

EVERY GUN AT THE TUGELA RIVER: DELAGOA BAY DENIED.

Buller's and Methuen's Guns Keep Up a Constant Bombardment of the Trenches the Boers Are Digging.

Germany Says Her Agreement with England and Portugal Applies Only to Africa, and That the Story Is False.

The Duke of Norfolk and the Nizam of Hyderabad Offer Themselves to Their Queen for Active Service.

(By William Macindale, Special Correspondent of the Journal with General Buller's Force.)

Chieveley Camp, Dec. 27.—The naval guns continue the bombardment of the Boer trenches, and advanced pickets are able to watch the effect from the Chieveley Camp. In several trenches previously filled with Boers, after 150 shells were dropped the men were rendered lifeless.

Ladysmith is subjected to continuous bombardment from Umbulane Hill, the gun on which is plainly visible. Messages from the besieged by the British have been received. The beleaguered men amuse themselves with cricket, football and dogging shells. A heavy thunderstorm prevented the rainy season, which will be most welcome to both armies, as the yield is precious.

Six wagons carrying supplies to the Boer camp have been captured near the Natal Ditch. A closer observation of the Boer camp reveals that the position is most unpropitious. Underground tunnels connect the trenches and tramlines have been laid for the rapid movement of supplies. The apparent silence of the Boer batteries. One shot is followed by a sudden belching of guns elsewhere. During the action the accuracy of the British heavy guns was proved. Boers had marked white stakes showing the precise distances of Buller's attacking force.

By Associated Press.

Chieveley Camp, Natal, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—A heavy Boer gun on Umbulane Hill fired steadily upon Ladysmith throughout the morning. Ladysmith did not respond.

The enemy having been again detected attempting to improve their trenches facing General Buller, the British heavy guns opened upon them, and the Boers scampered back into the hills.

The British patrols sighted the enemy in force on one extreme left. Nine Boers were killed in a skirmish that followed, and six Boer wagons were captured.

METHUEN BOMBARDS BOERS IN DARKNESS.

(By Captain Wright, Special Correspondent of the Journal, with General Methuen's Force.)

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 28.—The Boers, having been seized by a phantom attack on Tuesday night, the British determined to give them a genuine scare last night.

Careful ranges were made during the day by the naval guns trained on the Boer trenches. At midnight they let loose with a tremendous crash. Dozens of shells were poured on the enemy's intrenchments. The night was dark and the Boers did not know whether the British were attacking in force or not. They opened a hot fire, sweeping the valley with Maxims and other machine guns.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS TO DATE, 6,813.

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London, Dec. 28.—The War Office revised list of British casualties is as follows: Officers killed, 68; wounded, 258; missing, 98.

Total killed, 586; wounded, 3,266; missing, 2,223. Total, 6,813.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK WANTS TO GO TO WAR.

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

London, Dec. 28.—The Duke of Norfolk has volunteered for active service.

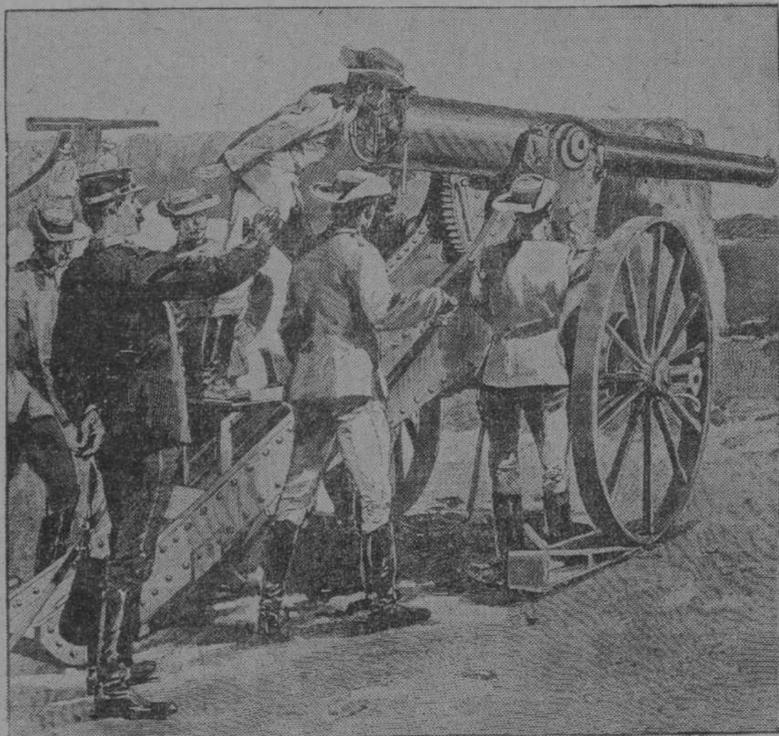
He is the premier duke of England, which means that he ranks above every other Englishman except the royal princes. The Duke is Postmaster-General, a colonel of volunteers and the most eminent Roman Catholic layman in England.

BOER POSITIONS ARE CALLED IMPREGNABLE.

London, Dec. 28.—In view of the apparent impregnability of the Boer positions in preventing the daily strengthening and extending of the Boer positions along the Tugela and Modder rivers, which are now considered to be practically impregnable, many experts here are coming to the conclusion that the British have given up the idea of carrying these positions by assault and will await the transports and cavalry required to give their forces the necessary mobility, when they hope to be in a position to besiege the Boers in their respective positions.

40 TONS OF BULLETS FROM A GERMAN FIRM.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—Herr Gottfried Hagen, in Kalk, Prussia, has accepted an order from England for the immediate manufacture of forty tons of lead bullets.



A Boer 92-Pound Field Gun.

This is one of the big guns that have been keeping Ladysmith busy with their bombardment from the kopjes that surround the town.

DELAGOA BAY IS A DEEP MYSTERY.

Germany Says the Agreement Relates Only to Africa.

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

Berlin, Dec. 28.—There is reason to believe that Germany will not object to the cession of Delagoa Bay by Portugal to England, though should it be carried out it may give rise to certain questions of an international nature.

The Lokalanzeiger story is considered a sensational mixture of truth and fiction. The statement meets with less credence as it has been officially declared that the treaty refers exclusively to African affairs. There is considerable mystery about the whole affair. One story is that the German jingoes caused the report to be published in order to prevent the Anglo-German agreement which was arranged several months ago.

The semi-official Post deems it necessary to emphasize that German policy is in no wise guided by any anti-English feelings, and will maintain its course despite the efforts made by the French to drive a wedge between England and Germany. The whole article is directed ostensibly against the French press, but it is evidently meant to be sent to German papers. This roundabout way is probably chosen because the Government does not openly go against the Anglophobes at home.

The Lokalanzeiger persists in the story. Most of the other papers consider the Government denial settles the matter.

LONDON SCEPTICAL ABOUT DELAGOA BAY.

London, Dec. 28.—So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British Foreign Office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny nor affirm them, and when questioned to-day regarding the statements of the Lokalanzeiger the officials adhered to this rule. A dispatch to the Times from Berlin comments on the Lokalanzeiger treaty statements as follows:

"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic possessions, Goa and Damão, form enclaves of the province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokalanzeiger border on the fantastic."

The St. James' Gazette, in an editorial, to-day, on the Lokalanzeiger's reported treaty, says it is "a mere patchwork of previous reports, some partly true and some entirely false."

The probable truth is that, as previously reported, the Portuguese possessions in Africa, north and south of the Zambezi, will ultimately be leased to Great Britain and Germany respectively.

KRUGER MAY INVADE DELAGOA BAY.

Washington, Dec. 28.—While no official confirmation of the agreement between Great Britain, Germany and Portugal, which the colonial possessions of Portugal gave to the two first-named countries, has been received here, State Department officials believe that some such arrangement has been effected.

They believe that when the powers protest against Great Britain's blockade of Delagoa Bay the truth will come out. The denials which have appeared are of such an evasive character that experts here believe there is truth in the Berlin story.

It is assumed that the reason Great Britain and Germany have for not disclosing the agreement to-day is that Great Britain is preparing to land an army at Lourenço Marques, and that the premature official announcement of the deal would permit the Boers to invade the Portuguese strip and construct defenses.

It is the opinion of officials abroad that unless an official denial is categorically made within twenty-four hours the Boers will invade the territory on the double ground that the silence of the three countries justifies the belief that the report is true, and that the blockade of Delagoa Bay is a Portuguese protest in itself sufficient to warrant armed resentment.



The Nizam of Hyderabad.

This man, one of the wealthiest princes of India, who paid \$2,000,000 for a diamond, has offered his purse and his sword to aid his sovereign, Queen Victoria, in her fight against the Boers.

HYDERABAD'S NIZAM WOULD AID HIS QUEEN.

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

London, Dec. 28.—Several Indian princes have made patriotic offers of personal services in the South African campaign. The Nizam of Hyderabad is one of these. He is one of the wealthiest and most influential of the native princes.

A few years ago the Indian Government objected in the courts to the Nizam's purchase for \$2,000,000 of the Imperial Diamond, weighing 180 carats—the largest brilliant in the world. The Nizam won. Not long ago the diamond was reported to have been stolen, and there was a great deal of talk about it until the prince declared that the thief had obtained only its paste imitation.

At a banquet in Calcutta yesterday the Nizam, replying to a toast proposed by the Queen, said that the president of the committee should be that of faithful ally to the Queen. He said that his purse, his army and his own sword were ever at her disposal.

The Maharajah of Gwalior, another potentate of vast private means, has asked permission to serve on the staff of General Roberts. He has also offered to send troops, horses and a transport to South Africa.

Would-be Irish P. Talks Pro-Boers.

QUEEN WOULD NOT LET SALISBURY RESIGN.

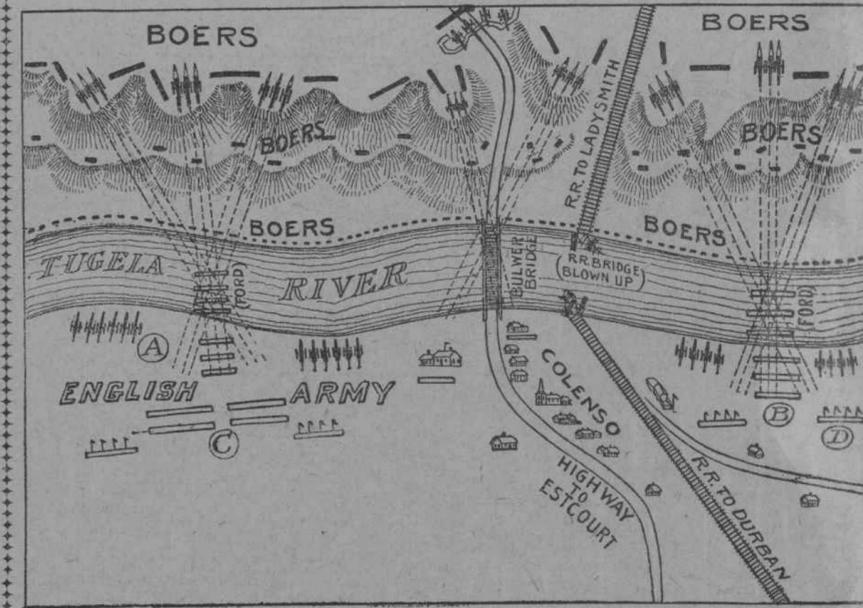
London, Dec. 28.—The report of Lord Salisbury's resignation of the Premiership is confirmed, with the added information that the Queen has induced him to continue at the head of the Government for the present.

Salisbury pressed the Queen to relieve him of his responsibilities. He told her that private bereavement and falling health had disheartened him, and that in the present crisis a younger and more active counselor was needed. The Queen summoned Arthur Balfour, Salisbury's nephew, to Windsor, to assist in persuading his uncle to remain at his post.

While the Premier reluctantly consented to continue until an acceptable successor should be found, the fact that his principal political secretary, Schomburgk McDonnell, will leave at once for South Africa is accepted as an indication that there will soon be a new Prime Minister.

In the event of Field Marshal Roberts's failure to retrieve the British misfortune it is believed that a government of national defense will be formed, with the Duke of Devonshire as Premier, Lord Rosebery as Foreign Secretary, Mr. Asquith, Colonial Secretary and Sir Henry Fowler War Secretary—all Imperial Liberals, firm for the war policy.

The Journal printed last week 14,470 "Want" Advs., which is 2,064 more than any other newspaper.



Plan of Buller's Defeat at Tugela River—Drawn by Franklin K. Young.

This map illustrates how Buller attacked an impregnable position and committed the fatal strategic error of dividing his force. A is General Hunt's force, trying to cross in the face of the fire of Boer sharpshooters. B is General Hildyard's column, trying to ford the river. C is General Lyttleton's column in reserve. D is the Earl of Dundonald's cavalry, covering the British right flank.

HOW BULLER WAS BEATEN, AND WHY.

Franklin K. Young, the Expert on Strategy, Says He Committed the Fatal Mistake of Dividing His Army at Tugela River.

By Franklin K. Young.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of December 16 that part of the British Army in South Africa under the immediate command of General Sir Redvers Buller broke camp at Chieveley and took up a line of march to the northward. The object of this movement was an advance in force to Colenso, a town situated on the south bank of the Tugela River, and about five miles distant.

General Buller's ulterior motive was to cross this river with his entire army; to attack and disperse the Boers arrayed to oppose his progress, and to proceed thence to the town of Ladysmith and release General Sir George Stewart, White, who, with about 10,000 British troops, had there been besieged for something more than six weeks.

The early stages of this movement were well calculated and skilfully executed by the British. Obviously, their several columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery moved away to the northward, promptly and in perfect order; with the result that about 6 a. m. General Buller was able to form his entire army in line of battle on the south bank of the Tugela, and just out of cannon shot of the Boer army lying masked on the opposite bank.

Importance of Topography.

The topography of the country is the basis of all propositions belonging to that branch of the science of war known as "major tactics," i. e., of all those dispositions of troops incident to the actual fighting of battles. Arriving at the Tugela River, General Buller found a broad, rapid stream of water winding its way in a fairly straight and level course toward the southern.

The banks of the river were high and bluff, and the hills on both sides, so to speak, plunged so abruptly that the shore line rose like a wall of rock and from seven to ten feet high. A peculiarity of the river banks—and one of the utmost consequence from the military standpoint—lay in the fact that the bank on the north side of the river bank exceeded in height the southern bank, and that the country rolled back toward the northern horizon in broken masses of wild and often grotesque formations of earth and boulders. Under such circumstances the passage of an army over the Tugela is a matter of difficulty even if unopposed. A good illustration of the position is given in the accompanying diagram, which shows the river as it sweeps past Anthony's Nose, just at the angle below Garrison's; except that the banks are not so precipitous nor the stream itself so wide.

In fact, the passage across the Tugela by an army destitute of pontons, and which is possible only at the fords, of which there are two, one above and the other below Colenso. These fords are about two miles apart.

What Buller Had to Solve.

This is the situation which confronted General Buller; his solution of the military proposition thus presented was as follows: He divided his army into three grand Boer lines of infantry, of the center to General Hildyard, of the left to General Hunt, and of the right to General Lyttleton. Then he ordered Hildyard to occupy Colenso and to take post opposite the easterly ford. His centre, under Lyttleton, he sent in reserve behind the town, and his left, under Hunt, he ordered to attempt the passage of the river by means of the westerly ford. All the British artillery was ordered to support Hunt's attack either directly, by covering the advance of the British at the westerly ford, or indirectly, by the advance of Hildyard's force over the easterly ford. The Bulwer bridge he did not attempt, as obviously the Boers had left it open to him and his army, and what happened from the time that Hunt made his attack until General Buller ordered his army to retreat to Chieveley is quite impossible to make out from the garbled official reports or from the censored correspondence. According to General Buller's statement, the advance of the British was made out from the censored correspondence. According to General Buller's statement, the advance of the British was made out from the censored correspondence.

Faced Annihilation.

Furthermore, it also is readily seen that after the British army had forded the river and had driven in the first two Boer lines of infantry, it would merely have walked, with its eyes wide open, into the "Fifth Ambush," and that with a wide, deep river in its rear, it would have been lucky if it had not been annihilated. The line of battle occupied by the Boers on the north bank of the Tugela River was designed by Frederick the Great, who declares it of an unattackable position, and one that can be defended successfully against an enemy many times numerically superior.

In short, as detailed in Plan II. of his "Secret Instructions," during the Civil War in America was fought a battle similar to that of General Buller at the Tugela. General Burnside, in attempting to cross the Rappahannock, was repelled with the loss of a third of his army, and the Boers under General Lee. It is stated that only about 1,100 British were killed, wounded and captured at the Tugela, but such a loss is the unfavorable outcome of the enterprise, or of the panic produced by it in the English Government, as evidenced by the immediate calling out of all the reserves and the superseding of General Buller by General Buller.

Tried an Impossibility.

This was bad enough, of course, and was followed by its logical and natural result—the British troops, in the attempt to achieve a physical impossibility, and ordered to an attack conceived in direct violation of every law of military science, were miserably repulsed, and with the utmost ease, by an enemy posted in absolute security. Every man, however unfortunate he may

HOW BRITAIN WILL FINANCE HER WAR WITH THE BOERS.

She Will Need \$250,000,000 and Will Issue a War Loan, but Will Wait Awhile Before Floating It.

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

London, Dec. 28.—Until Parliament meets and the Government discloses its plans for meeting war expenses all statements thereon must be speculative. It is known that the treasury is meeting the current heavy expenditure by drawing upon the revenue and by the issue of treasury bills.

The ten million pounds war credit voted by Parliament is long since swallowed up. The cost of the war beyond this credit is variously estimated as thirty millions up to date. As to future cost, a sanguine estimate is twenty millions more.

How will Hicks-Beach, when the Commons reassemble, propose to meet this expenditure? You can state that the Cabinet has not yet discussed the question. Before Parliament resumes there is likely to be a change in the Cabinet, including the ousting of Hicks-Beach from the exchequer. In the meantime, treasury officials from whom the Journal tried to draw opinions assert that there is nothing in the treasury book that indicates what the Government measures may be. Their opinion inclines to a national loan of thirty millions sterling, implying a fresh issue of 2½ per cent consols, also an increase of the income tax from the present rate of eight pence in the pound sterling to a shilling per pound. This would realize, at the present calculation of each penny per pound giving two millions of revenue, eight millions annually. All this is speculative. In gleaming authoritative opinions the Journal saw Henry Grenfell, former governor of the Bank of England, who said:

"Gladstone, in 1894, was laughed at when he suggested that the expenses of the Crimean war should be met by taxation. This Government would be foolish enough even to make the suggestion. A war loan will be raised. What amount will be required is impossible to guess at present. This much I know—that there is not the slightest apprehension among leading English financiers on their power to raise whatever loan may be wanted."

"Fifty millions is a liberal estimate. Fifty millions could be negotiated in half an hour. Four Jews in Frankfurt or nine Jews in Berlin could furnish it in fifty minutes. Money is not affected by neutrality or by patriotism. In the Waterloo year England raised one hundred million sterling, and during the Napoleonic wars six hundred millions. We are wealthier now than then and at peace with European powers."

"The idea that any difficulty will be experienced in getting all the money we require is a pure absurdity. It would be different if we were at war with one or several great powers, like Germany, America or even France. The financial aspect of affairs is really very simple. Of course, while the capital of the loan will be raised outside of taxation, the taxpayers will have to pay the interest. Assuming that the loan amounts to fifty millions and that 3 per cent interest is given, it will mean an additional annual burden of a million and a half."

Mr. Browne, manager of the City and Midland Bank, of London, said: "You will find that war expenses will work out at something like fifty millions sterling. That is the opinion of leading city financiers, based on what they know has already been expended. There is no question as to the ultimate raising of a loan, but it won't be done just yet. Our reserves have rather burdened the money market, and probably 5 or 6 per cent would have to be given at present."

"The Government in the meantime will raise what money is wanted by Treasury bills. There is not the slightest apprehension in financial circles as to the Government being able to raise fifty millions or a hundred millions or more."

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