with a brilliant dash frustrated the attempt. They raced and seized the position first, and fired volleys at the enemy, who retired in the direction of Colesburg.

### A BOER ACCOUNT.

### Of Fighting Around Ladysmith—Pretoria Dispatch Says Capitulation of Garrison Expected.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes to-day a dispatch from Brussels which says news has been received there from Pretoria to the effect that the Boers have stormed all the heights around Ladysmith, and that the capitulation of that place is hourly expected.

It is possible that this may refer to the fighting of Saturday last, January 9th, when the Boers captured the British trenches three times and were three times driven out at the point of the bayonet, and to the fact that the Boers occupied one British position all day long, only being driven out of it at night.

Kitchener is Chief.  
New York, Jan. 13.—It now leaks out that Lord Kitchener is really chief in South Africa, and Lord Roberts a figure head, says a London cable to the Herald. It happened thus: "The National Defence Committee met and decided that Lord Kitchener was the man for the place. He was Lord Salisbury's nomination, but endless difficulties were in the way. The trouble was that Lord Kitchener was the junior of General Buller, Warren and others, but Lord Salisbury is never beaten upon a technicality and his solution of the problem was to send Lord Roberts, who will retain command of the men as field marshal, while Lord Kitchener, being his aide, will be enabled, under cover of his superior, to conduct the campaign. The general opinion is that the idea is good."

### BOER SYMPATHIZERS AT WORK.

### They Are Trying to Get the Indians in the Northwest to Rebel.

(Associated Press.)  
Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Fred White, comptroller of N.W.M.P., has received a report from the Northwest to the effect that Boer sympathizers are endeavoring to get the Indians in South Africa to rebel, as a desire of Great Britain to get hold of their lands. No trouble is expected, but the Northwest Mounted Police are on the alert to quell any should it occur.

## CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

### The Steamer Montezuma Has Been Rejected—Departure of Mounted Men From Toronto—Lord Strathcona's Offer.

(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The official report of the medical board which inspected the Montezuma has been received. It condemns the vessel. There was only one on the board in favor of it. It is probable that the Californian and some other boat will be chartered to replace the vessel.

H. A. Allan, of the Allan Line, and Mr. Sinclair, of Elder Dempster Line, have had conferences with Dr. Borden and General Hutton.

### Departure of Mounted Infantry.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Jan. 13.—The men of the Mounted Infantry recruited in Toronto and resident in the city were given a hearty farewell reception last night by the city council and about two thousand citizens. The volunteers marched through the snow drifts from the barracks singing "We'll hang old Kruger to a sour apple tree," and other lively songs. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Mayor Macdonald, Alderman Leslie and Lieut.-Col. Denison.

Alderman Leslie announced that each member of the contingent would be insured for \$1,000, and a gratuity of \$125 paid to each officer and \$25 to each man on arrival at Capetown.

Lord Strathcona's Proposal.  
Ottawa, Jan. 13.—While the war office does not seem to have yet signified its acceptance of 400 troops for South Africa, it is taken as certain that they will go.

As soon as the reply accepting Lord Strathcona's offer is received here, arrangements will be taken at the militia department for recruiting.

Government's Action Approved.  
Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The French Liberal Club has passed strong resolutions approving the stand of the government in

mediately ask for a further war credit of £20,000,000.

The Queen is Patron.  
Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Her Majesty the Queen has signified her willingness to become a patron of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for the relief of her soldiers who go to the front.

The Duke of Westminster.  
Capetown, Jan. 9.—The Duke of Westminster, who recently succeeded to the title and one of the greatest estates in Great Britain, has changed his plan and will start for England to-morrow. It is his intention, however, to return to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry.

Misleading Information.  
London, Jan. 1.—H. M. S. Fearless seized the bark Marie L. which arrived at Port Elizabeth Saturday from the Argentine with sulphur.

The theory is now advanced that the seizure of the German mail steamers Herzog and General, since released, was made on purposely misleading information supplied to British agents, the design being to embroil Great Britain and Germany in a quarrel.

Short of Cartridges.  
Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines and according to a semi-official report the war office purposes to fall back temporarily upon one hundred million "Mark IV" expanding bullets, most of which already are in storage in South Africa. The war office, however, has issued strict orders to the volunteers that the fifty rounds of "Mark IV" given them must be used in practice at home, and not taken to South Africa.

London, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Frere Camp published in the Daily Telegraph says:  
"A heavy storm has been raging all night, and there is every prospect that it will continue. The roads are impassable, and the rivers and spruits are full. There has been no firing at Ladysmith or Colesburg. The trenches must be filled with water."

"The Boers are holding Mount Hlangwano, but they are certainly quite isolated as their bridge over the Tugela must have been carried away."

Buller's Forward Movement.  
London, Jan. 13.—The 28 words from Gen. Buller announcing his forward movement of Thursday is interpreted as meaning that he has passed around the western end of the Boer lines at Colesburg and is now several miles behind them and within 14 miles of Gen. White's outposts at Ladysmith.

The Boers a few days ago had forces with guns at Springfield, where Gen. Buller dates his dispatch. These commandos have been obviously dislodged, either by fighting or by manoeuvres, the Boers retiring across the Tugela as Gen. Buller advanced.

From Gen. Buller's dispatch, coupled with the fact that unofficial intelligence from the seat of war has virtually ceased since Monday, the deduction is drawn that important operations are in progress, as he cannot move far without going against the Boer entrenchments.

### Deaths at Ladysmith.

The deaths from fever and dysentery at Ladysmith, averaging from 8 to 10 daily, are considered more serious than the 430 casualties of Saturday's fight, as they indicate the frightfully unsanitary condition of the beleaguered town. A letter from Ladysmith dated December 7th says that even then 90 out of 540 men in the battalion of which the writer was a member were sick with dysentery or enteric fever, and according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated January 8th, the patients and attendants of Tombi Camp, where the hospital is, then numbered 3,800 men.

### Boer Forces.

An apparently well informed correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer strength is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting forces may be estimated at fully 100,000 men and 200 guns."

"The Boers are not compelled to furnish their communications. Their grass is good, the crops are growing, vegetables and cattle and sheep are plentiful, and game is abundant."

### Death of the Earl of Ava.

It was officially reported last evening that the Earl of Ava has died of his wounds.

He was born in 1863 and was the eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, former governor-general of Canada, viceroy of India, and British ambassador at Paris.

The Earl died without recovering consciousness. He went out as war correspondent, although latterly he had been on Sir Geo. White's staff. As the Earl never married, Lord Terence Blackwood, of the foreign office, who married Miss Florence Davis of New York, becomes heir to the marquise and the estates.

Lord Basil Blackwood, the third son of the Marquis of Dufferin, is also in South Africa.

### Only British Subjects Enlisted.

Mr. Reginald Wynne, chief of the Yeomanry recruiting office, says he has refused numerous offers of service made by Americans. Only British subjects are allowed to join. Consequently, he says, the report that several American roughriders have enlisted in the Yeomanry is incorrect. Some Britishers, however, who are alleged to have seen service with the American army in Cuba, have been accepted. The Duke of Marlborough has been accepted by the war office for service in the Yeomanry.

Mr. Chamberlain has received telegrams from Ceylon, showing that the executive council has voted to send 125 mounted armed men to South Africa.

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