

# ROBERTS AND KITCHENER GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

## An Entire New Plan of Campaign Resolved on.

## BULLER TO LOOK AFTER NATAL.

## Lord Roberts to be in Supreme Command With Kitchener Second.

## MANY MORE TROOPS TO BE CALLED OUT.

Great Britain's Full Military Strength to be Mobilized—Reserves, Militia, Yeomanry, Artillery and Irregulars to be Sent to the Front—Buller's Terrible Losses—Gen. Warren to Go to Gatacre's Assistance—Lord Roberts' Son Killed—Boer Gun Disabled—Sortie From Kimberley—French Still Successful—Methuen Doing Some Artillery Work—His Enemy Strengthening His Position.

London, Dec. 18.—Britain is aroused, indeed. All her reserves, a strong force of yeomanry and other mounted volunteers, all her available colonial troops, and a strong division of militia are ordered to the seat of war. Field Marshal Lord Roberts will go as commander-in-chief, and Gen. Buller will be second in command. These startling orders were issued by the War Office last night. The mobilization of the troops will be pushed with the greatest possible speed, and the fastest ships from the British mercantile marine will be used to carry the forces to the Cape. It is calculated that these reinforcements will begin to reach South Africa in about five weeks. Meantime the original campaign will be abandoned, and a general policy of manœuvre will be adopted by the commanders of the forces now in the field.

Gen. Buller will remain in charge of the Natal campaign, and Gen. Kitchener will command the main army of invasion, of which Gen. Gatacre's force is at present the representative.

It is not known yet whether Gen. Methuen will attempt to advance on Kimberley or withdraw to Orange River pending the inauguration of a new campaign. The latter move seems most probable, as the spreading of rebellion in Cape Colony makes his union with Gen. French only prudent.

There is no doubt that Gen. Gatacre's peril will be the greatest during the month of inaction which must now ensue. A large part of General Warren's division will probably soon reinforce him.

The news of Great Britain's tremendous preparations to assist the Boers into serious aggression before the fresh British troops arrive, but thus far they have shown no desire to attack entrenched forces, while the British disasters have been caused by just that thing.

All the indications now point to the beginning of a great campaign late in January. Meantime Lady Smith, Kimberley and Mafeking must wait. Their situation is perilous, but according to all accounts, there is no serious danger that famine will be added to their other sufferings.

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The War Office announcement, which was posted shortly before midnight, runs thus:

"As the campaign in Natal is, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Buller, it has been decided to send Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford to the Cape as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with General Lord Kitchener as chief of staff.

"Acting on the advice of the military authorities Her Majesty's Government has approved the following measures:

"All remaining portions of the army reserve, including section 'D,' will be called up.

"The seventh division, which is being mobilized, will proceed to South Africa without delay, as well as reinforcements of artillery, including a howitzer brigade.

"The commander-in-chief in South Africa has been authorized to continue to raise at his discretion local mounted corps, and it is intended to send as well a considerable mounted force from home.

"Nine battalions of militia, in addition to the two battalions which have already volunteered for service in Malta and the Channel Islands, will be allowed to volunteer for service outside the United Kingdom, and an equivalent additional number of militia battalions will be embodied for service at home.

"A strong force of volunteers from selected yeomanry regiments will be formed for service in South Africa.

"Arrangements are being made, and will shortly be announced, for the employment in South Africa of a strong contingent of carefully selected volunteers.

"The patriotic offers which are being received from the colonies will, as far as possible, be accepted. Preference will be given to offers of mounted contingents."

AN ARMY OF 180,000 MEN.

The Force That Lord Robt. Will Have in Africa.

London, Dec. 18.—The chief interest in the new campaign centres in the Government's decision to use as volunteer forces the yeomanry and militia. For active service the yeomanry should supply a useful contingent. They, as the Daily Telegraph editorially says, "like the rest of the volunteers, are drawn from the great middle and lower middle classes in England,

heart, were ignored. We have rejoiced, perhaps, too loudly in the glory and splendor of the Empire of late: we shall have to show that we do not shrink from fulfilling its obligations."

The Daily News praises the appointment of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, and takes the opportunity to lengthily criticize the previous shortcomings of the Government. It says:

"The decision of Saturday was either the counsel of praise or a confession of utter miscalculation. What a reflection on the short-sighted view of those who looked for a promenade to Pretoria, and what a tribute, let us add, to the courage, military ability and resources of the Dutch Republic."

The paper contrasts the Government's notification to the colonies of its preference for mounted troops with its message to them on October 10th, saying: "In view of the numbers already available, infantry will be the most and cavalry the least serviceable." Like the rest of the press, it says: "We mean to see this thing through."

The Daily Chronicle hints that General Sir William Buller, who was recalled from the Cape command because of Boer sympathy, long ago advised the Government that the prosecution of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would make heavy reinforcements for the Cape imperative.

THE EMPIRE'S DANGER.

Now Resolved to Make a Miscalculation Good.

London, Dec. 18.—The Times, in a leader this morning, says:

"Neither the Crimean war nor the Indian mutiny gave rise to greater dangers to the Empire than that with which we are now menaced: nor at great intervals of peaceful periods was Great Britain so isolated politically, or regarded with such distrust and suspicion, as are now almost everywhere apparent."

Unless the calmness which impresses the foreign observer proceeds only from apathy or a want of sufficient imagination to realize the imminent danger to the whole fabric of our Empire, the great efforts now urgently required will surely be made before it is too late to retrieve the situation. "We are fighting not merely for our supremacy in South Africa, but for our position as a great power."

"We know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are

South Africa L. H. ... .. 2  
Medical Corps ... .. 1  
Irish Fusiliers ... .. 1  
Horse Artillery ... .. 1  
Rifle Brigade ... .. 1  
Staff ... .. 1  
Total ... .. 8

Among the wounded officers are: Lieut.-Col. L. G. Brooke, Comaught Rangers.

Lieut.-Col. Long, Royal Artillery.  
Lieut.-Col. Hy. Hunt, Royal Artillery; and Captain N. J. Goodwyn, J. F. Hersey, P. U. W. Vigers, Hon. F. Radcliffe, P. U. W. Hancock, W. St. Ledger Jarvis, A. J. Hancock, W. E. Hersey, H. J. Buckley, J. E. S. E. Probyn, H. M. S. Lewan, J. E. S. E. Reed, F. A. G. Elton and W. N. Con. grave; Major E. H. G. Heygate, A. Lieut. Ponsoby, of Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry and Lieut. the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, son of General Lord Roberts.

OFFICERS MISSING.

Officers missing are divided as follows: Field Artillery ... .. 5  
Royal Artillery ... .. 6  
Royal Artillery ... .. 3  
Devonshire Regiment ... .. 3  
Essex Regiment ... .. 1

THE BOER SIDE OF IT.

Tell of Terrible British Loss in the Fight at Magersfontein.

Pretoria, Dec. 12.—The Boer Intelligence Office reports that great quantities of British weapons are on the field at Magersfontein. There are a number of Lee-Enfield rifles, bandoliers, cases of ammunition, and bayonets scattered in all directions.

In our opinion the British camp will be abandoned and the entire force will retire. Attempts have been made to count the British losses, but the task has been given up as hopeless. So great was their loss that the English ambulance corps, large as it was, was unable to bury their dead and to our own men we assisted the British with our few ambulances, but the task was too great, and is not yet ended.

Thirty-one burghers were buried at Bess's farm, where our wounded are. The losses in horses were very great. The burghers expressed their rejoicing at our great victory. Very few

of our men were engaged. The field is a dreadful sight.

"Prisoners report that they were not allowed to speak to their comrades, who were informed of the fight. This possibly refers to other British prisoners at Pretoria. It was a great victory and our men have new spirit."

"The Black Watch were moved close to our lines in the night for an attack in the morning before sunrise. The Boers shot them all, except thirty-one, who were taken prisoners. These thirty-one men of the Black Watch say they are all who survive. Scottish prisoners state their brigade consisted of four thousand strong, and that they were terribly punished."

Thanked by Methuen.

Modder River, Dec. 14.—Gen. Lord Methuen has written a letter to Commandant Cronje thanking him and his officers for their courteous treatment of the members of the Red Cross.

CAPT. ROBERTS KILLED.

The Only Son of the General Falls at Colenso.

London, Dec. 16.—Simultaneously with the announcement of the appointment of General Roberts of South Africa, comes the announcement that his only son was a victim of the Colenso battle.

Capt. Roberts was severely wounded while leading some men in an attempt to rescue the guns. Prof. MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, extracted the bullet, but Capt. Roberts died from his wound. He had been his father's aide-de-camp since 1895. Such was his display of gallantry on Friday in an attempt to rescue the guns that he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

It is said that if the Victoria Cross were to be granted for every act of conspicuous gallantry on the part of the British troops, it would be necessary to distribute the decoration by the hundreds.

GEN. GATACRE FALLS BACK.

Sortie From Kimberley.

Kimberley, Dec. 9.—Col. Chamier, with a force of infantry and cavalry and a battery, made a reconnaissance northward this morning. The British shelled the Boers, who were occupying a position at Kamfeens, and forced them to retire from an excellently constructed earthworks. The enemy also evacuated Webster,

ed and drew the bayonet from the rifle the Boer was holding, stabbed his captor, took his Mauser, and bandolier, and afterwards came back into the British lines bearing his trophies.

The behavior of the artillery was beyond praise. Although harassed the greater part of the day by the enemy's rifle fire, the officers and men served their guns and smoked their pipes calmly.

The officers showed pluck beyond even that for which they have already been celebrated. The Marquis of Winchester refused to lie down, and insisted on moving along the line, instructing every man as to the direction in which he should fire.

During the greater part of the day he seemed to bear a charmed life. Several bullets passed through his helmet. Finally one pierced his spine.

The artillery was engaged for 12 or 13 hours. The number of rounds fired by each battery averaged 1,000.

The example of calm endurance displayed by the artillery was magnificent.

Unusually Severe.

Modder River, Dec. 14.—The British are still searching the field and entering the dead. The Boers assist them and display the greatest courtesy. They talk in quite a friendly fashion. They say that a British medical officer who was taken prisoner is in an awkward position as he was found to have a revolver.

Most of the wounded have gone to the base hospital, which is full of men wounded mostly in the head and limbs. An unusual proportion of the injuries are severe. The Boer officers and men are clothed in a kind of khaki that is almost identical in color with the kopjes.

Losses of Natal People.

Durban, Dec. 16.—The Natal Government Gazette announces that General Buller has appointed a commission to enquire into the losses of the people of the colony resulting from the Boer invasion.

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of the Boers' big guns and two of their nine-pounders yesterday. This is supposed to be the reason for the silence of their artillery.

A VICTORY FOR FRENCH.

A Boer Force Attempts a Flank Movement.

Cape Town, Dec. 14, 10.35 a. m.—A despatch to the Times from Arundel says: "Early this morning a strong Boer force, with two guns, attempted to flank us. They were discovered, and we had a day's fighting. The Boers were compelled to retire. The previous day Col. Porter occupied Vaalkop with two horse artillery guns, and a squadron of the Tenth Hussars. This was admirably forethought, as it prevented the Boers from attempting to occupy the place. During the night the Boers moved round to a position on our east flank. 'B' Battery, under Major Burton, the Sixth Carbineers, and the Inniskilling Fusiliers, under Col. Anderson, were ordered to a position a mile to the right of Arundel. "The hills east of Arundel were covered with Boers, who were firing a strong fire with their guns. The Boers were uncovered by excellent artillery practice we slowly drove the enemy back. "Two of the Boer guns were early silenced. About midnight our guns silenced their Long Tom. Heavy firing was heard to the westward, near Vaalkop. An intermittent fire proceeded, the enemy using rifles and our artillery shelling. "The feature of the day was our artillery fire. The Boers were forced to retreat from Vaalkop. They reoccupied their laager at Tauboschfontein. "Our loss was five wounded. The Boer loss is unknown. The new South Wales contingents did excellent scouting."

Despatches from Modder River state that the enemy adopted new tactics at the battle of Magersfontein. They abandoned the kopjes and occupied rifle pits on the bushy plain. They made slight use of their artillery.

The Times' East London correspondent says that the farmers in that district are clamoring to join Gen. Gatacre.

There is a growing feeling that the regular military officers are shunting the irregulars, Gen. Gatacre, in his disastrous attempt to capture Stormberg, used two Kaffir guides when he had a number of Cape Police who knew the ground accurately, available. Both guides were shot in the early part of the battle.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

The exploits of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum are yet fresh in the public mind. He, like Wellington, Roberts and so many of the great fighters of the empire, is of Irish origin, and the son of a soldier, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener. He was born in 1850, and bears his father's two Christian names, Horatio Herbert, also. He began as one of the Royal Engineers in 1871, and during the greater part of his career devoted himself to scientific work in the Orient. He was connected with the Palestine survey from 1874 to 1878, and from 1878 to 1882. During the Egyptian campaign of 1882-84 he was chosen because of his long experience to command the Egyptian cavalry, and he served in the Sudan campaign of 1883-85. From 1886 to 1888 he served as Governor of Sanjimi, and in 1888 was appointed a lieutenant-general of the Egyptian army, and in 1890 became Sirdar or commander. In 1896, when Britain decided to undertake the reconquest of the Sudan, he was chosen because of his great executive ability and doggedness to command the expedition. He worked by deliberate methods, and in April, 1898, wiped the Khalifa's forces out of existence. He was created a baron, thanked by the House of Commons, and voted a large gratuity. He has never been loved in the British army in the same sense as is Lord Roberts, but is feared and respected, and will make a magnificent chief of staff in South Africa.

Queen Stays at Windsor.

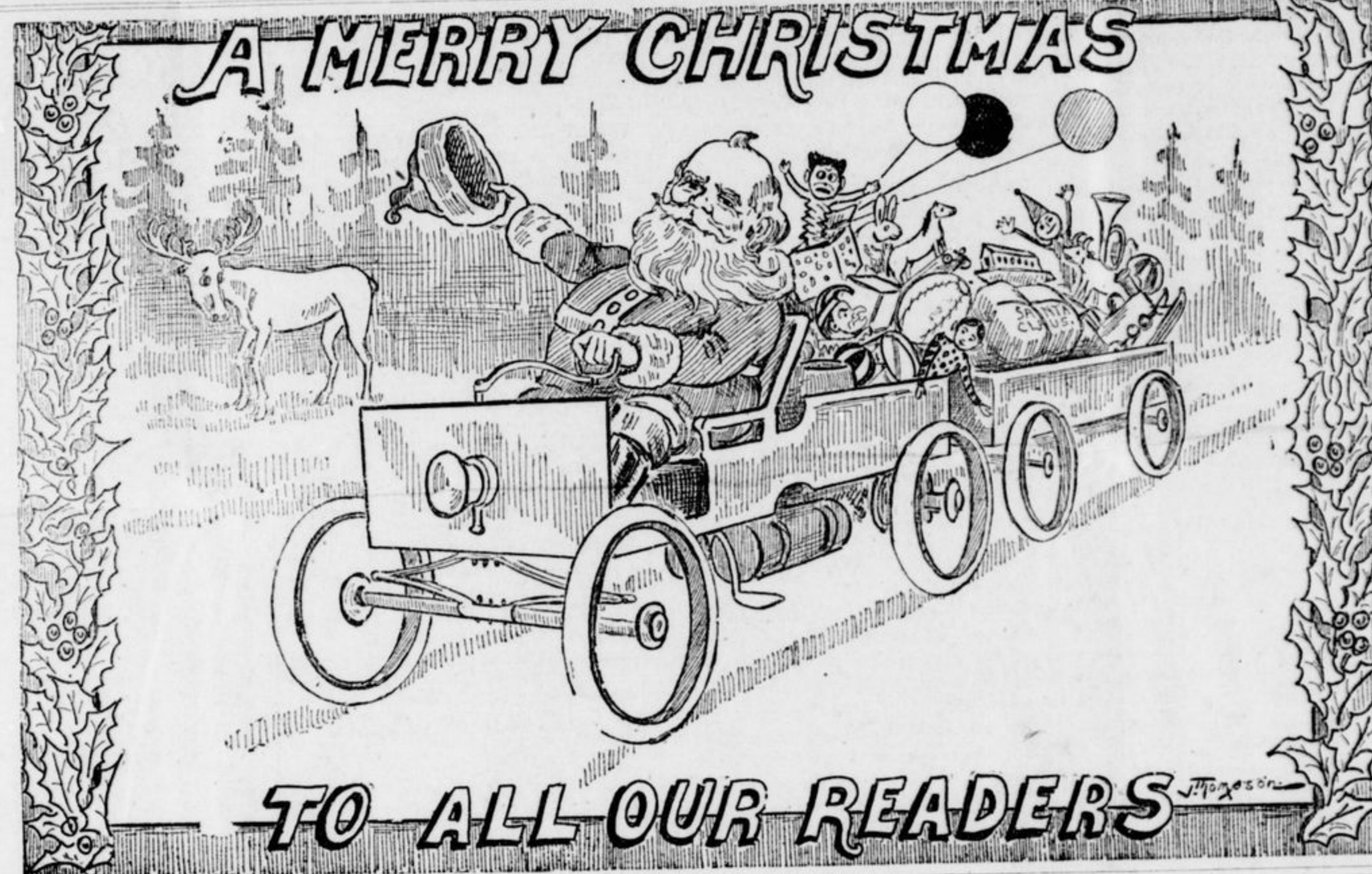
London, Dec. 17.—The Court Circular makes the following announcement: "The arrangements made for the Queen's departure from Windsor have been postponed until after Christmas, as, owing to the present state of affairs in South Africa, the Queen is unwilling to be a great distance from London."

Mafeking Holds Its Own.

Pretoria, Dec. 14.—Gen. Snyman reports from Mafeking under date of Wednesday, Dec. 13, that the British attacked the Boer fort. The Boer casualties were one man killed and one wounded. The despatch also says that Commandant Schoemann had a brush with the British on Tuesday, Dec. 12th, at the Glendenduis farm, which the British were bombarding on Wednesday. The condition of Gen. Jobert, who is ill at Volkekrust, is improving. The Transvaal Government is employing natives to work in the mines, paying them £1 a month and feeding them.

Naval Gunners' Mistake.

London, Dec. 16.—The Times publishes the following despatch from its war correspondent at Modder River: "The troops are remaining in the same position. "The balloonist reports that the Boers are very active, and are moving their wagons toward Mafeking with the view of obtaining supplies. Their situation is bad, as they are almost without any water. "We are perfecting our railway communication. "This morning, by request of the Boers, ambulance went out and fetched in 65 wounded. Meanwhile the men of the Naval Brigade, who had not been informed of this morning's arrangement, fired on the Boers with the naval guns. The Boers replied, shelling in the most successful manner. It is doubtful if they will again grant safe conduct to the ambulances."



### TO ALL OUR READERS

offered, often by men retired from the regular cavalry, who, marrying young, settle on their country estates. They number 10,207. All are well mounted on their own horses.

In the militia are 14,734 artillery men and 1,863 engineers. Of the militia only 14,600 are over 35 years of age. Similar numbers are aged 20 and 35, and the remainder are under 20. Over 32,000 are agricultural laborers, 13,000 miners, and 10,000 artisans.

The volunteer infantry contains some regiments that are considered the equal of any of the regular regiments. It also includes the best shots, but their average shooting is lower than that of the regulars.

The Government does not indicate the number of volunteers that will be permitted to serve, but Lord Roberts' grand army will probably reach a total of rather over 180,000 of all arms.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Roberts and Kitchener Just the Men for the Work.

London, Dec. 18.—The press unanimously praises the Government's procedure.

The Daily Mail says:

"It is only the really good news of the past weary 10 weeks. It is now widely known that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whose parsimony much blame for the disasters is due, declined to grant the money necessary for the first preparation. Had Gen. Kitchener been at the head of affairs he would have got the money or resigned."

The Observer's generally well informed editor yesterday suggested the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

The Standard, commenting on the appointment of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener, says:

"The appointment of two such famous soldiers will tend to reassure the public mind, and restore confidence in the capacity of those at the head of affairs in South Africa, which has been somewhat shaken. Lord Roberts is a great strategist, and Lord Kitchener is a master in just those arts of organization and administration that are urgently needed."

The paper expresses no wish to bear hardly on the generals, but it says:

"There seems to have been no attempt at scouting. The elementary rules of the drill-book, which every subaltern is supposed to know by

resolved to make that miscalculation good."

"The action of the Cabinet will command the warm approval of the British people. Although Lord Roberts is 67 years old, he is in mind and body more vigorous than the average of men 20 years his junior. He is younger than Von Moltke when he left Berlin to conduct the German armies to Paris."

The Times declares that Lord Roberts' name to the troops is a sure Warren or Ticker as likely to take command on the western and southern frontiers. It concludes:

"Whatever sacrifices we may be called upon to make, whatever our losses may have to undergo, we know that in the long run England, if true to herself, cannot fail."

BULLER'S LOSSES.

Casualties at Colenso Total Over One Thousand.

Total British loss ... .. 1,120  
Killed ... .. 87  
Wounded ... .. 667  
Missing (about) ... .. 400

London, Dec. 16.—General Buller reports to the War Office that in yesterday's battle at Tugela River he lost 1,150 men in killed, wounded and missing.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Major J. F. W. Charley, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
Capt. A. H. Bacon, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
Capt. M. L. Hughes, Royal Army Medical Corps.  
Capt. A. H. Goldie, 14th Field Battery.  
Lieut. C. B. Schreiber, 66th Field Battery.  
Lieut. R. C. B. Henry, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.  
Lieut. Fraser C. Loftus, Inniskilling Fusiliers.  
Lieut. C. H. Jenkins, Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

The officers are divided as follows: Inniskilling Fusiliers ... .. 8  
Devonshire Regiment ... .. 5  
Field Battery ... .. 5  
Border Regiment ... .. 3  
Royal Artillery ... .. 3  
Mounted Infantry ... .. 3  
Comaught Rangers ... .. 2  
Natal Carbineers ... .. 2