

# FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF BRITISH IN NATAL ENHANCED BY THE ACTION OF CENSORS IN WITHHOLDING ALL NEWS.

## BRITISH IN NATAL ARE HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES.

Boers to the North Force the Evacuation of Dundee and Attack General Yule's Army at Glencoe.

Burgbers to the Extreme North-east Press Gen. White and Compel His Retirement in Intrenchments at Ladysmith

Free Staters to the South and West, Pouring in Through the Drakensburg Passes, Menace the British.



Camp of Colonel Plumer and His Special Corps, Who Have Been Cut Off from Mafeking by the Boers.

## 1,000 BOERS FOUGHT 5,000 BRITISHERS.

Against These Great Odds They Bravely Defended Elandsplaagte.

HELD OUT FOR HOURS. A Brilliant Charge Finally Dislodged Them and Compelled a Retreat.

London, Oct. 23.—The British victories in Natal bear striking testimony to the valor of the vanquished Boers. They have been beaten in spite of courageous opposition, which has done much to increase British respect for the Burgbers.

Fuller accounts of Saturday's battle at Elandsplaagte emphasize the splendid gallantry exhibited on both sides, and the superiority of the British in a pitched battle, although the Boers only yielded when further fighting was hopeless.

An armored train with the Manchester regiment appeared at Elandsplaagte at daybreak on Saturday in support of the Imperial Light Horse and the Natal Field Artillery, with the object of reopening communication with Glencoe.

The artillery took up a position above the town and shelled the railway station, from which the Boers ran out, and the British mounted infantry entering the place repressed the English burghers.

The Boers, numbering about 1,000 men, with three guns, occupied a commanding position. They poured such a well-directed fire on the British and their scouts were so active that the British force steadily retired until reinforcements arrived, when the mounted infantry was sent to drive the Boer scouts from the ridge on the right.

The British force then numbered about 5,000 men. A large force of mixed cavalry in the meantime swept over the plain and up the hill on the right. The Boers were met with a heavy fusillade, while on the left a British battery opened fire with good effect.

The British infantry, which had determined in the interim, advanced steadily over the plain and up the rocky ridge previously cleared by the cavalry.

The Boer artillery dropped shrapnel into the advancing columns, but the British finally scaled the hill, whence they looked the broad valley to three rocky hills forming the Boers' position, their camp being on the ridge.

On the left centre the Boers had a battery of three large guns. The smaller hills were also strongly held. On the right a British battery of three guns was on the left. The latter's cavalry was on both flanks, and a battery on the right was busy throwing shrapnel into the Boers' position.

The British infantry formed for the attack in extended order behind the brow of a hill, the Boers on the left, and a company of the Manchester and the Gordons on the right.

At 5 p. m. the infantry advanced through the valley steadily as on a field day. Half way down the slope they met a terrific fusillade of rifle and machine gun fire, and the Manchester and Gordons, edging toward the right, gained the top of the ridge, and on reaching the crest the Boers' charge with wild cheers and bugle blasts, and the British swept ahead.

In the meantime the Boers, pressing steadily up the left, were strongly opposed at the Boer camp and from the dark hills. But they carried both camps, and the Boers' charge with wild cheers and bugle blasts, and the British swept ahead.

At 6 o'clock the British had gained the position and "cease firing" was sounded. The Boer dead and wounded among the rocks were numerous and were attended to as far as possible in the dark.

General French thanked the troops on the field, especially mentioning Colonel van Hantouck's splendid handling of the infantry. The British bivouacked on the captured position Saturday night.

Some estimates place the Boer losses at five hundred men, but this is probably exaggerated. Colonel Scott-Chisholm, the only British officer killed, was formerly attached to the Ninth Lancers. He served with distinction in the Afghan war, and commanded the present Imperial Light Horse, a majority of whom are refugees from the Rand.

A severe blow to the burghers, and the capture of General Pretorius will handicap the further movements of this column.

## FAVORS ACTIVE AID TO BRITAIN.

Mr. Breckinridge, Formerly Minister to Russia, Says Uncle Sam Should Stand Shoulder to Shoulder with John Bull—He Needs Aid.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Clifton R. Breckinridge, Cleveland's Minister to Russia, now here on Supreme Court business, made the following significant statement tonight:

"I do not know that any nation or group of nations contemplates or desires to take advantage of the present embarrassments of England for the purpose of crippling her as a great power. But I do not hesitate to say, as a citizen, that if any such purpose should become manifest it would be required of us by every consideration of interest and duty to take the part of England against any such attack, and, if necessary, to put forth our whole strength in her defence."

"Great Britain's action in South Africa is in line with the duty and development of the Anglo-Saxon race. In her present struggle she deserves the unanimous sympathy of the American people."

"In case other European nations should, through international jealousies, attempt to retard her in the clear and simple duty she is performing at this hour, the conduct of the United States should be determined by a consideration whether that more political expediency or political prudence."

"We should be enjoined by every sentiment of patriotism and every tie of racial kinship to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brethren across the sea."

## GENERALSHIP WON AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

English Correspondent's Detailed Description Shows the British Success to Have Been Brilliant and Complete.



Lieutenant-General Sir George S. White. He is the Commander-in-Chief of all the British forces in Natal.

Field of Elandsplaagte showed that the British success was not merely brilliant, but it was complete.

It will also be prophetic, inasmuch as the Boer force which was engaged, representing as it did the Johannesburg command and contingents from Standerton and Vrede, may be considered as out of action for the remainder of the war.

This result was mainly achieved by the masterly handling of our cavalry, which first checked the favorite Boer tactics by clearing the enemy from off our flank and at the moment when the main infantry attack succeeded the horse soldiers turned the enemy's left, cut off their retreat and charged through and through the flying Boers till either they were destroyed or utterly dispersed.

Estimate of Boer Force. The Boer force has been variously estimated by the prisoners we have in camp. I have been told that the Boers numbered 400 and 4,000 and anything between those two figures, but a likely estimate is that the enemy ranged in numbers from 1,200 to 2,000.

Of these their own doctor has told me he attended over fifty wounded, while many still remained unaccounted for. The Boer killed were not so many, but probably totalled 100, while we took over fifty prisoners. Altogether then the total Boer loss may be set down at 300, including General Kock, who was wounded and taken prisoner, and three field cornets, who were also wounded.

The Boer guns, wagons, ammunition transport and stores, were all taken.

The English Loss Heavy. Our loss was also heavy, especially among the Gordons, who attacked a steep, stony slope on the right. The Manchesters were in the centre, the Devons on the left, having slightly easier ground. The Gordons had a majority of their officers wounded, while the men suffered very heavily. Of one company only twenty were left after the fight.

Our total casualties will perhaps count 300, but the moral effect of the victory can, I think, hardly be overestimated.

## BRITAIN PLANNING TO TAX THE BOERS.

Already Hicks-Beach Is Counting the Revenue to Be Derived.

EXTORT COST OF WAR. He Assures the Commons That the Transvaal Will Pay the Bills.

London, Oct. 23.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a statement on the question of the expenditure entailed by the Transvaal war in the House of Commons today.

He said the expenditure for the year had been increased by the supplementary vote to a total of £121,265,000 (about \$600,000,000), but, he added, the revenue had been increased. He thought there should be no addition to the land, goods, and therefore asked for power to raise £8,000,000 (\$40,000,000) by Treasury bills.

It is pointed out that although there might be something in today's news giving cause for anxiety, yet he saw no reason to believe that the campaign would not be brought to a successful conclusion within the period for which the estimates were framed.

As British colonies had been invaded, he considered it to be consistent with all the laws of war that the Transvaal taxpayers should have to bear part of the cost. The Transvaal, he continued, was wealthy in its gold fields, and he believed that under a pure and honest government it would be perfectly possible for the Transvaal to bear not only the ordinary expenses of government, but also to provide a reasonable sum toward the expenses of the war, with a reduction at the same time of the taxation of the gold fields.

Eventually the proposals of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were agreed to by a vote of 336 to 28.

The reference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the anxiety as to the latest news apparently referred to Lord Wolseley's announcement that the British were falling back from Dundee before superior forces.

During the course of the day's proceedings, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was suspended for declaring that the hands of Joseph Chamberlain are as much stained with blood as those of any murderer who ever mounted the scaffold.

"The Speaker called upon Mr. O'Brien to withdraw his remark, but he refused to do so, whereupon the House, by a vote of 316 to 28, resolved to suspend him, and he left the House, remarking: 'You had better bring up another army corps, unless you want it somewhere else.'"

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

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## 'AVERAGE MAJUBA,' THE GORDON'S WAR CRY.

They Did It, but Their Fierce Charge Up the Hill at Elandsplaagte Cost Them the Lives of 24 Officers and Men and the Wounding of Forty.

London, Oct. 23.—The fact that so many Boer officers were killed in the battle of Elandsplaagte and that the Gordon Highlanders suffered so severely is believed here to be due to the desire for revenge felt by the Gordons because of Majuba Hill.

Two companies of these Highlanders were in Sir George Colley's unfortunate command, which the Boer marksmen under Gen. Joubert practically wiped out in 1881. The Gordons could not be restrained. They rushed manly up the steep hill in the face of a withering fire and attacked the burghers hand to hand. Their battle cry was "Majuba."

No less than five non-commissioned officers and fifteen men were killed, while fifteen non-commissioned officers and sixteen men were wounded.

Among the officers the loss was appalling, almost the worst for one regiment since the war began, and the sad list attests the ferocity with which the heroes of Dargal Ridge wiped out the disgrace of Colley's disaster.

Major Henry William Dennie, Lieutenant Charles G. Monro, Lieutenant Stewart L. Murray, and Lieutenant Lewis B. Brodby were killed outright in the charge, while Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, Major Wright, Captain Haldane, Captain Melkior, and four lieutenants were wounded. That out of a total of 48 killed the Gordons numbered 24 men and out of 150 wounded the Gordons numbered 40, or over 20 per cent of the killed and 20 per cent of the wounded.

The Gordon Highlanders, who suffered such severe losses at Elandsplaagte, were the men whose bravery and coolness won the day at Dargal.

The Gordon Highlanders' history does not begin at Dargal, but in the year 1798, when they gained their first brilliant victory against the French at Egmont-op-Zee.

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After winning many victories in the Danish campaign, they were sent to Spain and earned fresh laurels at Covunja, where they captured the village of Elvina and defeated the French, who outnumbered them ten times.

They played a great part in assisting Wellington defeat Massina.

The next victory was at Arroyo de Molinos, followed by one at Fort Bagin.

In the Peninsula War no regiment emerged with more laurels than the Gordons.

In 1815 they aided in defeating Napoleon, and were later victorious at Quatre Bras, and at Balaklava.

They took part in the expedition for the relief of their namesake, General Gordon of Khartoum. With their Egyptian laurels they returned to India, where they won victory after victory.

The war in South Africa has caused an unprecedented demand for food products in this country for consumption there. At the office of Barber & Co., in the Produce Exchange, yesterday a letter from their Cape Town agent was shown. It informed the firm that he had been ordered to notify London to stop at once the shipment of all mining machinery and supplies.

The agent asked instead that wheat, hay, oats and food products be shipped, and the steamship Glen Morang, which the Barbours will dispatch on October 25, will carry a large cargo of provisions for man and beast.

Victor & Sons, who are also engaged in the South African trade, told the same story yesterday.

The authorities in Australia are much exercised at the reports that the Imperial Government has ordered canned meat in America, though the War Office had promised to conserve Australian interests. Those in the best position to judge, however, predict that the packs of the United States will secure large orders as the British colonies are unable to supply a tithe of the quantity required if the campaign continues long.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY ON THE BATTLEFIELD. Colonel Scott-Chisholm Died to Save a Wounded Trooper—Symons Fell Leading a Charge.

The hero of Smith's Hill was General Sir William Penn Symons. At the head of the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Rifles he led the brilliant charge and fell before the summit was reached.

Under a raking fire at Elandsplaagte Colonel Scott-Chisholm, commanding the Imperial Light Horse, tried to make a daring rescue. During the charge a trooper fell. Colonel Chisholm coolly ran to him, and picking him up started to carry him to a sheltered spot, but a bullet from a Boer Mautser struck him and he fell dead with his burden.

Walter Brown, a bugler boy of the Fifth Lancers, who is only fourteen years old, was the hero of the battle at Elandsplaagte. He saved the lives of two wounded privates of his regiment by shooting three Boers with a revolver.

WEEPING AT PRETORIA FOR BOERS' LOSSES. London, Oct. 23.—A private message from Ladysmith to-day quotes a messenger who has just arrived there from Pretoria as saying that the women there are weeping and wailing on the market place.

Three trains have been dispatched from Klerksdorp to fetch the wounded from Mafeking.

It is estimated there are seven hundred killed and wounded, and it is said at Pretoria that the British casualties are only eighteen.

CAPTURED GERMAN'S MESSAGE TO KAISER. Berlin, Oct. 23.—Colonel Schiel, the captured leader of the Boers' German contingent, wired to Emperor William on the outbreak of the war, as follows: "May Your Majesty be pleased to note that we German Volunteers, whether marching to the frontier, fighting or falling, have sworn to be loyal to our German kaiser and to our German kaiser's kaiser."

and 10 missing—total casualties 258. Six commissioned officers were killed and 20 wounded and 37 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 175 wounded. An official dispatch from Ladysmith gives the following list of casualties among prominent Boers at Elandsplaagte: GENERAL VILJOEN, killed. GENERAL KOCK, wounded and captured, died of wounds. GENERAL KOCK'S SON, killed. COLONEL SCHIEL, German officer commanding the artillery, wounded and a prisoner. COMMANDER PRETORIUS, wounded, prisoner. The following is an official list of the British casualties at the battle of Elandsplaagte:



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FOUR U. S. OFFICERS TO WATCH THE FIGHT. Washington, Oct. 23.—Secretary Root, believing the war between Great Britain and the Boers will present problems that ought to be observed by some of the best trained men in our own service, to-day ordered four men, representing the cavalry, artillery, ordnance and infantry, to proceed at once to South Africa and accompany the British troops in the impending campaign.

The four men detailed are peculiarly fitted for the work. Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, of the Sixth Cavalry, military attaché at London, and Captain Slocum, military attaché at Berlin and a graduate of the infantry and cavalry school, each received his orders some days ago, and the officers are supposed to have completed their arrangements to leave England in one of the British transports. The other two men are Major John P. Story, of the Seventh Artillery, on duty at New York, and Captain William W. Gibson, of the Ordnance Department, now stationed at Indianapolis.

Both of these men have been ordered to take passage at once for England in one of the Transvaal. Colonel Sumner was a major-general of volunteers during the Spanish war and commanded a cavalry division at Santiago while General Wheeler was ill.

ZULULAND IS NOW INVADDED BY BOERS. London, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Natal announces that the Boers have begun an invasion of Zululand. A strong column is now marching toward Melmoth.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A MILITARY TRAIN. London, Oct. 23.—What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck military trains bound from Pentkoke Dock to Southampton was discovered yesterday evening. Five chains were placed on the tracks at points near Swansea. Two trains laden with South African troops passed soon after their discovery.

"He That Any Good Would Win" Should have good health. Pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to women who, before taking it, could not even see any good in life to win.

Sick Headache—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and have not been troubled with it since. It keeps my aged mother well." Lucy Clark, 12 Malvern St., Manchester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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