

THE GAME OF MAN HUNTING.

Declared a Great Sport By Baden-Powell—Colonel Has Written a Book on the Diversion, Telling How To Bag Your Enemy Without Being Bagged—Extracts From "Aids to Scouting" Now Used as a Handbook by South African Sharpshooters.

Colonel Baden-Powell declares that man-hunting is the best game of which a man is capable, and the colonel has had experience enough as a hunter of both two and four footed animals to know. He has written a book called "Aids to Scouting," and in it he clearly lays down the rules of the sport.

The scout's ten commandments, he says, are plain and self-reliance, ability to find his way in a strange country, and use his eyes and ears. He must be able to keep himself hidden, track the enemy, get across country, take care of himself and his horse, and report his information.

The most reliable assistance in finding your way is the compass, but in South Africa, where there is much iron ore in the ground, a compass becomes very unreliable. The sun by day gives you the east in his rising, and west in his setting, and north or south at noon, as you happen to be south or north of the equator.

On starting on a reconnaissance, if you see a mountain, say, to the north, and of you, it will serve as a guide. Similarly, when you pass any conspicuous object, like a withered tree, broken post or a strangely shaped rock, keep it in your mind. On passing such landmarks do not omit to look back, and see that their appearance is from the other side.

EYES NEEDED ALL AROUND.

It should be a point of honor with a scout that nobody sees any object that he has not already seen for himself. Four eyes must be never resting, constantly glancing around in every direction, and trained to see objects in the distance. A scout must have eyes at the back of his head.

A moving enemy is easy to see, but a standing still, or who is the same color as the ground around him, is very hard to see for the unpracticed eye. Common sense and a little reflection will often suggest to you the most likely points to look to find him.

Once I was having a match with a hunter in Kashmir, as to which of us would see farthest.

He pointed out on a hillside some bushes and asked me if I could see any cattle there were grazing on it. It was only with difficulty that I could see any cattle at all; but presently I slipped him by asking him if he could see a solitary tree above them, and I was not actually see this tree, but knowing that there must be a man with the herd, and that he would probably be up there above them, as there was a solitary tree above him, and it was a hot, sunny day, I knew he would be under this tree. I looked through the glasses showed this same to be right.

Just as I was looking far ahead your eyes would miss nothing close by that is likely to mean anything.

STUDY OF TRIFLES URGED.

I was once acting as scout for a party in a desert country, where we were getting close up for want of water. I had gone two or three miles ahead, to where I thought the ground seemed to slope slightly downward, but, except a very shallow dry water-course, there was no sign of water. As I was making my way slowly back again I noticed a pebble in the sand, evidently recently washed by a back and the sand thrown up by a darker color, therefore I looked at it on the surface. I dug around and scooped up more with my hands, and found the under soil fine moist; so water was evidently near, and could be got by digging.

At that moment two pigeons flew away from under a rock near by. Pull I went to the spot and found there a small pool of water, which yielded sufficient for the immediate requirements of the party.

You must carefully study the ways and habits of the enemy himself.

For instance, you come across three foot paths trodden in the grass on the south African veldt, all running parallel to each other, at a few yards distance. By having studied the habits of your enemy you will know at once that the means three companies have used that way on the march, as generally they march in single file, each company following its own leader. If

the footmarks show that the men were wearing sandals it means they were on a long march; if barefooted, they were not going far.

TRACKING THE ENEMY.

It is often a useful thing, after passing a place where you suspect an enemy to be hiding, to turn very suddenly and look for him. You may thus catch him looking out less carefully.

In selecting your lookout place, always be careful to see that there is more than one way out of it, so that, if an enemy cuts you off at one you can escape by the other. Thus, a tower is a tempting place to look out from, but if an enemy comes and stands guard at the foot of it you cannot get away, whereas the roof of a house will give you an almost equally good view and possibly several different ways of getting to the ground.

Trees, for the same reason as towers, must be used with caution. Remember that men are very apt to forget to look up in trees for you—unless they see your footmarks on the ground leading to a tree. I have stood under a tree with an enemy up in it, and never noticed him till he fired down at me.

Tracking means following up footmarks. It is called "pooring" in South Africa. Scouting without tracking is like bread-and-butter without the bread. The first thing to learn is to distinguish the pace at which a horse or man was moving when he made the track. It will be seen that a horse walking leaves pairs of footmarks, each hind foot coming close to the impression of the fore foot. At a trot each pair of footmarks is at a greater distance from the next, and the ground is more forcibly struck, the toe more deeply indented in the ground than at a walk. At a canter there are two single footmarks, and then a pair; at a gallop single footmarks deeply indented.

CHARACTER BY FOOTPRINTS.

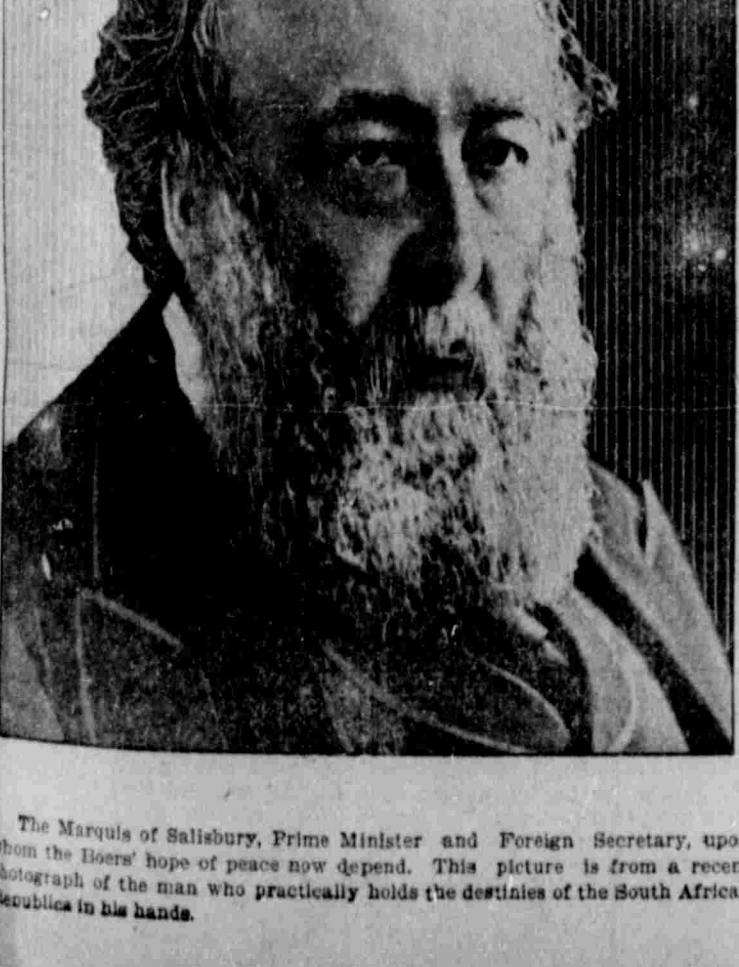
With a man walking, the whole flat of the foot comes equally on the ground, the feet a little under one yard apart. Running, the toes are more deeply indented in the ground, and the feet are more than a yard apart. Native trackers boast that not only can they tell a person's sex and age by their tracks, but also their character. They say that people who turn out their toes much are generally liars. It was a trick with highwaymen of old, and with horse-stealers more recently, to put their horses' shoes on wrong way round, in order to deceive trackers who might try to follow them up; but a good tracker would not be taken in. Similarly, thieves often walk backward. In tracking where spoor is difficult to see—such as on hard ground, or in grass—note the direction of the last footprint that you can see, and then look on in the same direction, but well ahead of you—say twenty or thirty yards—and in the grass you will generally see the blades bent or trodden, and on hard ground possibly stones displaced or scratched, and so on—small signs, which seen in a line one behind the other, give a kind of track that otherwise would not be noticed.

Once tracked a bicycle on a hard macadam road, where it really made no impression at all, but by looking along the surface of the road for a long distance ahead of me, under the rising sun, as it happened the line it had taken was quite visible through the almost invisible coating of dew upon the ground. Standing on the track, and looking down upon it close to my feet, I could not see the slightest sign of it.

"FIGHTING BOBS"

Preparing to Go to South Africa Long Before Buller's Defeat.

It is the general impression that the dispatch of Lord Roberts to South Africa was decided upon as consequence of the repulse of General Buller. The London correspondent of the Manchester Evening News is able to set this point finally at rest. The kit of Lord Roberts was actually in hand at the army and navy stores three weeks before his appointment to the command of the troops at the seat of war was announced. It is a fair inference that either before his departure or upon his arrival at Cape Town Sir Redvers Buller expressed a desire that Lord Roberts should go out.



The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, upon whom the Boers' hope of peace now depend. This picture is from a recent photograph of the man who practically holds the destinies of the South African Republics in his hands.



To the lancers and other light-armed cavalry bodies of General Kelly-Kenny's force fell the task of rounding up the followers of Cronje and cutting off the straggling bands of burghers who sought to reinforce the South African Lion when at bay. That the work was fought with difficulty and danger goes without saying and the empty saddles of returning companies told the oft repeated tale of Boer marksmanship.

BRITAIN NOT OUT OF THE WOODS.

Roberts Must Pause or Meet a Moscow — Difficulties of an Invasion of the Transvaal Possibly Insurmountable and Will Cost Oceans of Blood—French Officers Smile Grimly at Albion's Premature Jubilation — Her Task Just Begun.

A special cable to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Paris, March 17th says: Among French military officers there is a disposition to smile grimly at British jubilation over developments in the Transvaal. The end of the war, they say, is not by any means in sight. The French army view of the situation is well illustrated in the following, which is furnished The Enquirer by an officer of eminence, who knows thoroughly the conditions in South Africa:

A few short weeks ago the professional prophets were busy writing epigrams upon the ruins of the fallen British empire. Now, in a manner no less premature, the immediate doom of the two brave South African republics is confidently predicted. To a student of the situation, particularly to one intimately acquainted with the country into which the hostilities are to be presently carried, it is quite clear that the fierce drama which is being enacted in that mysterious land has but reached its third act. The surrender of Cronje must certainly be considered as a crisis in a war which has not been lacking in dramatic effects. But the consequences of this crisis are very different from the fond anticipations of the momentarily victorious Britons. The first and the most important of these consequences is a total change in the tactics employed by the Boers. The relief of Leysmith and the withdrawal of Boers from Natal is rather a direct outcome of this change than an achievement of Sir Redvers Buller.

NOW DETERMINATION IS STERN.

It is an absurdity to assume that the Boers will "give up the ship" now, when their very existence as a nation is at stake. The fierce determination which forced the old trekkers onward, which kept Cronje's men in the death trap of Paardeburg, is the spirit of the Boers today. The only course which is now open to the Boers, unless a peace guaranteeing full independence of the two republics is concluded, is to retire into the interior. This is but what they ought to have done long ago. In the beginning of the war they had an opportunity which will never present itself to them again, of signally humiliating the British empire. They could put an army of 20,000 men into the field, they could beat the 12,000 British then in South Africa and occupy the ports. A rising of the disaffected Dutch would have followed, and the landing of troops could have been made difficult.

However, they failed to grasp the golden opportunity, and now the British have over 150,000 soldiers in South Africa. The Boers will follow the plan carefully drawn up by Joubert, in case the original plan of the campaign should fail. As mentioned above, this plan is to draw the British troops into the interior and resort to guerrilla warfare. The territory of the Orange Free State up to Kronstad offers but little chance for a successful defensive war. It is an immense elevated plateau, about 4,000 feet above the sea. Beyond Kronstad the country becomes more and more mountainous. The railroad runs at a height of 5,500 feet above the sea level, and is surrounded by steep mountains, deep ravines and mighty waterfalls. There are but few roads. The railroad passes through territory where it is impossible to ward off an

attack. In tremendous, intricate and interminable obstacles this country surpasses everything the English have hitherto seen. The unique and enormous barrier of insurmountable fortified mountains is between Roberts and Pretoria.

CUMBERSOME TRANSPORTS UNFEASIBLE.

The lack of drinking water may lead to a dire catastrophe. The Boers are the ideal warriors for a guerrilla campaign. They are accustomed to the climate, the treacherous of which the British have yet to learn during the cold nights of April, May, June and July. They are indefatigable in marching, intimately conversant with every inch of the ground, frugal and excellent marksmen. Each man carries his own water and provision stores. Besides, they possess a great number of talented leaders for a guerrilla campaign. The English army is totally untrained for such a war, cumbersome, pretentious with regard to food, and quickly discouraged when fighting an almost invisible foe. The number of transport wagons that must accompany the British army is enormous. They lack trained officers, most of whom have been either killed or wounded. The remaining officers are mostly unacquainted with guerrilla warfare. They will have to go through territory every inhabitant of which is an enemy. In guerrilla war the English will lose the chief advantage which they possessed over the Boers—the numerical superiority of their guns. These it will be an utter impossibility to drag along.

The occupation of the various parts of the country and of the railroad will absorb an immense amount of troops. The British required 180,000 men to drive the invading Boers back. This was accomplished in five months. In the Franco-Prussian war the Germans were obliged to put an army of 145,000 men into the field to hold the Franco-Tierris guerrilla soldiers in check, and France is but little mountainous. The Franco-Tierris were armed with the most obsolete rifles, the so-called Tabatières (snuff boxes), which had but one-twentieth part of a Mauser's power. Austria had trouble in subduing the beggarly Bosnians with 200,000 of her best drilled troops. Russia waged war for 40 years with the tribes of Caucasus, a country which is in many respects similar to the Transvaal. The peculiar terrain of the Transvaal will also make the supply of stores, and particularly of water, a matter of immense difficulty.

FLANKING MOVEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

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Should the fortune of war favor the Boers the position of the English can become a desperate one. Supposing that the English are successful and arrive at the gates of Pretoria, even managing to keep their line of communication clear, they will by no means have gained their aim. Pretoria is a strongly fortified place. The Boer troops which will not be necessary for the defense of Pretoria will be employed to harass the communication line of the English. A siege of very lengthy duration, indeed, will be necessary, for Pretoria is almost a Gibraltar in comparison with Ladysmith; England will have to make such immense sacrifices in men, war material and fortune that the powers of Europe will not fail to seek an advantage in a situation which will practically cripple England, and political complications are sure to result therefrom. Then Cronje's surrender will rightly be considered to have been a mere episode, for his troops do not count very much in a guerrilla warfare.

AND NOW THE CAPE DUTCH.

Then there is yet the last and a very important consideration. The world has been disappointed with the Cape Dutch. The rising had not assumed anything near the proportions it was expected to assume. Was it cowardice that held them in check? Why then, does the reluctant censor allow vague rumors to leak out of a rising now in progress in different parts of the Cape Colony, when the victory of Roberts and Kitchener should have completely demoralized them? Why do private letters all mention the dangerous nature of the rebellion in the Colony? The explanation is this, and it is a plausible one: As long as the Cape Dutch thought that the Boers will succeed by themselves they had reluctance in breaking their vows of allegiance openly. It was with them that the Boers would win, and that the Powers would not withstand their appeals for help. Now the need of their assistance being urgent indeed, the Cape Dutch will stand or fall with their brethren. Now, when the Boers have been given up by the martial William Second to None, who at one time deluded them into expectations of substantial aid; now when the powers of Europe are preparing themselves to witness another Armenian slaughter in the wilds of Africa, it will be the Cape Dutch and the Boers together, and the end is not yet. Roberts may pause to

avoid a Moscow. It is yet possible for England to withdraw from the conflict and make a virtue of a necessity. Her conduct will be praised as noble, generous and worthy of a great-hearted victor. But when they heed not the warning, when ready to perish in their blindness they rush on to supposed further victories, they will find a Waterloo, the consequences of which will affect the coloring of the map of the world.

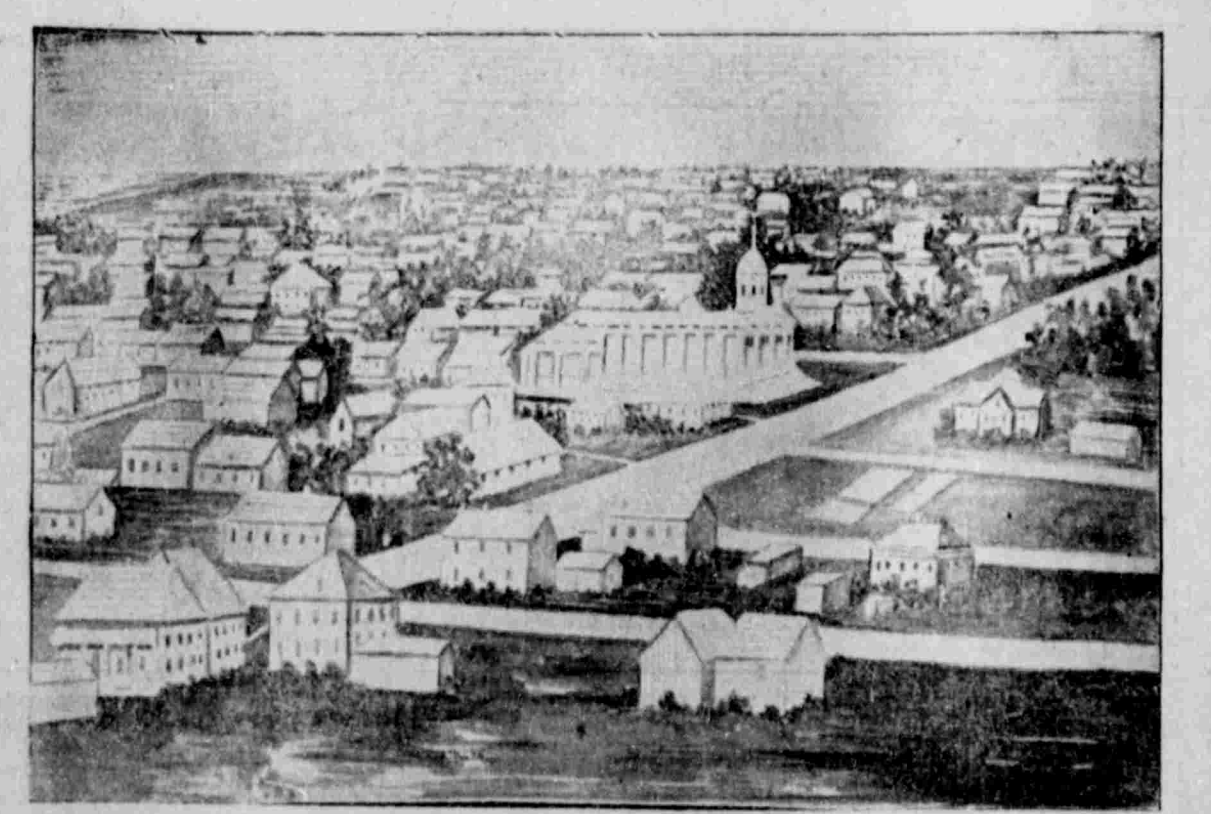
UNDER FIRE.

The angry tongue of fire and the frothy smoke had scarcely left the muzzle of the big Creusot when that line of thirty-six black holes away down in the flats below leaped into flame. There was no smoke from those guns. Every man flattened himself against the ground; there was a long roar like a peal of thunder. And then as you lay hard against the damp earth watching an aim, that came out of a hole in the ground two inches from your right eye, you wonder if all the sufferings in the infernal regions were concentrated into one piercing, agonizing scream, growing louder and louder every tenth of a second—you wonder if that would equal this invention of civilized men. You wonder if you could get along in life best without your left arm or right leg. You move both and jerk your right hand under your body. It would be impossible to get along without that hand. You wonder if that ant will get killed; then you laugh. It seems like an hour since you saw those flashes of fire down there in the flats. Then you wonder if you have not some strange fever. It is hideous. Then it is all over. You find you are not dead. You are sure that after that experience you will never be surprised at any combination of noises in this world or any other. That final crash doubled you up, but you are glad that you were not over there in front of that red rock which has a big blue blotch on it. —Harper's Weekly.

RHODES DRESSES PRISONERS.

Mr. Rhodes fits out the tattered prisoners of Kimberley with new suits and transforms them into clean and respectable members of society.

LORD ROBERTS'S NEW BASE OF OPERATIONS.



Here is Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State capital, recently taken by Lord Roberts and now his base of operations against the Boers. It was here he issued his proclamation containing his now celebrated remark regarding the "late government."

PORTO RICAN MATTERS NOW.

The Tariff Bill Still the Political Storm Center.

FRIENDS A TRIFLE UNEASY.

A Strong Factor Behind the Measure Is the Philippines—Joe Wheeler's Status in the House.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, March 15.—The Porto Rican tariff bill continues to be the political storm center. When the bill was sent to the Senate, the storm went with it, but there are a number of representatives who are still feeling the effects of the storm, whose edges seem to linger about the popular branch of Congress. "Who would have thought," asked one of the members of Congress, "that one little island would have kicked up such a devil of a rampus? Why it seems as if some people believe that the future of the republic hangs upon the fate of this 15 per cent tariff on Porto Rican products." Now that the contest has been transferred to the Senate, there is less uneasiness among the friends of the bill as to its ultimate fate, for no one ventures to predict its defeat, but there is a decided uneasiness among senators as to the effect that the enactment of this bill will have upon their constituents. The letters and telegrams that have been received by Republican senators have shown that the sentiment of the people is now in favor of absolute free trade with Porto Rico and that this sentiment does not seem to be changed as further information concerning the bill and the arguments made in favor of it reach the people.

IT IS REALLY THE PHILIPPINES.

Although it has been stated before that the Philippines and their products are really behind the Porto Rican bill, there is a phase of the matter not generally known. Republican leaders and farseeing politicians became aware that there was an uneasy feeling among the workmen. While there was very little fear of an influx of Malay labor, there was a decided impression that in case free trade with the islands should be adopted as a policy large manufacturing establishments would be erected in those islands, with the cheap labor to be obtained, competition with American mills and deprive the American workmen of employment. This feature of the case was not discussed, but it was well understood to have been a controlling factor in the decision reached upon the Porto Rican bill.

STATUS OF GENERAL WHEELER.

General Joseph Wheeler arrived in San Francisco just in time to read the announcement that Oscar W. Underwood had been appointed a member of the ways and means committee. Even since the beginning of the present session of Congress there has been a vacancy on the Democratic side of the committee, it being understood that the place was reserved for General Wheeler, if he should come back and take his place in the House. During the three months there has been a rumor that General Wheeler was about to return, and finally he started. Just as he reached this country Speaker Henderson made the appointment of Mr. Underwood. It is a very good selection, as the young Alabama representative is one of the coming men in the House and is already regarded as one of the leaders of his party. But the interesting implication in the appointment is that General Wheeler is not regarded by Speaker Henderson as a member of the House.

GAINED IMMORTALITY.

Lee Mantle, of Montana, served four years in the penitentiary, was appointed by the governor before that time and was refused a seat. Had he been seated he would have had a six years' service, but he would have failed of the immortality which he is now to have. As long as there is a United States there will be a discussion of the Mantle case. Every time a legislature fails to elect a senator, and the governor appoints, the Mantle case will be discussed. It is like a dozen other cases where the name of the man is used to designate the case, although the man himself has long been lost sight of. That the decision in the Mantle case was close, and that it was generally known that the silver question was an important factor in denying Montana a seat, and that it did not settle the matter at all are facts that are always brought out when these cases are being cited.