

DIG BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

Causes an Outcry Among the London Dailies.

BOTHA AND THE COMET.

Boer General Tells Some Tall Stories - Habington Drives the Boers Before Him - Two Australians Plucky Fight - Roberts and Yeomany.

London, May 31.—The South African casualty lists, which filled three columns of the Times, recall forcibly to the British mind that the Boer war is still in full and fiery action. The heavy losses of killed and wounded are chiefly the result of engagements which Lord Kitchener has not previously reported. This fact has unleashed a flood of indignation and criticism, of which the anti-war party enjoys no monopoly.

The St. James Gazette and the Daily Mail join in protesting in strong language against "this alarming policy of concealment." The evening papers teem with communications of citizens of all classes, complaining in similar strain. In several journalistic quarters the big casualty table is even made the basis for a demand for further heavy reinforcements.

The casualty list gives the first news of a severe fight, in which Australian troops appear to have suffered somewhat heavily.

The men engaged were the 5th and 6th West Australian Mounted Infantry, and they fought the enemy at Grobelaarsdrift. The 5th Battalion had Lieut. Forrest and Serjt. Ejarde killed, and five men wounded and one missing. The 6th Battalion had four men killed and five wounded. Lieut. Forrest was a son of Sir John Forrest, late Premier of West Australia, and now a member of the Federal Cabinet.

Botha's Message to the Burgers

Carolina, May 31.—A message from Gen. Botha to the burgers was read in the church here the Sunday before the British occupied the town. The English, he said, were embroiled in war with Russia; plague was destroying the soldiers, and the rest were being hurried home. The Boers had completely destroyed the railway in Orange River Colony, and the British were obliged to trek to the sea coast. He owned he had thought of making peace with Lord Kitchener, but thanked God that he had rejected the terms. In 1881 a blood-red comet appeared, meaning war; the comet now seen was white, and signified peace, which would shortly be given them, and with it independence.

Botha made a similar announcement at Ermelo. This is confirmed from various quarters.

Col. Maxwell Killed.

Allwal North, May 31.—Col. Maxwell, of the Royal Engineers, who has distinguished himself as a leader of the colonial division under Gen. Brabant, and has latterly been commanding one of the many flying columns, is dead as the result of a fall from his horse.

General Babington's Column.

London, May 31.—Despatches from Kitchener say General Babington's column, which departed last night, had an exciting time. The advance consisted of 25 New Zealanders, who, as soon as they sighted some 150 Boers, charged the enemy, whereupon the latter fled. On the left of the New Zealanders was a party of Bushmen, and on the right the Imperial Light Horse. The chase went on for miles, the pom-pom joining in accelerating the enemy's flight. Twenty-five Boers were driven into the arms of Col. Dixon's column and were captured. The whole of the convoy was secured by General Babington. The burgers in the district traversed by the column seemed completely disheartened, and expressed dissatisfaction with the commandant, whose colossal fabrications they are apparently beginning to see through. Four very scarce geese in the house, visited, only meal and meat being seen. The stock was taken by the column, and the women and children brought to the refuge camp, which has received 600 accessions in a week.

DeWet's Movements.

London, May 31.—A despatch from Cape Town says that DeWet's recent journey in company with an escort of 40 men was a wonderful performance. Leaving Vrede, he passed north to Ermelo, and thence across the line, near Nylstroom. Winding southwest between Zeerust and Lichtenburg he halted for a few days near Mariborg, and thence proceeded southwards to Boshof and Philippolis, where he is said to have had an interview with Hertzog.

A Brave Fight.

Cape Town, May 31.—Details have reached here of the splendid gallantry of two men of the Tasmanian contingent, who were attacked by 22 Boers at Gannabek, near Cradock. The men were cut off from the main body while under a heavy cross-fire, and the Boers located the fugitives, who took refuge behind rice-stumps nine inches in diameter.

In the ensuing duel the Tasmanians made splendid practice, horses and men falling. The Boers attacked them three times, but the Tasmanians shot their own horses rather than let them be captured, and covered behind the carcasses.

One of them, Trooper Warburton, was shot through the head, and his companion, Brownell, surrendered af-

ter firing the last shot in his magazine. When he came out one coward deliberately fired, striking him in the shoulder.

The Boers stripped both men of everything except their trousers, and the Tasmanians finally got back to camp, where Warburton died.

The Yeomany Drill.

London, May 31.—The commander-in-chief paid a visit to Bedminster, where the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars are encamped, and witnessed a sham fight and a march past.

Lord Roberts, in addressing the men, dispelled the misapprehension that there was a desire on the part of the authorities to turn the old Yeomany of England into mounted infantry. They all knew the value of the Yeomany, and at any rate he could speak of what the Yeomany had done in South Africa. They came at a time when mounted troops were most urgently required, and they had done their duty in quite a splendid manner. There was the greatest difference between the cavalry men who had occasionally fought on foot and infantrymen who had sometimes to be put on ponies or horses in order to enable them to move once more in the country. The one would always remain cavalry, and the other would always remain infantry.

Under present conditions, when they had no rifles, the cavalry reach 2,000 yards and kill men at that distance, it would be folly for cavalry to expose themselves on horseback and be knocked over and make themselves useless as combatants. They wanted them to understand that Yeomany might often be called upon as infantry to take a position, as they had done that day; and that was the only change in the Yeomany drill that was proposed—that when necessary they should be ready to attack on foot. They must be able to shoot as well as the enemy.

He noticed that they had all got rifles instead of carbines, and he was very glad, indeed, to see it. Before he left South Africa all the cavalry—the Lancers, the Dragon Guards, and Hussars—came to him and begged that their carbines might be taken away, and that they might be given the rifle. They said it was no use for them to endeavor to compete with the Boers unless their weapons would carry as far as theirs. He was able to give them rifles, and he had learned since that they had done admirably well.

His Lordship proceeded to advise the men to spread themselves out more. When he went to South Africa he laid down the rule that the files were not to be closer than six paces when advancing to the attack. That was very soon altered to ten, and then to twenty.

Commandant Swanepoel's Death.

Cradock, Cape Colony, May 31.—It has now been ascertained that Commandant Malan's casualties in the fight at Maraisburg were four killed and eight wounded. A man who was brought in to-day by Col. Hender's column states that he was standing near Commandant Swanepoel when that officer was shot dead, the bullet passing through his forehead. His commando, which is now to the north of Pearston, has elected another leader.

New York, June 1.—General Kitchener's account of the battle of Viakfontein serves to light up public interest in this officer's military career. The Tribune's London correspondent, a British officer who is on furlough in London after fighting from Colenso to Lydenburg has been predicting that the Boer campaign of the campaign would take place on the line of Durban-Johannesburg and Standerton. Both of these affairs were within the theatre of war defined by his office months ago as the last Boer ditch.

The natural explanation of the fighting is that one mine after another is opening in the Rand, and the refugees returning to Johannesburg in small groups, and the Boers have been making desperate efforts to frighten them and to prevent resumption of industry in the Gold belt. Viakfontein was probably designed by a loud warning to the refugees that the war has not ended and that Johannesburg was still an unsafe place of residence.

No Information.

London, June 1.—The reticence of the Government regarding the details of the military and other military events of some importance, which have recently occurred at widely separated points in South Africa, has led to considerable anxiety. This is in no way allayed by the answer of the War Office today to the question regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the recent Boer report that the British were severely defeated near Pretoria on May 2nd, losing 40 killed, 80 wounded and 600 prisoners and six guns. The reply which the War Office vouchsafes: "We have no official information," has aroused some misgivings.

London, June 2.—Suspensions are again excited by the lack of details respecting the battle fought at Viakfontein. It is not probable that the War Office is deliberately suppressing despatches from General Kitchener, and that a serious reverse has occurred. General Kitchener has told the story of the battle briefly, and is not disposed to magnify the importance of the campaign, but cannot withhold the list of casualties. The absence of Mr. Brodrick may explain the reticence of the officials in Pall Mall, the stronghold of the War Office, the details of the battle may not be accessible to the few straggling correspondents remaining in the field. There is no anxiety among military men, since the Boers are known to have been firmly repulsed, but there are strong suspicions that the British were again off their guard, and that the heavy losses were caused by their being attacked unexpectedly. Delaney's commando has been allowed free range of a large district for a long period, while General Kitchener has considered it more important to clear other portions of the Transvaal.

General Smith-Dorrien, who has been welcomed home at Berkhamstead, reports that while the war may be ended by September, the bulk of the army will be needed in South Africa for twelve months. This is a gloomy forecast, and it comes from one of the most experienced generals in the field, who has not made a single mistake, and has

shows excellent judgment throughout the campaign.

Yeomany Surrender.

Cape Town, June 2.—Thirty-two Cape Town's Yeomany had an engagement with 700 Boers near Dordrecht. After one of the British had been killed and five wounded, the detachment surrendered. They were subsequently released.

Goes Back to Duty.

London, June 2.—The War Office announces that Lieut. Blackmore, formerly of Strathcona's Horse, has been discharged to duty in South Africa.

Peace Talk.

London, June 3, 6 a. m.—War news this morning points to the probability of the renewal of the Boer effort to secure terms of peace. Gen. Smuts, with Gen. Botha's secretary, is at Standerton. Their visit seems to have greatly disconcerted Kruger and his entourage, who are busy in explaining that there is no truth in the suggested request for Dutch mediation, and that the Boers were never in better spirits or more resolved to fight to the end. The Jingo newspapers here are also somewhat disconcerted at the news, and the London Daily Mail says the country will ratify no such demands as were made by Gen. Botha on a previous occasion.

Boers Again Get Away.

London, June 3.—The sum of the latest South African operations is that the Boers have again avoided British strategy.

Lord Kitchener had planned to force them to winter in the Northern Transvaal and fight there, or at least to hold them until after the South African winter, when the bush yield is most unhealthy for whites, when it was calculated that they would then come south and surrender. Certain groups in the Pietersburg district are already entering the bush, and the Boers are their arms, but the great majority of the fighting Boers evaded the position, split into sections of from 30 to 50, and escaped to the south through the meshes of the British dragnet, remaining in the Midlands district of Cape Colony, where, instead of the North Transvaal, Lord Kitchener may have to direct his winter campaign.

General Delany is unlikely to seek to operate there, as the Boer leaders have been driven to the north, and know best. But such a severe attack as that delivered by General Delany at Vladfontein last Wednesday, beside reviving the panic temper of the scattered British columns, which are moving without local knowledge, will probably give rise to Lord Kitchener from transferring enough men to eject the Boers from Cape Colony. This impasse may continue for months.

The Boers are crippled through lack of supplies, and the British are handicapped by having to devote five-sixths of their army to guard their stores and their lines of communication. This situation has provoked the British civilian population of South Africa to cry out against British methods, and the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette has sent a letter to his paper, saying that the Boer commander-in-chief is now known as "Kitchener's enemy." Concurrently, the newspapers controlled by Cecil Rhodes have started a joint agitation that he is the strongest man in the country. This agitation is being conducted by Lord Milner's absence and against his interests. To add to his troubles, the Lillanders now in Cape Town and Durban have sent two accredited representatives to seek to secure the move the Government against Lord Milner's administration of the Transvaal. They declare all his civilian officials, except two, are personally objectionable to the Boers, and are nominees of the capitalists, and that they are introducing regulations that will ruin the Rand, except for the great companies.

London, June 3.—Through no official information, the Boer report that the statement printed in the Daily Chronicle about a week ago in regard to the number of soldiers serving in the Transvaal was somewhat exaggerated. There are about 40 of these prisoners, whose chief offense was sleeping on sentry duty in South Africa.

The Chronicle stated that three officers and about 100 men had been sent back from South Africa for punishment. The majority were said to be ordinary offenders, but the one of them was so influential that he succeeded in having the names of all three suppressed.

According to the Daily Mail, one of the officers accused of sleeping on duty, a young volunteer, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for this offence. This, however, is probably an exaggeration.

Why Did Milner Come Home?

If Lord Milner does not come home for his health, why did he come? The plain, obvious reason is that he found himself in a false position. He had left the Cape Colony, which has now another Governor, and where he had no longer any jurisdiction. He had gone to Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, and had assumed the civil administration of the annexed provinces, but no civil administration was possible, inasmuch as even the military control did not extend beyond the line of railway.

It is said His Excellency did not get on with Lord Kitchener, but nothing for him to do, he was not wanted.

The warmth of his greeting in London, which has been so differently estimated by different observers that the truth about it is hard-

ly attainable, was in any case largely personal.

Lord Milner's Luck.

The elevation of Lord Milner to the peerage created a number of new records in that line. He is the first man who was created a peer on a Friday and gazetted the following Tuesday—record time. He is the first man who has ever taken his title from his lodgings. He is the first statesman who, having been received on his arrival by almost every member of the Administration, was received almost immediately afterwards by the Sovereign, and the first guest within memory invited to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle who was commanded to stay another night.

Overstayed His Leave.

Cape Town, May 30.—Pamphlet Henry, of the cruiser Barracouta, who was placed under arrest for overstaying his leave at Port Elizabeth, jumped overboard and drowned himself.

Capt. Boyd Accepts Commission.

Ottawa, May 30.—Capt. Boyd, of Toronto has accepted a commission in the South African Constabulary. When he arrives in Toronto he will be given his majority.

Strathconas Arrive in Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 30.—Three troops and a few troop sergeants of Strathconas' Horse, including Trooper Felton Gilmour, son of John Gilmour, Ottawa, and Serjt. Bingham, of Nelson, B. C., an old Ottawa boy, arrived in Ottawa to-day. Serjt. Richardson, V. C., who was on the same train, but did not come.

MADNESS AND SUICIDE.

Terrific Rain and Thunder Storm in Paris.

THE PEOPLE WENT CRAZY.

Paris report: The intensely hot and sultry weather which has prevailed in Paris during the last forty-eight hours has been responsible for a large number of cases of suicide and madness.

Yesterday morning opened with a double "te-tee-tow" in the Canal St. Maurice, near Charenton. A young soldier belonging to the 102nd Regiment, stationed at Chartres, was found drowned, together with a young woman aged twenty. Their legs and arms had been tied together.

Albert Dujon, aged twenty-one, a butcher's assistant, residing in the Rue Laeepede, swallowed a large dose of laudanum. He was conveyed to the Hotel de Dieu.

Three more suicides were registered. Cases of madness were equally numerous. Five persons being conveyed to asylums. Sixty cases of madness have been treated since the beginning of the year.

Rarely has Paris seen such a terrific thunderstorm as burst yesterday afternoon. The weather had been stifling hot all the morning, and about 1 o'clock the approach of a thunderstorm was visible. It broke with tremendous violence at half-past 2 o'clock. Great drops of rain mingled with hail, fell by bucketfuls, and the wind was of a terrific nature, blowing from the north and lightning flashed unceasingly. The rain gauges at the Tour St. Jacques reported a fall of six millimetres. During the first down-pour, the wind was of a terrific nature, blowing from the north and lightning flashed unceasingly. The rain gauges at the Tour St. Jacques reported a fall of six millimetres.

Many accidents were reported in and around Paris, due to the water. In the capital presented an extraordinary appearance during the two hours which followed the outbreak of the storm. Traffic on the boulevards and all the central thoroughfares was completely paralyzed. The unfortunate horses being blinded by the down-pour and so scared by the hail-storms that they refused to move, while the more mettlesome steeds became, in many cases, unmanageable. Flooded cellars were the order of the day, and the fire brigade spent a busy time pumping them out.

The Comedie Francaise was one of the worst sufferers in this respect. The water in the basement being almost up to the level of the stage, the Saint Andre des Arts were also swamped, and the Lycee Feneon appeared to be in danger of being undermined by the water.

Several sewers burst under the enormous pressure of the down-pour. The printing room of the Bulletin Municipal, at the Hotel de Ville, was flooded by the bursting of a neighboring sewer at about half-past 3 o'clock. A similar accident occurred under the monumental building occupied by Saint Pierre, in the Rue du Louvre, causing considerable damage to the building.

In many houses the water could be plainly seen in the cellars, playing havoc with wine casks and bottles. Several cases are recorded of animals left in the basements being drowned.

Telegraphic and telephonic communications with the suburban districts are disorganized.

WILHELMINA AT BERLIN.

Queen of Holland Sees Emperor Review Troops.

Berlin, May 21.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, the Prince of the Netherlands, witnessed the Emperor's review of the Berlin garrison this morning. The Queen afterwards drove to the royal castle with the Emperor, the Emperor riding at the head of the First Guards Regiment with the Prince of the Netherlands on his right hand. On returning, the procession was met on Unter den Linden by the chief burgomaster, the city officials and a band of twenty-four white-robed maidens. The burgomaster presented an address to Queen Wilhelmina and handed her a bouquet of flowers of the Netherlands colors, red, white and blue. The Queen replied with a few words of thanks.

Premier Paerz has returned to Quebec from New York, completely cured of his throat trouble.

THE MACHINISTS' DISPUTE.

Terms Laid Down by the Employers to the Men.

WHAT WILL THE ANSWER BE?

New York, June 2.—It is war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, between the members of the National Metal Trades Association and the 150,000 men who are engaged in the industry in the country. Since the strike of the workmen began two weeks ago, the employers have been considering what course to pursue. They have now reached a decision, and they have announced it as follows:

We must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform any of our work. We will not admit of any interference with the management of our business.

No discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership in any organization.

The number of apprentices, helpers and handy men to be employed will be determined solely by us.

We shall be free to work our people at wages mutually satisfactory.

It is the privilege of the employes to leave our employ whenever he sees fit, and it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman when he sees fit.

Hours and wages, being governed by local conditions, shall be arranged by the local association in each district.

Should any member refuse to comply with this recommendation he shall be denied the support of this association.

The above principles being absolute, it is essential to the successful conduct of our business, they are not subject to arbitration.

It was estimated that 40,000 men quit work on May 20, when the international association began its fight for a nine-hour work day, with the same wages as had been paid for 10 hours' work. The reports given out by the strikers were to the effect that many of the employes had accepted the strikers' demands, and this cheered the non-union men, many of whom had stopped work when the order came to their fellows.

After a few days, the employers asked for a conference, and this was held in the Astor House. To the meeting a proposition was made that they should return to work, after which other differences should be submitted to arbitration. The men refused to agree to this, and they were as far apart as ever from their employers. On Tuesday last the Administrative Council of the National Metal Trades Association met in Chicago, and the result of that deliberation has just been made public by Henry T. Deane, a secretary.

It was the most radical action, especially when it is considered that the machinists have evinced their strength by closing some of the largest establishments in the country. It declares that the employers will not consider any agreement with the men binding hereafter, and that they will not recognize the union, but will deny the right of its officials to repress the employes in any matter under dispute.

To all conversant with the dispute, this means a battle which will not end until one side or the other has acknowledged defeat. There can be no compromise, if the employers refuse to accede. What the workers will do will not be known until tomorrow, when, in Toronto, the annual convention of the International Association of Machinists is held.

In its broadest sense it is bold defiance of ever principle for which the International Association of Machinists, as the workers' organization, has stood. It abruptly abrogates ever agreement which was in force between the employers and the workmen, it defines a line of action the submitting of which will mean that the workmen's association is a mere pious fraud.

Without a waste of words, its results will be that a bitter war will be waged; that employer and workman cannot meet on the same plane hereafter; that one or the other must be victorious and survive, while the defeated must perish.

BROWN WAS A CANADIAN

His Career of Hypocrisy and Crime in St. Paul.

St. Paul, June 1.—After proving a traitor to his comrades in arms in the Philippines in a selfish endeavor to mitigate the rigors of his own prison life, the Rev. Leonidas Brown, of St. Paul, is thought to have fallen a victim to the bolts of the insurgents.

Brown was a Canadian, having been born in Montreal. He was a student at Hamline College, graduated from there, and was ordained a minister in the Methodist Church. He was placed in charge of the Methodist church at North St. Paul four years ago. He was an immediate social star in that village, but soon became engaged to a pretty young woman, daughter of one of the pillars of his church. But rumors of strange conduct soon began to circulate, rumors which culminated in the minister's arrest, August 3, 1897, on a complaint made by Harriet

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REV. G. W. KERBY APPOINTED

Montreal Conference Endorses Him as Travelling Evangelist.

Pembroke, Ont., May 30.—After the opening exercises at the ministerial session of the Montreal Conference this morning the question of appointing Rev. G. W. Kerby, B. A., as travelling evangelist for the year was taken up by Rev. Dr. Williams, president of the conference. The Rev. Mr. Kerby had expressed their approval, Rev. Mr. Kerby was called to the platform and made a brief address. By a standing vote the Conference ordered his appointment. He will have associated with him the Rev. G. R. Turk, of Toronto.

BUNCONG ANGLOPHOBES.

Snyman, the Wily Boer, Spins Them Yarns.

London, May 31.—The above yarns are being spun by Snyman, the Boer refugee and brigadier, as he begs funds in Buffalo. These are but yarns he spins in trying to sponge on the Anglophobes.

He was in service with the Boers a year and took part in 17 battles, including Sanna's Post and Stormberg. Finally the English put a price on his head and expressed such a desire to get hold of him that the Boer cause and do what he could for the Boer cause in the United States. Commandant Snyman's property has been confiscated, and with the exception of a commissariat and a horse and whom he has placed in school in New York, he does not know where his wife or family is.

"Let it be understood that the Boers will continue the fight until they are killed, imprisoned or extinguished as a race, but that will never be. This war will be settled by the English people as a people, who are already questioning the expense and the absolute results of the campaign. As to the right and wrong of the question, we do not hold the English people blameable. It is a political war, inspired by Chamberlain, Milner and Rhodes, and the people are bound to so understand it. Already the war has cost more money than any struggle the Empire ever engaged in, and the end is not yet in sight after two years of fighting. Eventually the people will demand that this outrage upon the Boer and the outrage upon the taxpayer cease, and we shall come into our own again."

"When this war began the situation was a hopeless one for the Boer situation to the Boers. All told we had a possible 60,000 fighting men, taking in the boy from 14 years old to the aged burgher of 70. On all sides we were surrounded by English troops, and the English held the ports and all the principal lines of communication from the coast. Meantime we were carrying on a siege of Ladysmith and Kimberley, and the Boers were bound to attempt to defend a border line stretching clear across the southern line of the republic, and another long line to the northeast. And finally a lot of the fighting men were tied up at home looking after the commissariat and the government's affairs at Pretoria and Johannesburg. You can imagine how many men this left in the field."

"To-day the shoe is on the other foot. England's victories and her strength is her weakness. It is England who must now maintain a defence of Pretoria and Johannesburg. It is England who have must feed the thousands who have been gathered into the cities from the miles of surrounding territory to prevent them from giving comfort to the enemy."

Seventy thousand Boer women and children are held prisoners, and no matter how cruel they may be posted to be they cannot let their soldiers to be fed. In order to feed the 600,000 odd people who are thus dependent on England, the Boer today is obliged to keep six long lines of communication open from the coast to Pretoria. Every time he sends out an expedition it must be a large one. It must use scouts, carry an endless amount of supplies, and maintain a cumbersome mobility. What is the result? Paradoxically speaking, when he comes up with the Boer, the Boer is gone. Or while the ponderous expedition is on the move, small commandos are picking off men and cutting off supply wagons and sometimes whole detachments of men.

There is nothing left for the Boer to do but fight. His land is scattered or imprisoned; his buildings have been destroyed and his property confiscated. He has no one to feed but himself, and his equipment is 150 rounds of ammunition, his Mauser and the clothes on his back. In the capture of the English train the Boers got enough ammunition and supplies to maintain the war for two years. The Boers can maintain this kind of fighting for years. But England is obliged to keep the train on the coast to Pretoria. Every time he sends out an expedition it must be a large one. It must use scouts, carry an endless amount of supplies, and maintain a cumbersome mobility. What is the result? Paradoxically speaking, when he comes up with the Boer, the Boer is gone. Or while the ponderous expedition is on the move, small commandos are picking off men and cutting off supply wagons and sometimes whole detachments of men.

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THE SEAS

The above yarns are being spun by Snyman, the Boer refugee and brigadier, as he begs funds in Buffalo. These are but yarns he spins in trying to sponge on the Anglophobes.

He was in service with the Boers a year and took part in 17 battles, including Sanna's Post and Stormberg. Finally the English put a price on his head and expressed such a desire to get hold of him that the Boer cause and do what he could for the Boer cause in the United States. Commandant Snyman's property has been confiscated, and with the exception of a commissariat and a horse and whom he has placed in school in New York, he does not know where his wife or family is.

"Let it be understood that the Boers will continue the fight until they are killed, imprisoned or extinguished as a race, but that will never be. This war will be settled by the English people as a people, who are already questioning the expense and the absolute results of the campaign. As to the right and wrong of the question, we do not hold the English people blameable. It is a political war, inspired by Chamberlain, Milner and Rhodes, and the people are bound to so understand it. Already the war has cost more money than any struggle the Empire ever engaged in, and the end is not yet in sight after two years of fighting. Eventually the people will demand that this outrage upon the Boer and the outrage upon the taxpayer cease, and we shall come into our own again."

"When this war began the situation was a hopeless one for the Boer situation to the Boers. All told we had a possible 60,000 fighting men, taking in the boy from 14 years old to the aged burgher of 70. On all sides we were surrounded by English troops, and the English held the ports and all the principal lines of communication from the coast. Meantime we were carrying on a siege of Ladysmith and Kimberley, and the Boers were bound to attempt to defend a border line stretching clear across the southern line of the republic, and another long line to the northeast. And finally a lot of the fighting men were tied up at home looking after the commissariat and the government's affairs at Pretoria and Johannesburg. You can imagine how many men this left in the field."

"To-day the shoe is on the other foot. England's victories and her strength is her weakness. It is England who must now maintain a defence of Pretoria and Johannesburg. It is England who have must feed the thousands who have been gathered into the cities from the miles of surrounding territory to prevent them from giving comfort to the enemy."

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