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ROBERTS' TURN NEXT

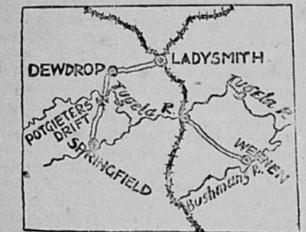
To Invade Free State With Seventy Thousand Men.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Buller Reports His Losses Among Commissioned Men—Twenty-Two Killed, Twenty-One Wounded and Six Missing. Description of Spionkop Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—History pauses for a time in South Africa. It is one of those unsatisfactory pauses that are nearly as trying to British nerves as a sequence of reverses and it will apparently terminate only when Lord Roberts gives the word for the forward movement into the Free State, which, according to the most cheerful view, he will be unable to do for a fortnight.

Whether he will permit General Buller to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith is quite outside the knowledge even of those closely connected with the war office. With the troops due to arrive next month he may think himself strong enough to try the large operations. Combining the forces under



MAP SHOWING SEAT OF WAR.

Generals Methuen, French and Gatacre and adding to them the arriving troops, Lord Roberts would have 70,000 for the invasion of the Free State, with 40,000 to 50,000 guarding communications and 40,000 trying to rescue Ladysmith. The public burns with impatience that something should be done, but there is nothing to do but to wait on the preparations. Oceans of ink are poured out in advice. Orators are at work in the provinces telling the people that England has "set her teeth in grim determination to see it through."

General Buller's operation has cost 912 men so far officially reported, within ten days. Applying to the 206 Spionkop casualties reported yesterday the rule of proportion, the losses of officers indicate 660 casualties yet to come. The total casualties of the war, compiled from official reports, are 9,523, nearly a division. Of these 2,486 are killed, 4,811 wounded and the rest are prisoners.

The aggregate British home troops in South Africa number 116,000, the Natalians 7,158, and Cape Colonials 21,000.

The usual airy attempts to minimize the seriousness of the situation in South Africa are entirely lacking and it is frankly acknowledged that the most serious effort of the present war has dismally failed. There is no sign of a wish on the part of the leaders of public opinion to disguise the ugly facts, but, on the contrary, there is every disposition to face the full difficulties and discover the best way out. In short the policy voiced everywhere is the gathering up of forces for more effective blows.

All hopes of the speedy relief of Ladysmith have been abandoned and the consensus of expert opinion urges the immediate shifting of the theater of war from the rocky kopjes of Natal to the open veldt of the Free State. One thing appears certain—another long pause is inevitable unless the Boers assume the offensive, because, even in the event of General Buller farther attempting to reach Ladysmith, the planning of a new move will necessarily occupy time.

The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says: "I hear that the indemnity to be awarded Great Britain in the Delagoa bay arbitration will be so large

that Portugal will be obliged to make over the railway and the port of Lourenzo Marquez to the British government."

SPIONKOP WAS TOO HOT.

British Correspondent's Vivid Account of the Fight on the Hill.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated Jan. 26, says: "I have just ridden in here, having left General Buller's forces in the new positions south of the Tugela, to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spionkop. The fighting both before and after the occupation of the mountain, was of a desperate character. Spionkop is a precipitous mountain, overtopping the whole line of kopjes along the upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Alice and Potgieter's drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttleton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes. On the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force it is inaccessibly steep until the point where the nek joins the kop to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope which allows easy access to the summit.

"The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur, parallel with the kopje where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than 35 rifle pits, and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the southern side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left right. A narrow foot path, admitting men in single file only to the summit, opens into a perfectly flat tableland, probably of 300 square yards territory, on which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of this tableland, where the ridge descended to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round, stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

"The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong, little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordenfleder and a big long range gun. What, with the rifles, the machine guns and the big gun, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling. Reinforcements were hurried up by General Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground, which was literally torn up by the flying lead of the enemy. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately trained upon the place that often 16 shells fell in the trench in a single minute. Mortal man could not permanently hold such a position. Our gallant fellows held it tenaciously for 24 hours and then, taking advantage of the dark night, abandoned it to the enemy."

COST OF TAKING SPIONKOP.

Buller Wires That Twenty-Two Officers Were Killed and Twenty Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—General Buller wires from Spearman's camp, Jan. 29, that the casualties among the officers of the Fifth division and mounted brigade at Spionkop, Jan. 24, were:

Killed—Staff Captain M. H. Virtue, Captain S. M. Stewart, Lieutenants E. R. Mallock and E. Frazer, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Captain C. Muriel, Lieutenants W. Lawley and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex; Major A. J. Ross, Captain M. W. Kirk and Lieutenant A. H. Wade, Second Lancaster regiment; Lieutenant Pipe-Wolferstan, Second King's Scottish Borderers; Captain C. G. Birch and Lieutenant F. M. Rachel, First South Lancashire; Lieutenant H. Garvey, First Borderers; Captains Hon. W. H. Pare and C. S. Knox-Gore and Lieutenants C. G. Grenfell, P. F. Newman, P. S. McCorquodale and Hill-Trevor, Thornycroft's mounted infantry; Lieutenants Randall and Knockshand, Imperial light infantry.

Wounded—Colonel Blomfield (taken prisoner), Major W. F. Waller and Lieutenants E. S. Wilson and Lecharrier, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major E. W. Scott-Moncrieff and Captains G. W. Saville, R. De H. Burton, G. W. Bentley, Second Middlesex; Captain W. Saubach and Lieutenant A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashires; General Woodgate (dangerously), Captain F. M. Carlton and Lieutenants A. W. Forster and J. W. Baldwin of the staff; Captain R. A. Bettington and Lieutenant Howard of Thornycroft's mounted infantry; Captain Coleman, Imperial light infantry. Missing—Captains W. G. Elsslie, Hicks and G. E. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers; Major Carton, Second Royal Lancashires; Lieutenant Power-Ellis, Thornycroft's mounted infantry.

Brand and Marks Commission. LINCOLN, Jan. 30.—The state brand and marks commission, which has been in session at the secretary of state's office in the capitol building since Jan. 2, adjourned yesterday and the proceeds were divided among the four members, each receiving \$501. Of the 1,670 applicants filed with the commission, 1,425 were allowed, 215 rejected and 80 were passed over until the next meeting, which will be held March 19.

TERRIBLE REVERSE.

British Appear to Have Been Badly Whipped at Spion Kop.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD

Boers Also "Gave Brave and Valuable Lives"—Gen. Buller tells of Withdrawal Across the Tugela.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, January 22, 6 p. m.—British dead left on battlefield yesterday numbered 1,500.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Gen. Buller's dispatch to the war office states that Spion Kop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring the artillery there, and a heavy Boer fire. Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela river, with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

TEXT OF BULLER'S DISPATCH.

Following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's camp, Saturday, January 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On January 20, Warren drove back the enemy and gained possession of the southern crest of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Honner's post to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Holmes, through Spion kop, to the left bank of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position and water supply was a difficulty.

"On January 23, I assented to his attacking Spion kop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of January 23 he attacked Spion kop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large and water, which he had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinary dry season, was found very deficient.

FOUGHT WITH GREAT GALLANTRY.

"The crests were held all that day against successive attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameronians and Third King's rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of January 24, and Thornycroft's mounted infantry, who fought the day equally well alongside of them.

"Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 25 to abandon the position, and did so before dawn January 25. I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 26, and decided that a second attack on Spion kop was useless and that the enemy's crest was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m., we commenced withdrawing the train, and by 8 a. m. January 27, (Saturday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1,000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did, is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome ox and mule transports across the river, eighty-five miles broad, with twenty-foot banks and a very swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—During the morning and the earlier part of the afternoon a placard bearing the words, "No news" hung on the iron railing in front of the war office, but about 3 p. m., the placard was taken in and on the bulletin boards inside Gen. Buller's long dispatch was placed. The Sunday papers issued extras, but only the faintest interest was manifested in the streets.

At the clubs the situation as revealed by Gen. Buller was considered very unpleasant. His excuses or explanations were characterized as very weak. The absence of water, which Sir Charles Warren was "led to believe" existed,

Only One Day More

All checks, money orders or remittances mailed on January 31st will be credited on the January basis. This is done in fairness to out of town subscribers.

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Farmers Welcome.

We welcome the farmers of Crawford county to Denison today. Theirs is business upon which all business depends. To the sturdy integrity of Iowa's farmers is Iowa's greatness due. In proportion that they are prosperous so prosper all. Intelligence is as necessary in the farm as in the office or the store. Intelligence brings success—not alone to the farmer but through them to every business man. Therefore, we welcome the farmers, not only as old friends and neighbors but as men who are working together to secure more information, more intelligence to apply to the affairs of their daily life. May the Institute be a success not only in attendance but in the more important matter of real good accomplished. The REVIEW hopes to give its readers an acceptable account of the proceedings so that those who are unable to attend may not lose the many helpful suggestions made.

BRYAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

Addresses Rhode Island Democrats at Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30.—Colonel William J. Bryan yesterday began a week's tour of New England for the purpose of discussing the questions of the day, speaking three times, at Pawtucket and Woonsocket in the afternoon and this city in the evening. As the state of Rhode Island is just on the eve of a gubernatorial campaign which will close with an election in April Mr. Bryan's coming is timely for the Democratic party. His chief address in Infantry hall is considered the first of a series of rallies arranged by the Democratic state committee in its effort to carry the state. Moreover, as the legislature meets today, the gathering brought together prominent men of both big parties from all over the state to hear the doctrines of Jeffersonian Democracy expounded by a national Democratic leader. The speech of last evening, the third delivered by the colonel within six hours, like the two previously given, was listened to by an audience that taxed the capacity of the hall to the utmost. There was plenty of music and enthusiasm. Congressman Lentz of Ohio also made a ringing speech at the meeting here.

Church Notes.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Communion Service on Sabbath morning was a very interesting and memorable one in the history of the church, though a number of Communicants were prevented from being present by the severe weather. Twenty-four new members were welcomed into the Communion and fellowship of the church, a number of them being Leads of families and a number publicly baptized. Still others are expected to unite next Sabbath. In the evening the pastor gave an address to young converts.

The Ladies Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. Scott Wheeler next Wednesday afternoon.

Iowa Operators and Miners to Meet.

DES MOINES, Jan. 30.—A committee representing the Iowa mine operators met here yesterday and determined on an organization independent of the national association, from which they were excluded at the Indianapolis conference. They say they were shut out at Indianapolis because their schedule is higher than that of any other state and they feared the miners would try to use it as a lever to secure raises in other states. A meeting was called of Iowa operators and miners in March to adopt a schedule for the year beginning April 1, independent of the national organization.

Ex-Kansas Soldier Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—James O'Neil Gleason, a former member of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, was shot and killed in a saloon here last night by an unknown man, who escaped. The man had quarreled with a woman and Gleason, who was tending bar, went to her protection, when he received the fatal shot.

Captured by the Filipinos.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Jan. 30.—Herman Fritch, formerly of this city, has been captured by the insurgents in the Philippines and there is little doubt that he has been killed. Fritch joined the Twenty-third United States infantry at Pensacola, Fla., about a year ago and went with his regiment to Luzon.