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Country.

WAR IN ENGLAND'S

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to a civil war. The nation was divid-ed over the claims of the brothers and their forces finally met on the Tu-gela within sight of the Draakensburgs, in December, 1859. All day the struggle continued. The ground trembled with the rush of fighting men, and the hills echoed the shouts and the roar of bat-tle. For hours the struggle continued without an apparent advantage on either side, when Cetewayo and Um-bulwazi, who had been fighting in the front ranks of their respective armies, finally came face to face, and a terrible duel ensued between them. Mightily did these brothers, glants in strength, battle together; but Unbulazi was at last dispatched by an assegal thrust, Last dispatched by an assegai thrust, and his ariny, disheartened at the loss of their leader, fied from the field. This was one of South Africa, and if the ghosts of warriors linger about the field of their death, over 10,000 who died in that strangle between brothters are maging at the fighting row scheme on but

Although Umbulazi's followers had fled from the field on the death of their leader, they did not abandon the fight, but scattered over the country in guerrilia bands and continued the war until 1861, when Celewayo was declared the

www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www. London. February 1.-Already it is | failed so signally to ground itself and its disciples in the essential principles governing modern warfare, is it not conceivable that the errors of the war etient that a great feud which has goe on quietly for several months is der to burst into flame in the session der to burst into flame in the session office may not be entirely attributable to the incapacity of the civil side? * * * May I be allowed to down the? * * May I be allowed to draw the atten-tion of those interested to the following them of it from the first, and many ure ruessed at it within the last four tion of those interested to the following sentence: in the commander-in-chief's speech of November 6: 'We have found that the enemy who declared war against us-for they are the aggressors —are much more powerful and numer-ous than we anticipated.'" reks yet with characteristic English move, pothing has been said about it soble. But it can not be smothered

WAR DEPARTMENT.

tele from the human interest that

Feud Between Secretary of State for War, the Marquis

of Landsdowne, and Commander - in - Chief Lord

Wolseley Similar to the Alger - Miles Case in this

CHIEF WARD OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP "MAINE.



having been govern r general of Cana-da from 1883 to 1883. His name is Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaur-ice, and the mere initials of his titles would stretch across two columns of this newspaper. He comes from one of the oldest and haughtiest families in the kingdom dains to the twelfth com the oldest and haughtlest families in the kingdom, dating to the tweifth cen-tury. He succeeded his father, the fourth marquis, when he was only 21, and became lord of the treasury three been in office alyears later. He has been in office al-most steadily for the last thirty years, his highest post previous to that he holds now having been that of gover-nor general of India from 1888 to 1893.

In all this long political career he has always been suave, kindly, careful and harmless. Probably no other man in England has had so many important offices and made so few mistakes. There used to be a theory that was carefully hidden from schoolboys, and hat even after they ensure the set that, even after they grew up, was im-parted to them only with reluctance. although experience frequently proved the theory to be sound. It was that the man who never made a mistake never was likely to amount to a row of plns Lord Landsdowne was a liberal until Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill sent him over to the other side. His reward was the appointment by Lord Salisbury to

be governor general of India, and after his return thence to be secretary of state for war. In India he had rather a lively time of it, but his doctrine of let-well-enough-alone served him in rood stade Doubtless it would have It is clear enough that by the time the good stead. Doubtless it would have done the same in the war office if the

Boers had not mixed things up. It has been said that no great amount of love has been lost between Gen. Wolseley and Lord Landsdowne from he beginning. Gen Wolseley was first in the ground and it was a big day in the war office when he made his ap-mearance there as commander the object. marance there as commander-in-chief n 1895, succeeding the old duke of Cam-In 1930, succeeding the old duke of Cam-bridge, the queen's first cousin, who and held that place for almost forty years. The duke is a delightful old rentleman, but not exactly what one would call progressive. He had a royal corn of new-fangled ideas. It had been apparent for years that the British army would not pessearly

he British army would not necessarily uffer if some other man than the duke vere made its commander-in-chief, but as he was the queen's cousin no one lared tackle the problem seriously, unpresent much-criticised liberal leader in the house of commons, undertook the task. Sir Henry was secretary of war from 1892 to 1895, and those who are jumping on him now because he is so lipiomatic that one never can feel sure that he really thinks, occasionally tem-per their criticism when they remember that it was this same smoothness on which the ancient duke slid out of office without knowing exactly what had happened to him. Through Sir Henry's influence Viscount Wolseley, whom Boers and to provide the British gov-many regarded at that time as the fore- ernment with such information as

mannana was a near neighbor for five years. Before the appointment was confirmed before the appoint appointment was confirmed before the appointment was confir the liberal government suddenly tripped and fell over a snap vote on cordite, and for a little time there was hope on the part of the duke's supporters that he might get back into office again. It is not impossible that the marquis of Landsdowne, who succeeded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in office, laid a foundation for bad feeling be-tween himself and Gen. Wolseley by supporting the claims of the duke of Cambridge Cambridge.

But at any rate the voice of the peo-ple made itself heard, and Gen. Woise-ley remained in his place. And what sort of man is Gen. Wol-

There are almost as many different opinions about bim as there are men who have served under him. He is not half so popular a figure as little Lord Roberts, who has in some sense been his rival ever since both entered the army in the early 50s. Although a year army in the early ass. Although a year older and a year earlier in the service "Little Bobs" did not become a captain until 1860, whereas Wolseley was a captain 1555. From that time on the two have raced ahead almost evenly, wound for wound, medal for medal, would for would, instal for medal, promotion for promotion. Whatever Wolseley got "Little Bobs" got a year or two later, until they were as far up the ladder as there was room for two men. Woiseley becoming field marshal in 1894, and Roberts in 1895. Perhaps "Little Bobs" would have liked to be commander-in-chief, and his supporters would have been plentiful, but as Vis-count Wolseley had a little the start of him and was senior officer, tradition re-quired that he should be chosen.

Comparison between the two rivals, who have been running neck and neck for half a century, is insvitable, but probably rather unprefitable. Gen. Wolseley is a reserved man, who, so far as outward appearances went, never ared much for popularity. ared much for popularity, whereas Lord Roberts never has been averse to applause The newspaper correspondents always had a better show with him than they did with Wolseley. Still, no one doubles that both of them are gallant soldiers. The many acknowledged blunders at

the beginning of this war indicate the need of a shake-up in the war office, and the temper of the House of Com-mons indicates a determination to find out whether these blunders can be laid at the door of the Marquis of Lands. downe or of Gen. Wolseley.

downe or of Gen. Woiseley. One thing in particular is to be de-termined, and if it turns out as some of Gen. Wolseley's friends contend that it will, it is not unlikely that it will lead to the resignation of the Marquis of Landsdowne. This extraordinary affair concerns the status of Sir Wilof Landsdowne. This extraordinary affair concerns the status of Sir Wil-llan. Francis Butler, who was in com-mand of the troops in South Africa un-til the Transvaal war became a cer-tainty. It was his place to learn and to report the exact strength of the to report the exact strength of the Boers and to provide the British gov.



Which Shows Its Appropriateness-Scenes of Terrific Contest Where Boer and Briton Have Recently Fought.

grownon mound mound mound mound mound

The noise of war, the horrible struggle of battles, the groans of the dying, the shouts of the victors, are not new things along the banks of the Tugela, and the hills around Spion Kop have looked upon worse scenes of carnage than they see now. Its banks have echoed and re-echoed with these sounds in the past, and Buller and Joubert have but added a few notes to its song of war. So many battles have taken

and other Boer settlements preparations were at once made for their relief. Peter Uys, a noted Boer, fed a purely Boer expedition into the Zulu country, Boer expedition into the Zulu country, but were surprised near the sight of the present British camp-Chlevely-and though they made a desperate fight. were defeated with heavy loss. Their leader was killed and the few survivors had a terrible time reaching the court had a terrible time reaching the coast. Here their story so stirred the British that the coast settlements would have been almost depopulated had all the

volunteers to go to the relief of the legal successor to Pande. Many battles

FIELD GUNS UNDER GENERAL KELLY-KENNY TO JOIN GATACRE.



The British plan is to have these two armies form a junction with General French, route the Boers from Colesberg by the overwhelming strength of the massed troops and then join Methuen in a grand advance into the Free State territory, thereby compelling the Boers to raise the siege of Kimberley and Mafeking and possibly Ladysmith, in order to defend their own homes.

BRINGING UP THE GUNS AT STERKSTROOM UNDER A HOT FIRE.

Boers been accepted. At last a large force was completely organized, con-sisting principally of British colonists, though it also numbered many friendly natives and a few Boers. The expedi-tion marched west along the Tugela. They had two hottles with the Tugela.



my attends a scrap, this affair is worthy, especially in the United hus, where almost exactly the same add thing happened in the Spanishinkan war, although perhaps for a Ment set of reasons.

the opponents are the Marquis of insiowne, secretary of state for war, al Viscount Wolseley, Field Marshal d commander-in-chief of the British thy since 1895. The bitterness that the between them is equal to the bit-mess that was said to exist between screary Alger and Gen. Miles. Before Parliament is many days older a table model.

More Parliament is many days older heads marquis will be the center of mak from all along the liberal line. As much is certain already. It has be hinted pretty definitely by friends elreatives of the marquis that when head of the army, not the civil and that was at fault. That, of course, asso Gen. Wolseley, and the stiff old effer is mad about it. On at least one ension recently he has broken out in

for recently he has broken out in presence of friends, and a few days the Manchester Guardian, in what rderstood to have been an inspired

Persage, said: "I Lord Wolseley is assailed in any whic fashion he will deliberately re-tai he actual position he has taken in will be actual position he has taken in tion with our military arma-

rd Langdowne evidently considered tement authoritative enough, for who could not be expected to have tan without conferring with his dismished relative, promptly retorted; I our military administration has

opposition gets through with its attacks on the present government for misman-agement of the war, and by the time that ers get through taking advantage of that mismanagement, the war depart-ment will be ready for the greatest shake-up it has known within the mem-

shake-up it has known within the meat-ory of its oldest fossil. As a veteran war correspondent ob-served to me yesterday: "The war office has always been the weed garden of British politics and society. It has been British politics and society. It has been the one remaining department in which the royal family has had much personal influence available for providing fat places for high-born but otherwise un-distinguished personages, from the Duke of Cambridge down. Hence the most important office in the cabinet

next to that of premier has been, above all others, the society portfolio. Billets in the war office have been sought after even more than good places in the treasury. The best families have always been wanting places there for their sons.

"It was society as much as politics that sent to the front some of the gen-erals now there. There is no harm in mentioning the name of one of them, for even the Times has printed letters in which is increased without means that which it is stated without reserve that he has not proved himself to be the man for the place. Gen. Paul Methuen is the man referred to. I am told that his the man referred to. I am told that his was a society appointment, pure and simple, and it is reasonable to suppose that the marguis of Lansdowne was re-sponsible for it, although all important appointments are supposed to come primarily from the commander-in-chief, subject to the indorsement of the war conneters "

ecretary." Perhaps some facts about the present secretary of state for war will help American readers to get a better grip



The Boers aim at the horses when artillery or cavalry come within range of the mausers. The success of this plan at the Tugela fight, when the British jost part of their artillery through the killing of the horses by the Boers, proved the efficacy of a sharpshooters' fire on badly supported artillery.

PEACE IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE HOTTEST WAR AREA.



Photograph of a street in the neutral section at Ladysmith. General Joubert refused to allow noncompatants is leave the beleagured city, for the more mouths White has to feed the sooner he will be starved out. But per-mission was stilled and be a starved out. But perblains was given to set apart the above section as a neutral camp and here there is absolute safety from Boer suna, sithough the place is within range of the beseigers' artillery.

would enable it to be prepared fully to cope with them. Yet every one knows now that the Boers caught Great Brit-ain unprepared. It was said at first that Sir William The Great Brit-als frequently called by that name among the Boers.

It was said at first that Sir William had been either blind or traitor. That extreme word was actually used in public speeches. Sir William said noth-ing, and when he reached home received a nominal promotion. Since then the rumor has spread that Sir William not only was informed as to the strength of the Boers, but that he urged and pleaded with the war office repeatedly for immediate preparation on their part. Some of Gen. Wolseley's supporters are saying that he backed Sir William's report, but that the Marquis of Landsdowne shelved

In the light of all these facts, it seems likely that Lord Landsdowne will be advised to resign the war port-folio before many weeks are over, not because he has done anything wrong, but because, so far as known, he has done nothing strong. Already some of the leading conservatives are admitting as much. Besides, he is not a real conservative, but only a liberal union-

The British war offices are involved as much architecturally as they are politically. The familiar old building on Pail Mall, which generally is known as the war office, is in reality only one of fifteen buildings in which the work of the department is carried on by 700 men. Nine of them are strung along helter skelter in Pall Mall, and the helter skelter in Pall Mall, and the others are scattered around elsewhere. Lord Landsdowne and Lord Wolseley are in the main building, and both are exceedingly busy in these war times. Ten o'clock usually finds them at their desks, and both consider themselves lucky if they can manage to get away by 8 o'clock.-Curtis Brown, in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The first known battle to have oc-curred on its banks took place during 1832 or 1833, between Zulus and Kaffire, not far from what is now Weenen, alnot far from what is now weenen, al-though not quite so far Inland, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The great Zulu chief, Tchaka, had succeeded in conquering nearly all of the Kaffir country south of the Tugela, and had driven the inhabitants either to the coast or far into the south, when, for some reason that is not known to this day, a large party of Kaffir warriors and many gathered from other tribes decided to go dp the Tugela from where they were at that time located near its mouth on the coast In 1857 the history of South Africa

chronicles an event that is commonly called "Ditayo's uprising," although this is a misnomer, for it was not an uprising at all

uprising at all In February, 1838, occurred the mas-sacre of Piet Retief and seventy of his followers just a little west of the ground where the British and Boers have been struggling for so many weeks. Retief was at the head of a large caravan of Boers which had trek-bed bate the Schemen Historic head here ked into the Zulu country. He and his followers had been enticed into Din-gaan's kraal to attend a big feast and were treacherously stain while enjoy-ing the blacks' hospitality. The balance of the caravan succeded in defending themselves from Diagaan's attack, and the Zulu then swept down the Tugeia, slaying all the Boers he could find that had not placed themselves in a position to resist his onslaught. The number of Boers Dingaan killed in this raid run up into the hundreds. The Boers who had intrenched themselves, however, were unable to escape, and when infor-mation of their plight reached the coast

They had two battles with the Zulus, in both of which they were victorious, but were finally led into an ambuscade, not many miles from the now famous Spion Kop, where the relief expedition was completely annihilated. After this vic-tory Dingaan bore down upon the main vided body of Boers, the caravan which had been under the command of Piet Retief, and fell upon the langer with a force. nearly 10,000 warriors. There were but 400 fighting men in this larger, but they

completely defeated Dingaan by mak-ing use of strategy, the thing they have used so well in their present war. A force of 200 horsemen were sent out from the laager, and, falling upon the Zulus from the rear, created a panle in the army of blacks, which was defeated with a loss of about 3,000 warriors, a defeat that broke Dingan's power and sent him into ignominious exile. This victory occurred on December 16, a day that is celebrated as the principal event of the year in the Transvaal. And an-other bar had been added to the song of war the Tugela babbles to the sea. Save for innumerable small fights, peace now reigned along the Tugela, until Cetewayo and Umbulazi, the two sons of Pande, king of the Zulus, began to quarrel over their right of suc- of war?

part of 1860, at a spot about 100 miles from the mouth of the Tugela, nearly 1,200 warriors were slain, including several of Cetewayo's most prominent par-

After the subjugation of the Zulus by After the subjugation of the Zulus by the British, in 1879, the country was di-vided up into thirteen districts, and these were given by the British to elev-en Zulu chiefs, one Basuto chieftain and one white man, all of whom had helped the British in their war. This arrangement resulted in numerous pet-ty wars, but during this period only one ty wars, but during this period only one battle occurred on or near the Tugela. This was between a large party of Basutos and a Zulu impl. It was an all-day fight, but the Basutos drove their adversaries from the field with enormous loss. This fight, in which more lives were lost than in all of Hulmore lives were lost than in all of Bul-ler's fighting, occurred in a defile of the Draakensburgs, not five miles from the scene of the battle of Spion Kop a defile that is probably held by the Boers today. And now, don't you think the Zulu name of Blood is more appro-priate than Tugela, for that stream which flows by so many heithefald. which flows by so many battlefield and along whose banks so many good fighting men-white and black-have sacrificed their lives on the gory altar

HUMANITY OF THE BOERS.



There are ruffian, on both sides, but on the whole the war seems to have been conducted as humnnely as war can. British and Boer doctors and clergymen have combined to do all that science and religion can to soften the hardships and midgate the horrors of battle.

