

ALL OF ENGLAND'S FIGHTING MEN MUST GO TO FIGHT THE BOERS. REBELLION IN CAPE COLONY APPEARS AS A NEW COMPLICATION.

RECORD OF THE VICTORS AND VICTIMS.

Boer Generals.

JOUBERT, General Piet—Farmer and fighter; defeated Buller at Colenso; imprisoned White at Ladysmith.

CRONJE, General P. A.—Farmer and fighter; defeated Methuen at the Modder River.

STEYN, Marthius T. President of the Orange Free State—Farmer and fighter; defeated Gatacre at Stormberg.

English Generals.

BULLER, Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, G. C. B., K. C. M. G.—Won honors in China; in the Ashanti war; Kaffir war, '78; Zulul war, and Soudan, '84; the Victoria Cross and other decorations; defeated by Joubert at Colenso.

WHITE, Sir George Stewart, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.—Wears Victoria Cross and other medals. Won honors in the Mutiny, Afghan, Sudan and Burmah; imprisoned at Ladysmith by Joubert's forces.

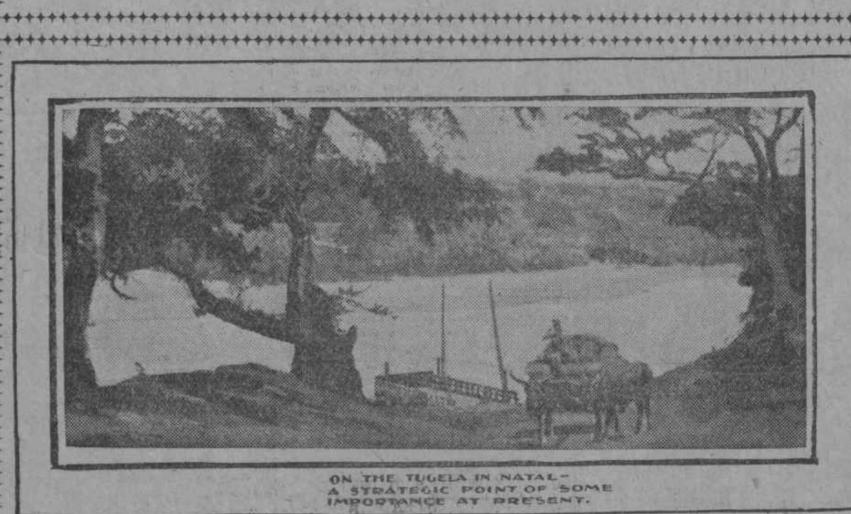
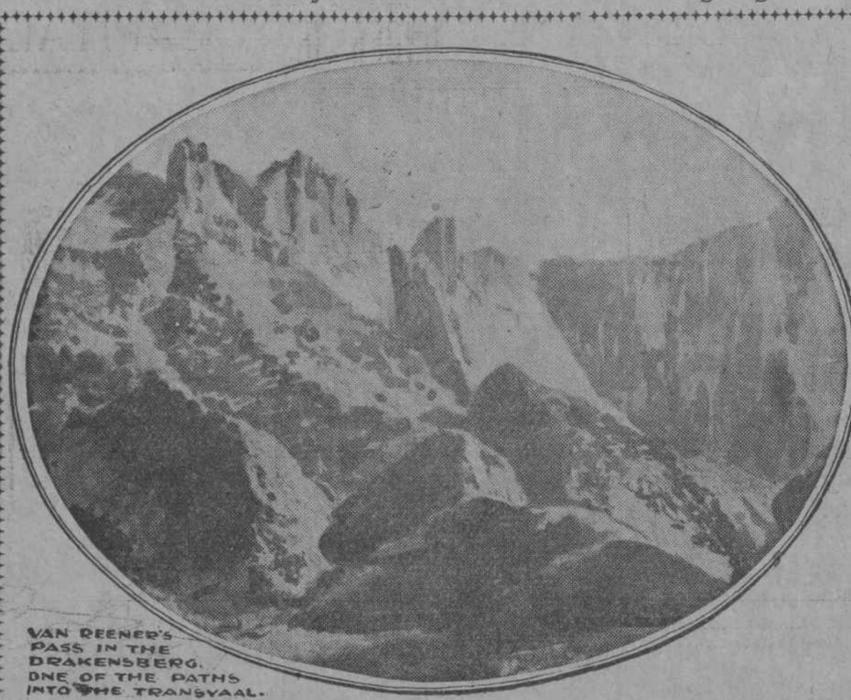
METHUEN, Rt. Hon. Lord, K. C. V. O., C. B., C. M. G.—Won honors in the Ashanti war, '74; medals and star in Egypt, '82; defeated at the Modder River by Boers under Cronje.

GATACRE, Sir William Forbes, K. C. B., D. S. O.—Won honors in the Hazara Expedition, Burmah, Chitral and Soudan; defeated at Stormberg by Steyn's force of Boers.

ROBERTS (of Kandahar) Field Marshal, the Rt. Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Lord, K. P., G. C. B., G. S. C. I., G. C. I. E.—Wears the Victoria Cross and many other medals. Won honors in the Mutiny, '57; Abyssinia, '68, and a dozen other campaigns; sent to take chief command in South Africa, '98.

KITCHENER (of Khartoum) Rt. Hon. Lord, G. C. B., K. C. M. G., R. E.—Perik and Mirak Egyptian Army, '92; Governor-General Soudan, '90; the Bronze Star and many other medals; sent to be Roberts's chief of staff in South Africa, '98.

The Kind of Country Where the British Soldiers Are Fighting.



FIGHTING FACTORS OF THE WAR.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION.	FIGHTING STRENGTH.
The Transvaal.....	258,307	26,299
Orange Free State.....	77,716	17,381
Accessions from mercenaries and disaffected Cape Colonists.....	15,000
Total Boers.....	336,113	58,680
Great Britain.....	38,104,975	597,073
India, the Colonies, etc.....	406,296,800	141,745
Total British.....	444,401,775	738,818

UNITED STATES MAY INTERVENE TO END THE WAR. BOER COMMANDERS SAY PROVIDENCE WINS FOR THEM.

State Department Is Debating the Advisability of Acting as Peacemaker Between British and Boers.

Such Action by This Government, if Decided Upon, Would Be Inspired by Great Britain.

They Take No Glory for Having Checked the Advance of General Methuen with the British Forces.

Did Not Know the English Were Near Until Their Sudden Appearance Before Their Intrenched Position.

Washington, Dec. 17.—A sensational development in the field of diplomacy relative to the South African situation is pending.

The State Department has, during the last twenty-four hours, considered the possibility and advisability of intervening between Great Britain and the Dutch republics. Such an act undoubtedly would be inspired by Great Britain.

In military and diplomatic circles here to-day the opinion is expressed that Great Britain must greatly increase her army to be victorious. It is not believed that she can put the needed force into the field without jeopardizing her various possessions and permitting them to be the prey of successful aggression.

On the other hand, if the Dutch throughout Natal and Cape Colony should rise in rebellion it is the belief here that Great Britain would be able to maintain her authority only with the greatest difficulty.

Our Attitude Is Altered.

Whether or not the United States, in view of its past protestations that the Monroe doctrine precludes the possibility of her interfering in European affairs, would take the initiative in an intervention scheme, is not clear.

It may be stated authoritatively, however, that the United States, anticipating any such movement, is now ready to join a European concert to that end.

The United States has been advising the method by which it can properly inject itself into the affair, and the refusal of the Transvaal Government to deal with the Boer rebels through the American Consul at Pretoria is believed to furnish a legitimate way.

The Dutch have refused to permit the American Consul to distribute to the British prisoners the funds sent to him by the British Government and the prisoners' friends. The point is made that the Boer rebels are in a position to be treated as prisoners of war, and if their present fate is continued the Dutch will be guilty of a barbarous justifying intervention by civilized powers.

Friendship for Great Britain has been demonstrated so frequently and freely that it is open to hostility from the Boers.

Macrum quarreled with the Transvaal Government because of his insistance on acting for British interests when the Boers acted for their own. The British Government directly with them.

In substance the United States supports the British contention that the Transvaal Government should not be recognized as a belligerent by Great Britain.

Adelbert Hay, the son of the Secretary of the State, has been sent to Pretoria to take Macrum's place for the specific purpose of showing American friendship for the Boers and as a sort of warning that the Boer rebels had better treat with courtesy and respect this American representative, in whose personal safety and honor of the Transvaal Government the United States takes a personal and paternal interest.

In view of everything that has transpired prior to and since the war between the Administration and Salisbury, no one will be surprised to see the State Department reverse itself in the matter of intervention, although they appeared earlier in its favor.

It is feared that more British reverses, aside from making a rebellion in Cape Town and Natal certain, may stimulate France and Russia to a commission of the aggressions that have been threatened ever since the war began.

France and Russia are prepared to say to-night how France and Russia will now look upon intervention, although they appeared earlier in its favor.

But since the British reverses it is questionable if France and Russia desire to see the fighting stopped. The more embarrassed Great Britain becomes in South Africa the greater the opportunity for France and Russia in some other quarter of the globe.

GERMAN MERCHANTS SAY WE TREAT THEM UNFAIRLY.

One of Them Declares the United States Needs a Good Object Lesson.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the Cologne Manufacturers' Association yesterday Manager Steiler reported upon the recent Philadelphia Congress, greatly belittling its importance. He advised against the appointment of an international committee to investigate the tariff disagreements between Germany and the United States, and said:

"Such tender consideration for the Americans is misplaced. Only a self-servative attitude on the part of the German nation can impress American public opinion. We are taken completely by surprise, and had no idea you were coming to attack us. Our first intimation of your approach was the arrival of your men within easy range of our best position."

"Yes, it was surely God's work."

"We failed to win a victory through sheer ill luck. At the last moment a guide took the wrong road, just at the end of a long march. It meant the loss of six miles, and our position was wrong position after sunrise instead of before. The guide is under close guard pending an investigation. Our officers and men are thoroughly rested, and eager for another attack."

HORSE TURNS SOMERSAULT.

Takes a Surrey in Him in a Tumble on Sixty-fifth Street.

A horse on the rampage afforded free excitement and much physical exercise to several hundred persons yesterday afternoon.

The animal and the surrey to which it was attached belonged to Dr. Alan G. Terrell, of No. 406 West Fifty-seventh street. It was standing in Sixty-third street. J. Smith, the colored man in charge of it, was on the sidewalk when the horse bolted.

It ran down Amsterdam avenue and was about to jump into one of Mr. Vreeland's ditches at Fifty-ninth street when Policeman Wagner ran out and headed it off. The horse turned a sort of somersault and landed sprawling on the ground, fracturing the surrey. The animal was led to its stable, cut and bleeding, with pieces of the vehicle still adhering to it.

ETRURIA, TREASURE SHIP.

Brings 1,800 Bags of Presents in Mails from Abroad.

The busy season of the postal service of New York has begun and the clerks and carriers are working overtime.

The Etruria yesterday brought 1,800 bags of foreign mail matter, filled with presents. Each bag averaging about 10 pounds they exceeded 9 tons in weight.

All merchandise thus imported has to be submitted to the customs authorities, and in case the goods are dutiable the recipients have to be notified before the goods are delivered. The men in the second division have already worked overtime sorting this one invoice.

Natal local forces, may be placed to-day at 75,000, deducting all losses.

Thus the British strength in the field will be almost doubled. The new levies will be used mainly to guard the long lines of communication, thus setting free the regular trained troops for the front.

Officers, men, arms, ammunition and stores are to be poured across the ocean in a volume unprecedented in history. The work thus entailed is to be placed in new hands, and a plan of campaign is to be evolved.

Roberts and Kitchener called.

Baron Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, commander of the forces in Ireland, and Field Marshal of England, has been appointed to the chief command in South Africa.

General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, the Sirdar, has been appointed chief of staff to Baron Roberts.

It was in explanation of these appointments that, shortly before midnight, the following notice was posted at the War Office:

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

"They are to proceed to South Africa without delay.

"The commander in chief in South Africa has been authorized to continue to raise, at his discretion, local mounted troops."

Reserves to Be Drafted.

Another and equally significant announcement was also made by the War Office to-day. It ran as follows:

"Acting upon the advice of the military authorities, Her Majesty's Government has approved the following measure:

"All the remaining portions of the Army Reserve, including Section D, are called out.

"The Seventh Division, which is being mobilized, will proceed to South Africa without delay.

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

"A strong force of volunteers, selected from the 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 volunteer.

"The patriotic offers which are being received from the colonies

will, so far as possible, be accepted, preference being given to offers of mounted contingents."

A Sad Coincidence.

By a strange and most unhappy coincidence the announcement of Lord Roberts's appointment had just been made when news came that his son, Lieutenant Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, who was wounded in the engagement at Tugela River, had died of his injuries.

The Court Newsmen have issued 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 at a great distance from London."

Baron Roberts's Career.

There is probably no living soldier of any country who has seen more service than Field Marshal Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Baron of Kandahar and Waterford. He was born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832, and is consequently sixty-seven years old.

He served forty-one years in India from subaltern to commander-in-chief; took charge of the mission to the Punjab, retrieved the Kabul disgrace at Kandahar in July, 1880. His march to Candahar has made Roberts famous. To it he owes in a large measure his peerage.

In 1881 he was sent to South Africa to push the campaign after the death of General Colley. In 1886 he completed the conquest of Burmah.

He is a strict disciplinarian, but is beloved by the army because of his care for the men. He carries initials without end, but is proudest of his V. C. Among the men his nickname is "Little Bob," but as a matter of fact he is a man of great height and strength.

At present he is commander of the forces in Ireland.

Kitchener the Sirdar.

Though now officially known as General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, Herbert Kitchener to the popular heart is "The Sirdar," that is the ruler-in-chief of the Soudan, to which port he was appointed in 1897.

Born in 1850, he was, so to speak, brought up in a barracks. His father, Colonel Horatio Kitchener, was a soldier and the future hero of Omdurman dreamed of soldiering from his earliest boyhood. It was at Omdurman that he overthrew the forces of the Khalifa. Before this he had seen service in India and Afghanistan and was Governor of Khartoum.

The Queen Commands.

Though bowed with grief at the loss of his son, Lord Roberts, who now lives in Dublin, began making immediate preparations to go to the front.

Kitchener is in Cairo as Governor-General of Soudan, but will resign the Egyptian service at once.

Buller will remain in command

of the Natal army.

The Queen is taking an active part in the direction of the war, and the selection of Roberts and Kitchener is undoubtedly her suggestion, as she has the greatest confidence in them. Lord Wolsley is at Windsor daily, and the Queen asks many questions about military affairs and expresses with sound common sense opinions which are always carried out. What the new plan of campaign will be is unknown, but it looks now like a period of activity. Buller is entrenched at Frere, Gatacre is at Sterksboom, French at Arundel and Methuen at Modder River. Barring any change of situation they will probably hold their ground until the new generals and the new army arrive.

It is considered probable the Boers went attack the British entrenched, and all four commanders report that they can hold their own. A period of waiting is, therefore, possible unless the Boers upset all the rules of military science, as they have been doing in the past. The Boers know that the longer they wait the more desperate their chances become, so they may take the offensive.

In the meantime there are grave fears as to the fate of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Fafeking. With the British inactive, the Boers could double their efforts to capture the beleaguered places. Supplies are running short in all three places.

MENELIK WAITING HIS OPPORTUNITY.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Rome, Dec. 17.—All the news of the British reverses have been telegraphed to Abyssinia as far as the wires go, and then rushed by couriers to Menelik.

It is believed here that Menelik is contemplating war against Britain and is only waiting the opportunity when she is weaker.

WAUCHOPE BURIED ON THE MODDER VELDT.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Modder River Camp, Dec. 13.—The remains of Major-General Wauchope were buried yesterday in a grave on the veldt at Modder River Camp. He fell well to the front of his brigade. His body was found riddled with bullets fifteen yards from the Boer trenches. His weapons had been taken away.

He survived the first volley, though his

helmet was knocked off by a bullet, and ordered his brigade to extend and his men to the second or third volley, and his body lay where he fell until yesterday, when a party went out under a flag of truce to recover it. The Boers came out of the trenches to meet one people where the body lay.

The scene at the grave side was very touching. Methuen and his staff were present. The funeral procession was composed entirely of the Highland brigade, headed by the pipers of the Black Watch. The Highlanders formed a hollow square round the grave.

General Wauchope lies buried beside a number of others who fell at Magersfontein. The general's action in taking his brigade so close to the Boer lines in quarter column has been the subject of criticism, but respect for the memory of a soldier who fell so bravely has silenced further comment.

GEN. O'BEIRNE LAUDS BOERS' MORAL COURAGE.

At the patriotic service which was held yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Madison G. Peters, chaplain of the Xth Regiment, in the armory on West Fourteenth street, General James R. O'Beirne, the unrecanted representative of the Transvaal Republic in the United States, delivered an address on the moral courage of the Christian soldier, in the course of which he said:

"Look across the Modder and Tugela rivers at Ladysmith or Mafeking. The men who represent physical courage are baited by the noble Boers, who stand for morality, Christianity, and civilization. These Christian soldiers of moral courage are being guided by the Greatest Soldier of all, who is looking down on them, guiding their movements and answering their appeals."

British Major Here for Mules.

Major J. Fowle, of the Twenty-first Lancers, who distinguished himself in the battle of Omdurman, in the Soudan, was a passenger on the Cunarder Etruria yesterday. With him was his orderly, Private W. H. Rowlett, who nearly lost his right arm in the same battle. They are bound for New Orleans, where Major Fowle will take charge of a shipment of 900 mules to be sent to South Africa.

GENUINE HOLIDAY PLEASURE.

Go to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Motor cars from New York.

IRISH AGITATORS CRY FOR A ROPE FOR CHAMBERLAIN.

Led by Maud Gonne They Wave the Transvaal Flag and Make Rabid Speeches Against the Queen.

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Dublin, Dec. 17.—The arrival of Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain to receive an honorary degree from Dublin University tomorrow has stirred up great public indignation against the man.

The Irish hold that he is responsible for the Boer war, which they oppose.

The police stopped a public meeting to protest against Chamberlain this afternoon, the chief magistrate proclaiming it seditious. The police seized a Transvaal flag carried by paraders through the streets.

Another meeting was finally held, and pro-Boer speeches were made by Davitt, Redmond and Patrick O'Brien.

Maud Gonne, the so-called "Irish Joan of Arc," and Mr. James Connolly, the Irish Republican, drove in a wagonette to the place appointed for the meeting, which was attended by a large crowd. Mr. Connolly tried to speak, but was prevented by the police. The wagonette then made a tour of the street, the crowd rapidly increasing, cheering for the Boers, singing "God Save Ireland" and "Well Hang Joe Chamberlain on a Sour Apple Tree" and using rabid expressions against the Queen, the Empire and the army.

While passing Dublin Castle the occupants of the wagonette waved the Transvaal flag defiantly.

Mr. Davitt said: "All Irishmen rejoice in the triumph of the Boers. No power in Europe would now fear Great Britain, except perhaps the Prince of Monaco."

Mr. Redmond said: "Mr. Chamberlain deserves not doctors, but executioners."

A resolution, proposed by Mr. Davitt, was carried, denouncing the war and calling upon the powers, particularly the United States, to take steps to insure the independence of the Boer Republic.

While Maud Gonne was speaking somebody shouted a reference to the Phoenix Park murders. The chairman and Mr. Davitt warmly protested, however, that no violence should be shown.

The meeting closed amid tremendous cheers, evoked by a rumor that Ladysmith had fallen.

APPEAL TO QUEEN TO STOP BLOODSHED.

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London, Dec. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Parker, preaching to a great audience in the City Temple to-night, said that the war in South Africa was forced upon us after the Boer ultimatum. The British army, he said, cannot now retire from the field, yet something should be done, he insisted, to stop the horrible loss of blood.

The Cabinet, he said, probably could do nothing, divided, as it is, into political parties. "We cannot unite in counsel, but something natural, pathetic and successful may be done," he urged. "The most renowned, most revered woman in the world can do it, and she alone; not, say, in her official capacity, but as a woman, a mother, a widow and the Queen, she can stop this most hideous, terrible war."

"How she is to do it, she herself must spontaneously determine. Let us but have instinct and impulse, her great motherly heart, which has never failed her."

"A word from her would bring an honorable peace and avert a most miserable Christmas. For us the thousands of widows and orphans will make this Christmas nights beyond any other the world has ever seen."

"God save the Queen! Send into her heart the holy inspiration which will, by its loving expression, burn the chariot in the fire."

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