

SECOND EDITION.

*ms. Cockburn
with scarlet. d. 1/2*

CARTOONS

OF THE

BOER WAR

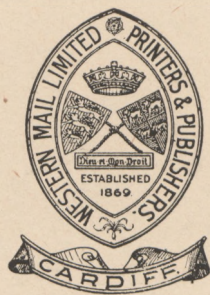


BY

J. M. STANIFORTH.

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INTRODUCTION.

War Declared	-	-	October 11th, 1899.
Orange Free State annexed	-	-	May 12th, 1900.
Transvaal annexed	-	-	September 1st, 1900.

THE conclusion of the South African Campaign adds to the British Empire a territory the extent of which is estimated at some 170,000 miles, or 50,000 miles more than the area of the United Kingdom. For many years the Transvaal and the Orange Free State—which under these names have now disappeared from the map—ran down like a formidable wedge right into the heart of our South African possessions. This, in itself, would not have been a serious matter, but for the difficulties which arose between the Republics and the Empire, based on conflicting social, commercial and political ideas. Early in the century the Boers withdrew from the Cape, because they would not relinquish the practice of slavery. A brave people, with many rugged virtues, they possessed a natural cunning, combined with a Pentateuchal code of morality, which rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for them to assimilate the advanced and liberal ideas of the British Empire. The divergence of views was several times more or less severely apparent until the crushing of the Zulu power brought matters to a head. The Zulu nation rose in revolt against the Boers because of the cruelty of the latter towards the black races; and if Britain had not annexed the Transvaal and shed the blood of her troops, it is probable that the Boers as a nation would have been wiped off the face of the earth by their infuriated antagonists.

As soon as the Zulus were subdued the Boers rose in revolt against British Rule, and the Gladstone Administration, with mistaken magnanimity, restored them their independence. This step brought little benefit, and the discovery of the immense mineral treasures of the Transvaal merely accentuated the prevalent ill-feeling. It was a political fight between the inflowing Europeans for fairplay on the one hand, and on the other the Republics for their bare existence. The disabilities grew, and the Boers, with President

Kruger for mouthpiece, shuffled with Britain's oft-repeated appeals and demands for legitimate reform. It was at length clear that the Boers were merely gaining time whilst they completed gigantic military preparations. For the latter they gave the Jameson raid as an excuse. It is certain, however, that they were influenced largely by what they interpreted as promises of European intervention.

At length the storm broke, and when it did so it found England unprepared for war. Dark weeks and months ensued, relieved by many acts of superb gallantry, but marked by many a disaster to British arms. At last, however, the tide began to turn, and with the active assumption of supreme command by Lord Roberts our dogged enemies felt with increasing force the avenging might of Britain. The relief of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, and the capture of Cronje and his army, sent a thrill of exultation through the Empire, already consolidated through the war, after a fashion which must have greatly discomfited Oom Paul and his supporters. Later on came the occupation of Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Pretoria ; after which the war ceased to possess paramount interest for the world, which felt that the "game was up," and that for the Boers to prolong resistance was futile and absurd. The spectacle of the two Presidents dodging hither and thither by train bearing their "seats of government" with them became a byword, more especially when it was remembered that President Kruger had deliberately abandoned his "vrow" to the tender mercies of the detested British whom he had vowed to drive into the sea. As the struggle closed the callousness and self-seeking of Messrs. Kruger and Stein became more and more evident, for to gratify their own vanity they had not scrupled to pour out like water brave blood on both sides and to imperil the peace of South Africa for perhaps a century to come.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the campaign, next to the superb defence of Mafeking by the immortal Baden-Powell, was the refusal of the world to interfere on behalf of the Boers, notwithstanding their frantic appeals, the falsehoods of Dr. Leyds, and the fact that (through mistaken views) the bulk of civilized opinion was opposed to the action taken by the British Empire. Seldom, if ever, has a nation, convinced of the justice of its cause, gone so calmly to the end of its task, despite all opposition. No grander display of moral force has ever been exhibited. With the close of the war it is to be hoped that increased prosperity and freedom will in time convince our quondam enemies that there is no grander or prouder or more profitable thing than to be loyal subjects beneath the folds of the Union Jack !

Diary of the War.

1899

- Oct. 11 Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their "ultimatum" expired at 5 p.m.
Free State Boers commandeer a Natal train.
- Oct. 12 Armoured train captured by the Boers at Kraaipan, near Mafeking.
- Oct. 13 Reconnaissance in force from Ladysmith.
- Oct. 14 Boers march on Kimberley and Mafeking.
- Oct. 15 Transvaal flag hoisted at Newcastle.
Kimberly Isolated.
Boers repulsed at Mafeking.
- Oct. 16 Boers reported massing near Dundee.
Armoured train affair at Spytfontein, near Kimberley.
- Oct. 17 Railway communication with Aliwal North interrupted.
- Oct. 18 White's patrols find Boers at Acton Homes.
- Oct. 19 Transvaal flag hoisted at Vryburg.
Boers encountered on the Limpopo by a patrol from Tuli.
Boer commando crosses the Biggarsberg range and attacks a train at Elandslaagte.
- Oct. 20 Boers shell British camp near Dundee. Boer position on **Talana Hill** captured by the British under Symons.
Klipdam occupied by the Boers.
- Oct. 21 White moves out force under French to eject Boers from **Elandslaagte**. Boers routed.
- Oct. 22 Yule retires from Dundee on Ladysmith via Beith.
- Oct. 23 Death of General Symonds at Dundee.
Bombardment of Mafeking.
- Oct. 24 Action at Rietfontein.
Sharp fighting outside Kimberley.
- Oct. 26 Junction of Yule with White at Ladysmith.
Plumer has engagement with Boers near Tuli.
- Oct. 28 Enemy reported closing round Ladysmith.
- Oct. 30 General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval Guns silence Boer siege artillery.
Surrender of part of two battalions and a Mountain Battery at Nicholson's Nek.
- Oct. 31 General Sir Redvers Buller lands at Cape Town.
4,000 Boers reported concentrated at Bethulie.
- Nov. 1 Boers invade Cape Colony.
- Nov. 2 **Ladysmith Isolated.**
Colenso evacuated by the British garrison.
Boers reported to be invading Zululand.
- Nov. 3-4 Naauwpoort and Stormberg evacuated by British garrisons.
- Nov. 6 Cavalry action outside Ladysmith, near Dew-drop.
- Nov. 9 The Roslin Castle (the first of the transports conveying the Army Corps) arrives at Cape Town and proceeds to Durban.
- Nov. 9 General attack on Ladysmith repulsed with heavy loss to Boers.
- Nov. 10 Reconnoitring force from Orange River engaged with Boers near Belmont.
- Nov. 11 Orders issued for mobilization of a Fifth Division for South Africa.
- Nov. 14 Free State flag hoisted at Aliwal North.
- Nov. 15 Armoured train wrecked by Boers near Chieveley. Over 100 British troops captured.
- Nov. 18 Sir W. Gatacre arrives at Queenstown. Sir C. F. Clery assumes command of troops south of Ladysmith.
- Nov. 19 Lord Methuen's column for the relief of Kimberley concentrated at Orange River.
Boers in Natal occupy Highlands Station, to south of Escourt. Escourt isolated.
- Nov. 22 Gatacre moves forward.
- Nov. 23 Methuen attacks Boers at **Belmont** with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position.
Sortie from Kimberley.
Hildyard engages Boers near Escourt.
Restores communication with Maritzburg.
Boers repulsed at Tugela Drift by Natal troops.
- Nov. 25 Methuen attacks Boers in position at Enslin and dislodges them.
General Sir Redvers Buller arrives in Natal.
British force moves up to Frere.
- Nov. 27 Gatacre occupies Bushman's Hoek. Main body at Putter's Kraal.
- Nov. 28 Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at **Modder River**. Battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.
Sortie from Kimberley.
- Nov. 30 Sixth Division for South Africa notified.
- Dec. 1 Australian and Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.
- Dec. 2 Clery arrives at Frere.
- Dec. 3 Plumer enters the Transvaal.
- Dec. 8. Successful sortie from Ladysmith under Hunter.
Boers attack Methuen's line of communications at Enslin.
Plumer returns to Tuli.
- Dec. 10 Gatacre attempts night attacks on **Stormberg**, but is surprised and forced to retire.
Methuen's artillery shell Boer position to north of Modder River camp.
Sortie of 2nd Rifle Brigade from Ladysmith.
- Dec. 11 Methuen attacks Boer position at **Magersfontein**. British troops repulsed with heavy loss. General Wauchope killed.

Dec. 11 Cavalry from Frere camp reconnoitre to Colenso and come in touch with the enemy.

Dec. 13 Boer attempt on Naauwpoort frustrated by portion of French's force under Colonel Porter.

Dec. 14 Engagement between mounted infantry near Orange River and Boers. Latter retreat to Goemansberg.

Dec. 15 Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near **Colenso**. British force repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties. Mobilization of Seventh Division ordered.

Dec. 18 Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

Dec. 19 Regulations issued for employment of Yeomanry and Volunteers in South Africa.

Dec. 20 Formation of City of London Volunteer Corps for South Africa announced.

Dec. 23 Departure of Lord Roberts from Southampton.

Dec. 24 Reported sortie from Mafeking. Detachment from Gatacre's force occupies Dordrecht.

Dec. 26 Boers appear at Victoria West. Unsuccessful sortie from Mafeking.

Dec. 27 Lord Kitchener joins Lord Roberts at Gibraltar.

Dec. 30 Skirmish near Dordrecht. Small British force cut off, but rescued (Dec. 31st) by Capt. Goldsworthy, Cape Mounted Police. Boers defeated with loss.

1900 Jan. 1 Enrolment of the first draft of the City Volunteer Corps for South Africa. French attacks Boer position near Colesberg. Col. Pilcher captures Boer laager at Sunnyside.

Jan. 2 Surrender of British Garrison at Kuruman.

Jan. 3 Boer attack on British camp between Molteno and Cyphergat repulsed. Molteno evacuated by Boers, Dordrecht by British.

Jan. 4 Boer attack on French's left flank repulsed.

Jan. 6 Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Rensburg, over 100 prisoners taken.
Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

Jan. 8 Successful British reconnaissance from Sterkstroom towards Stormberg.

Jan. 9 Cavalry reconnaissance from Modder River enters Orange Free State.

Jan. 10 **Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.** Forward movement for relief of Ladysmith resumed.

Jan. 11 Dundonald seizes pont on Tugela at Potgeiter's Drift.

Jan. 13 Embarkation of first draft of City Imperial Volunteers.

Jan. 15 Detachment 1st Yorkshire and New Zealanders repulse Boer attack on French's advanced post near Rensburg.

Jan. 16 Patrol of N.S.W. Lancers surprised and captured near Rensburg. Methuen makes demonstration in force. Crossing of Tugela commenced.

Jan. 18 Dundonald having crossed Tugela engages Boers near Acton Homes.

Jan. 18 Crossing of Tugela by Warren and Lyttelton concluded.

Jan. 20 Clery engages enemy near Venter's Spruit. Embarkation of second draft of City Imperial Volunteers.

Jan. 21 Warren attacks Boers' right flank.

Jan. 22 Staff of Eighth Division appointed.

Jan. 23-24 Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25.

Jan. 26 Kelly-Kenny occupies Thebus.

Jan. 26-27 Warren's Division recrosses the Tugela.

Jan. 27 Embarkation of Imperial Yeomanry and final draft of City Imperial Volunteers.

Feb. 3 MacDonald with Highland Brigade marches out from Modder River.

Feb. 4 Macdonald occupies Koodoesberg.

Feb. 5 Third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Simultaneously with frontal demonstration Lyttelton crosses Tugela, and delivers attack on **Vaal Krantz**, which he captures and occupies.

Feb. 7 Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.

Feb. 8 Boer attack on Koodoesberg repulsed. Boers in force from Colesberg threaten British right flank.

Feb. 9 Lord Roberts arrives at Modder River. MacDonald's force recalled from Koodoesberg.

Feb. 10 Boers drive in British pickets at Bastard's Nek and Hobkirk's Farm.

Feb. 11 French, having been summoned from Southern Frontier, leaves Modder River with Cavalry Division and Horse Artillery.

Feb. 12 French seizes Dekiel's Drift on Riet River. Col. Hannay with Mounted Infantry Brigade marches to Randam from Orange River.
Sir H. Colville appointed to command of 9th Division.

Feb. 13 Lord Roberts at Dekiel's Drift. French leaves Dekiel's Drift and crossing Modder at Klip Drift captures three laagers. Gordon 15th Hussars captures two more laagers to the west.

Feb. 14 British force under Clements falls back from Rensburg on Arundel. Rensburg occupied by the enemy. Buller moves from Chieveley and drives Boers from Hussar Hill.

Feb. 15 Lord Roberts at Jacobsdal.
Relief of Kimberley.

Feb. 16 French disperses Boers from south of Kimberley. British brigade pursues Boer convoy moving on Bloemfontein. Part of convoy captured. Boer laager near Dordrecht captured by Colonial troops under Brabant.

Feb. 17 Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje *en route* to Bloemfontein. Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.

Feb. 18 Buller moves round Boers' left flank. Southern end of Monte Cristo Hill captured. Colonial Division under Brabant enters Dordrecht.

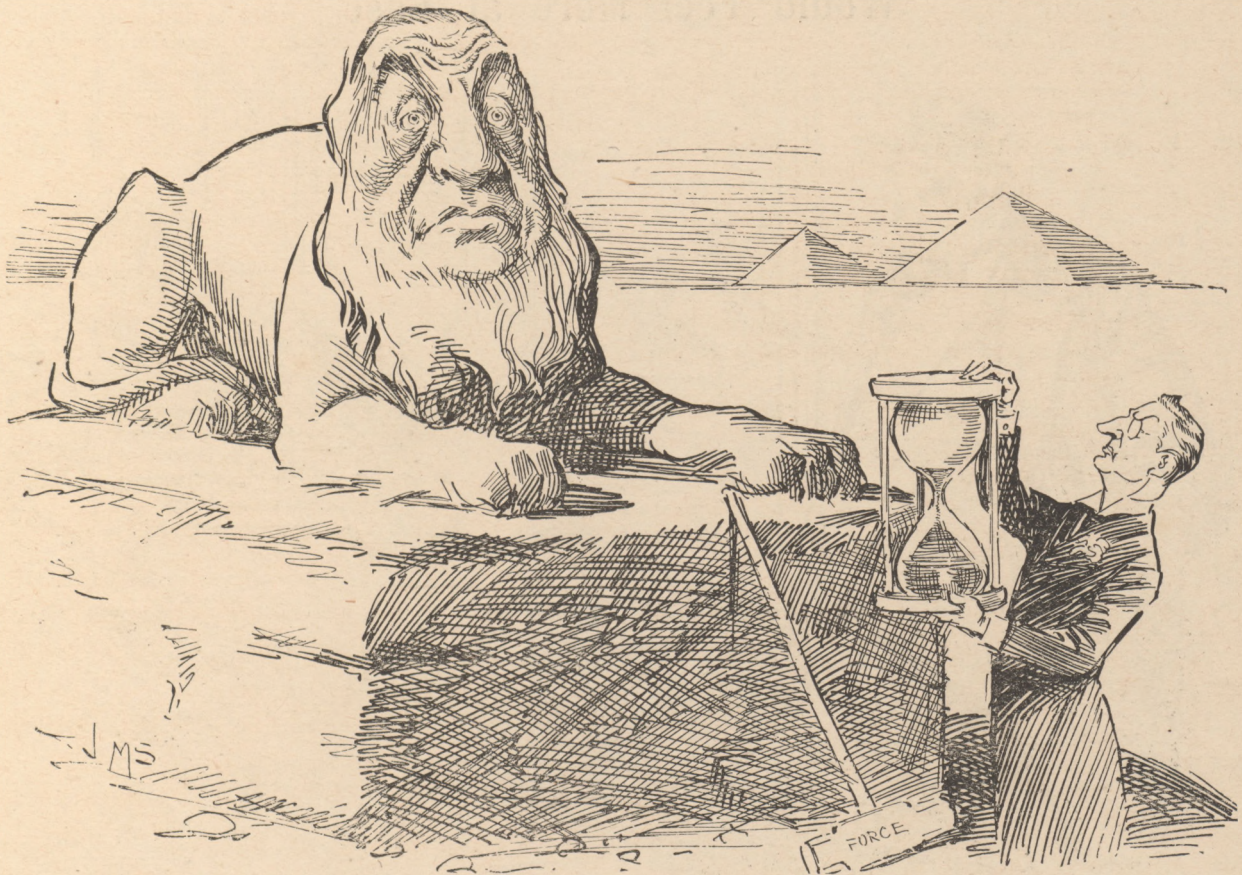
Feb. 19 Buller takes Hlangwano Hill.

- Feb. 20 Boers under Cronje having laagered near Paardeberg are bombarded by Lord Roberts.
Methuen enters Kimberley.
Boer attack on Arundel repulsed.
Hart occupies Colenso.
- Feb. 21 Fifth Division crosses Tugela.
- Feb. 22 Buller advances on Grobler's Kloof.
- Feb. 23 Lord Roberts defeats attempted reinforcement of Cronje.
Buller unsuccessfully attacks Railway Hill.
- Feb. 24 Montmorency, V.C., killed during reconnaissance of Boer position at Stormberg
- Feb. 25 Clements, reconnoitring from Arundel, compels Boer retirement to Kuilfontein.
Brabant occupies Jamestown.
- Feb. 26 Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela.
- Feb. 27 **Cronje Surrenders at Paardeberg.**
Clements reoccupies Rensburg.
Pieter's Hill, the main Boer position between Ladysmith and the Tugela, carried by Hildyard.
- Feb. 28 **Relief of Ladysmith.**
Clements occupies Colesberg.
- Mar. 1 Buller's force advances to Nelthorpe.
- Mar. 3 French shells right of new Boer position fronting Osfontein.
- Mar. 4 Brabant captures Boer position on Labuschagne Nek.
- Mar. 5 Gatacre occupies Stormberg.
Brabant again defeats and pursues Boers.
Overtures of peace made by Boer Presidents.
- Mar. 6 Field Force arrives at Carnarvon to quell rising in North-West.
- Mar. 7 Lord Roberts routs a large force of Boers at Poplar Grove.
Gatacre occupies Burghersdorp.
- Mar. 8 Clements occupies Norval's Pont.
Jamestown occupied by Brabant.
- Mar. 10 Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.
- Mar. 11 Overtures of peace rejected by Lord Salisbury.
Aliwal North occupied by Brabant.
- Mar. 12 General French occupies hills commanding Bloemfontein.
- Mar. 13 Lord Roberts without further fighting takes possession of **Bloemfontein**. Boers retire on Kroonstad.
Barkly East reoccupied by Cape Police.
- Mar. 15 Clements crosses Orange River at Norval's Pont.
Gatacre crosses Orange River and occupies Bethulie.
- Mar. 16 Methuen coming up from Kimberley towards Mafeking seizes ferry at Warrenton.
Plumer having advanced southwards to Lobatsi is forced to retire to Crocodile Pools.
- Mar. 19 Kitchener enters Prieska and receives submission of 200 rebels.
Rouxville occupied by Kaffrarian Rifles.
- Mar. 23 Clements occupies Philippolis.
One Guards' officer killed and three wounded and taken prisoners 13 miles north of Bloemfontein.
Kitchener leaves North-West for De Aar.
- Mar. 26 Cavalry reconnaissance from Bloemfontein towards Brandfort.
- Mar. 26 Clements enters Jagersfontein.
- Mar. 27 **Death of General Joubert.**
Clements occupies Fauresmith.
- Mar. 28 Methuen recalled to Kimberley.
Sir G. White leaves Cape Town for England.
- Mar. 29 Action at Karee Siding between Bloemfontein and Brandfort. Boer position seized and held.
Wepener occupied by Brabant's Horse.
- Mar. 30 Broadwood with Cavalry Brigade and two batteries R.H.A. at Thaba Nchu retires on Waterworks pressed by the enemy.
- Mar. 31 Broadwood attacked at Waterworks. During retirement R.H.A. and convoy entrapped at Koorn Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 casualties.
Plumer repulsed at Ramathlabama.
- April 3 Boers move round eastern flank of Bloemfontein. Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.
- April 4 Detachment captured.
- April 5 Clements arrives at Bloemfontein.
Methuen surrounds Boers near Boshof and takes 51 prisoners.
- April 7 Colonel Dalgety isolated near Wepener.
- April 9 Dalgety heavily engaged.
- April 10 Buller's advance camp at Elandslaagte shelled by Boers.
- April 11 Chermiside appointed to 3rd Division, vice Gatacre; Pole-Carew to 11th Division.
- April 14 Brabant advances from Aliwal North towards Wepener. Arrival of Australian troops at Beira.
- April 15 Chermiside leaves Reddersburg to relieve Wepener.
- April 19 Hunter arrives at Bloemfontein.
- April 20 Methuen's force returning from Zwartskopjesfontein to Boshof heavily attacked in rear. Attack repulsed.
- April 21 Rundle with 8th Division having joined Chermiside comes in touch with enemy before Dewetsdorp.
- April 22 Eleventh Division under Pole-Carew, and two brigades cavalry under French, leave Bloemfontein to assist Rundle.
- April 23 Brabant having been reinforced by Hart outflanks Boers at Bushman's Kop.
Pole-Carew drives enemy from Leeuw Kop.
Ian Hamilton with mounted infantry re-occupies Waterworks.
Maxwell's Brigade seizes hills covering bridge over the Modder at Krantz Kraal.
Warren leaves Durban to take up appointment as Military Governor of Griqualand West.
- April 24 Ninth Division supports Ian Hamilton.
- April 25 Chermiside occupies Dewetsdorp without opposition.
Dalgety relieved. Boers retreat northwards, under Botha.
- April 27 Junction of French with Ian Hamilton at Thaba Nchu.
- May 1 Ian Hamilton defeats a Boer force at Houtnek.
- May 2 Lord Roberts's request to Mafeking to hold out until May 18 published.

- May 3 Brandford occupied. Hunter crosses the Vaal at Windsorton.
- May 5 Barton engages and routs the Boers at Ruidam.
- May 6 Winburg surrendered. Boers in full retreat towards Kroonstad.
- May 7 Hunter occupies Fourteen Streams.
- May 10 Zand River crossed, Boers rapidly retreating before Lord Roberts's advance.
- May 12 Lord Roberts enters **Kroonstad** without opposition, and there a Proclamation was issued annexing the Free State, President Steyn having retired to Heilbron, which he proclaims his new capital.
- Attack on Mafeking repulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken.
- May 13 Mahon, with Mafeking Relief Column repulses attack at Koodoosrand.
- May 15 Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe, having driven the Boers from Biggersberg. Plumer, reinforced by Canadians and Queenslanders from Carrington's Division, joins hands with Mahon.
- May 16 Mahon and Plumer engage the Boers investing Mafeking and drive them from their western position.
- Hunter enters the Transvaal and occupies Christiania.
- May 17 Buller occupies Newcastle.
- May 17-18 **Relief of Mafeking.**
- May 20 A squadron of Bethune's Mounted Infantry ambushed near Vryheid. 66 casualties.
- May 22 Ian Hamilton occupies Heilbron.
- May 23 Lord Roberts advances to the Khenoster.
- May 24 Advance portion of Lord Roberts's force crosses the Vaal near Parys. Rundle occupies Senekal.
- May 27 Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal and encamps at Vereeniging.
- Utrecht surrenders to Hildyard.
- May 29 Lord Roberts arrives at Germiston, taking possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria, and Klerksdorp by railway.
- May 30 **Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria to Waterval Boven.**
- May 30 **Pretoria Arranging to Surrender.**
- May 31 **British Flag Hoisted at Johannesburg.**
- June 5 Pretoria occupied by Lord Roberts. The President had fled, leaving Mrs. Kruger at the capital. 150 British officers and 3,500 men released.
- June 7 Fourth Derbyshires captured by the enemy at Roodeval.
- June 9 Surrender of Klerksdorp.
- June 12 Boers under Botha defeated by Lord Roberts.
- June 14 Rustenberg occupied by General Baden-Powell.
- Sharp engagement at Leew Spruit.
- June 17 General Clements victorious near Wynburg.
- June 18 General Baden-Powell arrives at Pretoria. Krugersdorp occupied by Hunter.
- July 4 British convoy surrenders to De Wet.
- Mr. Reitz (Transvaal State Secretary) announces Mr. Kruger's determination of fighting to the bitter end.
- July 7 General Buller arrives at Pretoria.
- Boers defeated at Rustenberg.
- British occupy Bethlehem. 800 British prisoners released.
- July 11 Squadron of Scots Greys and 90 men of the Lincolnshire Regiment surrender to Botha at Nitral's Nek.
- July 30 Generals Prinsloo, Villiers, and Crowther surrender personally to General Hunter, with 986 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles, and 1 Krupp 9-pounder.
- Aug. 7 Plot discovered at Pretoria to kidnap Lord Roberts and assassinate British officers.
- Aug. 24 Hans Cordua executed for complicity in the Pretoria plot.
- Aug. 27 Lord Roberts reports occupation of Bergendal by Buller, Swartz Kopjes by French, and Nylstroom by Baden-Powell.
- Sept 1 **Transvaal formally annexed.**
- Sept. 2 Battle near Lydenburg between Buller and Botha.
- Sept. 4 Siege of Ladybrand raised by the Boers.
- Sept. 6 Lydenburg occupied by Dundonald and Brocklehurst.
- Sept. 12 **Kruger abandons the Transvaal.**



The Silent Sphinx.



Mr. CHAMBERLAIN : "The sands are running down in the glass. Speak, speak!"

Early in the autumn of 1899 relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal became strained on account of the persistent refusal of Mr. Paul Kruger to consent to the moderate and reasonable reforms proposed by our Foreign Office. Speaking at a Banquet

at Birmingham, Aug. 26, Mr. Chamberlain remarked significantly of the President: "Will he speak the necessary words? The sands are running down in the glass. The situation is too fraught with danger, it is too strained for any indefinite postponement."

August 30th, 1900.

Would Feel More at Ease.



JOHN BULL: "Nevertheless, I should like to see the old gentleman take a little more interest in the affair, and not leave it entirely to that youngster."

This cartoon voices a certain mistrust which existed in the minds of a number of people at that time, and the feeling found expression in a powerful two-column letter which Mr. Frederic Harrison sent to

the "*Daily Chronicle*," appealing to Lord Salisbury, in the hour of national crisis, to personally take in hand the delicate negotiations with the Transvaal.

Sept. 2, 1899.

An Inflammable Forest.



PRUDENCE: "Don't be in too much of a hurry to light that fire, Master Joe; it's easy enough to start it, but can you say where it will stop?"

Prudence appeals to the Colonial Secretary for great caution in the conduct of deliberations which, if they resulted in an open rupture, might be fraught

with the gravest consequences, including, not impossibly, even civil war throughout Her Majesty's South African possessions.

Sept. 8, 1899.

Time to Move.



KRUGER "DON'T SHOOT; I'M COMING DOWN!"

It was fully expected at the time this cartoon was drawn that Mr. Kruger had seen the error of his ways and was about to climb down and save further unpleasantness. Reuter, indeed, mentioned on the 11th of

Sept., that it was felt in Pretoria that Mr. Chamberlain's terms would be accepted. This hope, however, was doomed to disappointment.

Sept. 14, 1899.

Can be Accommodated.



ORANGE FREE STATE: "If you knock him, you'll have to reckon with me!"

JOHN BULL: "Very well, my little man; though it seems a pity to hurt either of you."

For a time the attitude of the Orange Free State was uncertain. All doubt was soon dispelled, for on Sept. 16 it was officially announced in Pretoria that

"President Steyn and his colleagues in the Orange Free State Government are supporting the Transvaal Government in its present attitude."

Sept. 20, 1899.

Crying for Help.



KRUGER : "Oh, lor', he's taking his coat off! Hi, there, Europe, come quick, and stop this fight."

Though preparing for war, the Boers also prepared for another development :—"President Kruger has, through Dr. Leyds, unofficially approached three of the

European Powers, asking for their good offices on behalf of the Transvaal Republic."—*Press Association Telegram, September 19.*

Sept. 21, 1899.

The Fruits of His Handiwork.



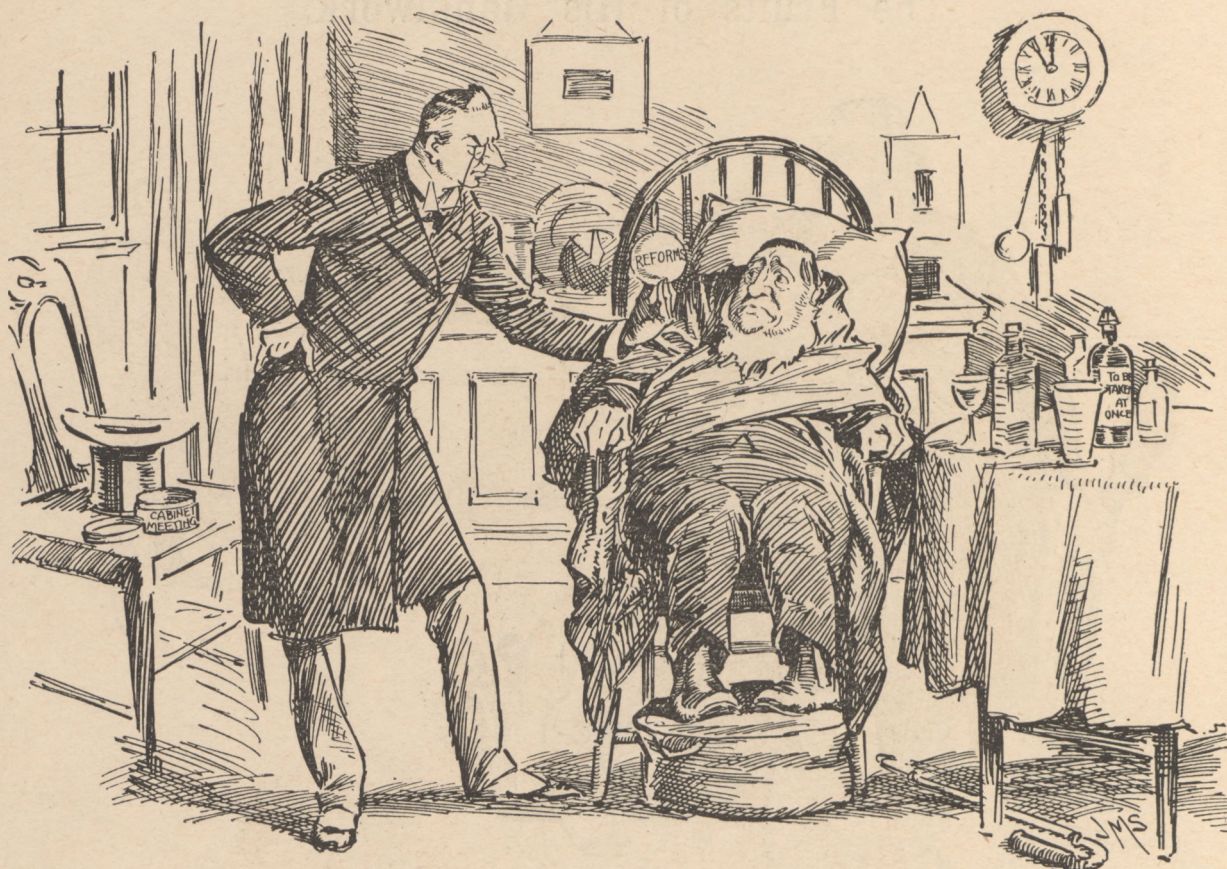
SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: "I helped to give that man independence, and I am proud to see how meekly he wears it."

Speaking at New Tredegar, September 20, Sir William Harcourt spoke strongly in defence of the Boer contentions, and urged that everything should

still be done to prevent what would be a "shameful catastrophe and a dreadful close to an expiring century and a glorious reign."

Sept. 22, 1899.

Violent Diseases Require Violent Remedies.



KRUGER: "Why, doctor, that's a much bigger pill than the one I wouldn't swallow last week!"

DOCTOR CHAMBERLAIN: "Yes, I know; but your case is getting worse, and unless you swallow this at once it may mean an operation."

"According to a message from London, received at a late hour last night, President Kruger is to be given the choice of swallowing a very bitter pill, or a

war with his territory as the stake. Britain's terms for a settlement of the dispute are of a very drastic character."—*Western Mail*, September 27.

Sept. 28, 1899.

Rallying Round the Flag.



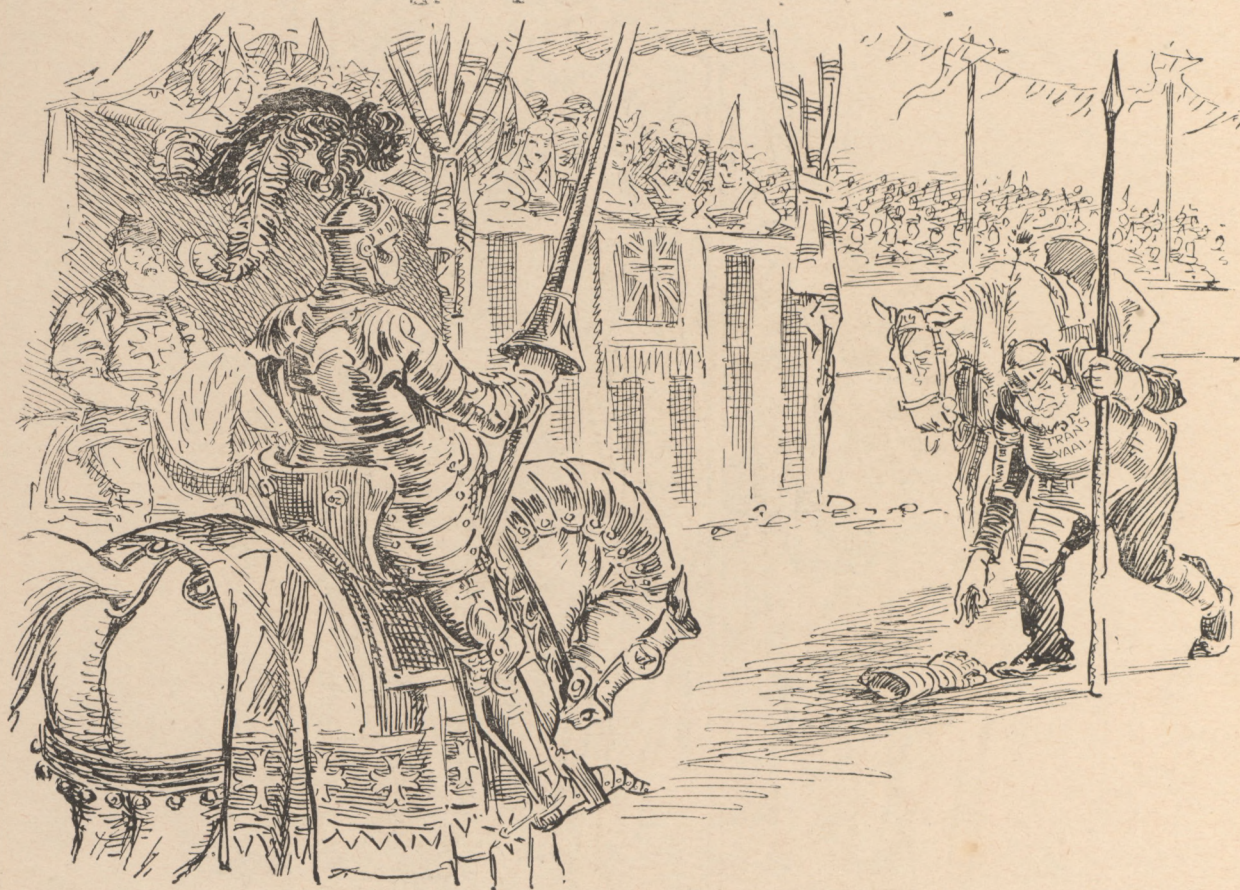
"Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them; nought shall make us rue. If Britain to herself do rest but true."—*Shakspeare.*

Scarcely had the tocsin of war sounded when events occurred with which the Transvaal Government had not reckoned. In the first place, the official aid from the great Powers expected by Kruger did not

come; but, on the other hand, the sons of Britain abroad soon began offering her their services, with a spontaniety that left no room for doubt as to opinion in the colonies with regard to the impending struggle.

Oct. 7, 1899.

There Can Be But One Result.



SIR JOHN BULL: "Accepting the gauntlet is he? Well, I am sorry for him, but he has brought it upon himself."

It was early evident that the Transvaal expected to "sweep the English into the sea"; hence the very airy style in which the Boer Government conducted the unsuccessful preliminary negotiations. The attitude of the Boers was from the first one of truculent

and unintelligent obstinacy, and on the 11th of October the celebrated ultimatum was given to the British to withdraw from the Transvaal border by five o'clock, on pain of war.

Oct 12, 1899.

Acts Now, Not Words.



Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (to Sir Redvers Buller, leaving for the front: "Good-bye, Redvers; hope you'll be back soon. Am sure your arguments will have more effect upon Kruger than mine.")

Sir Redvers Buller was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, and sailed from South-

ampton in the "Dunottar Castle" on October 14th. Sir Redvers and staff had a rousing send-off.

Oct. 14, 1899.

The Girl He Leaves Behind Him.



PRINCESS OF WALES: "Do not be uneasy about your wife's comfort, Tommy; I will look after her and the children."

Whilst Tommy Atkins embarked for the front he had the pleasing consciousness that for the first time in perhaps all our wars the country was going to do its duty by those he left behind. The Princess of Wales, as

president of the Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association, made an appeal, which evoked a remarkably cordial response.

Oct. 16, 1899.

Horses Gone to South Africa.



Scene: Meet of the Tredegar Hounds.

FRIEND: "Hello, my lord; where is your bike this morning?"

LORD TREDEGAR: "Oh, the dashed thing got punctured coming along, so I must depend upon my second mount."

A pretty local incident was an offer by Lord Tredegar—one of the leaders in the charge of the Light Brigade—to place the horses of the Tredegar Hunt at the disposal of Her Majesty if required. As

"Idris" expressed it in the *Mail*—

"Should the foe be far the day!
Our little isle beleaguer,
While life remained he'd face the fray,
Our gallant Lord Tredegar."

Oct. 17, 1899.

Very Satisfactory.



LORD SALISBURY "Well, Arthur, how did you get on at school?"
ARTHUR BALFOUR: "Oh, splendidly, uncle. Look at my marks!"

In the House of Commons (October 17th) an amendment to the Address, proposed by Mr. Dillon, condemnatory of the war, was rejected by 322 votes to

54, making a Government majority of 268. On strict party lines the Government could not have been more than 130.

Oct. 19, 1899

Credited.



Mr. BULL (to Chancellor of the Exchequer): "You want ten millions, eh? Well, you can have it, and ten times as much if necessary; but I'll see that the blessed Boer pays me back when it's all over."

In the House of Commons a motion for a grant of £10,000,000 towards the additional expenditure in connection with the military situation in South Africa

was carried by a large majority after an exciting discussion.

Oct. 23, 1899.

Disillusioned.



THE BOER (going down Glencoe Hill): "Ach, mine kontempt for Dommy Atkins vos not so great now as it vos!"

Very early in the war the Boers sustained a severe defeat near Glencoe, their position and guns being captured. It was at Glencoe that the Boer first began to accumulate respect for the British soldier, who dared everything and feared nothing. A

sad item of the British triumph was the reception of a fatal wound by General Symonds, who had been in command of the forces in Natal till the arrival of more troops and General Sir George White, the latter from India.

Oct. 24, 1899.

The Pied Piper of Dublin.



IRISH NATIONALIST: "And these are the sons of the people I am supposed to represent!"

Whilst the Irish Nationalists were disgracing themselves in the House by the violence of their attacks on the Government, brave Irish soldiers were

creating a distinguished record at the front, and recruiting was proceeding in the Green Isle with unexampled vigour.

Oct. 25, 1899.

The Savage and The Boer.



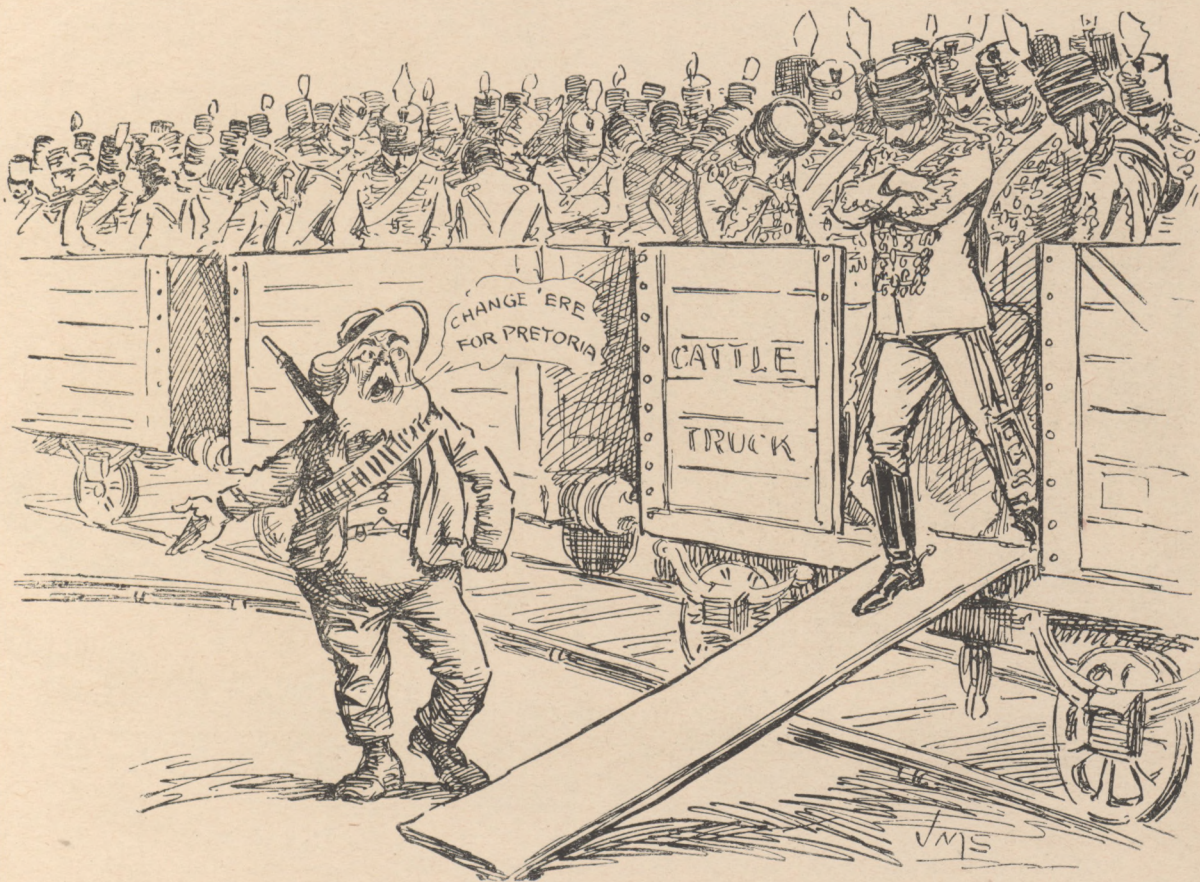
JOHN BULL: "For God's sake, Milner, keep him back if you can; we do not want that horror added to the rest!"

There was intense anxiety at home lest the horrors of the war might be intensified by the intrusion of the native element, burning with an eager desire to settle

old scores with the slave-owners of the Transvaal. This dark cloud was happily averted.

Oct. 26, 1899.

The Unkindest Cut of All.



The first of a number of incidents which cast a cloud over British success was the capture by the Boers of a whole squadron of the 18th Hussars at Glencoe,

who were surprised when too eagerly following up the enemy. They and many subsequent prisoners were conveyed to the capital of the Transvaal.

Oct. 28, 1899.

Confidence.



LORD ROSEBERY: "We need have no fear, Mr. Bull, we can trust our man at the wheel!"

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Bath (October 27), advised his hearers to trust the man at the wheel when they were in a storm and present a united face to the

enemy. In the words of Chatham, he said: "Be one people; forget everything for the public."

Oct. 30, 1899

One Good Turn Deserves Another.



JONATHAN (remembering England's attitude towards himself during the Spanish War): "Stand aside, please, good people, and let them fight it out. I don't intend interfering myself, and I don't agree to anyone else doing so."

"The United States will not participate in any effort to bring about mediation. It will regard European intervention as a menace to the well-being

of all nations and as likely to disturb general commercial relations."—*Quotation from a leading American paper.*

Oct. 31, 1899.

Good News From The War.

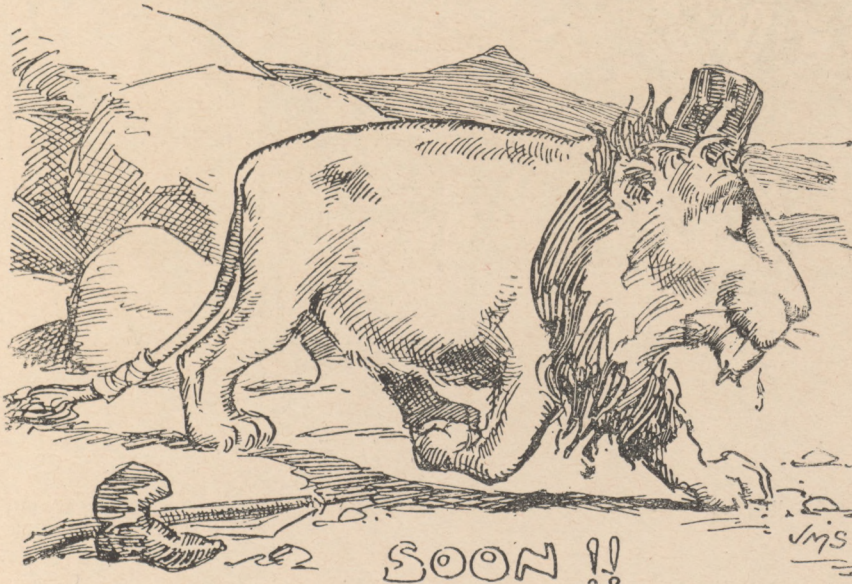
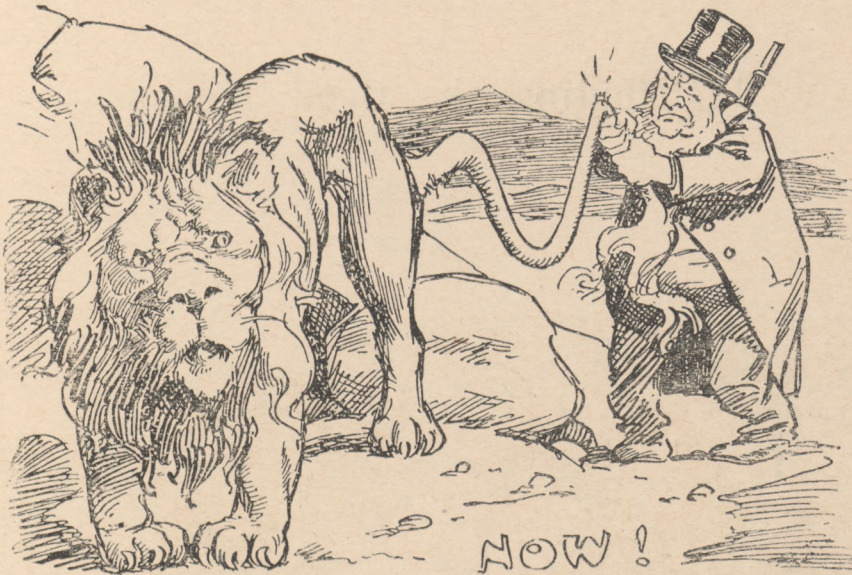


Whilst the United States took up a dignified and proper attitude the great bulk of the foreign press—with a few honourable exceptions—was violently

hostile, minimising every British success and gloating over every triumph of the enemy.

Nov. 4, 1899.

War Movements.



A cheery prognostication of the Artist's amidst the prevailing gloom, which was heightened by the complete cutting off of the gallant defenders of Lady-

smith, Joubert drawing a strong cordon of his forces around the beleaguered garrison.

Nov. 8, 1899.

Distributing the Good Things.



LORD SALISBURY: "Here is one for you, one for thou, and one for thee ; but never, no never a one for he !"

The Prime Minister, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet (November 9), said we had nothing to fear from any quarter of Europe, and that the relations between the Governments of the United States, France

and Germany and ourselves were of a happy and sympathetic character. He then proceeded very frankly to deal with the Transvaal.

Nov. 11, 1899.

Uncrackable.



ANGRY MONKEY (putting aside a nut and reaching for another one): "If I can't crack this one I shall starve in the midst of plenty; and, besides, I seem to have a presentiment that something is going to happen!"

As the war progressed the dogged holding out of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking became an increasingly prominent feature of the campaign. An

attempt on the part of the Boers to invest Estcourt (between Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg) was unsuccessful.

Nov. 23, 1899.

A Voice in The Wilderness.



The most prominent pro-Boer in Great Britain was undoubtedly Mr. W. T. Stead, who published a pamphlet and edited a periodical, the object of which was to "stop the war." The agitation met with the

scantiest success, and often with such vigorous and impatient opposition that it was dangerous for a pro-Boer to enunciate his views in public.

Nov. 24, 1899

Beaten the Record.



JOHN BULL: "There: I have carried 43,000 'Tommies,' and all their equipments, distances varying up to 7,000 miles in five weeks, and all without a hitch! I don't like boasting, but I am willing to wager there is no one else in the world that could do it."

In the course of the war the splendid resources of the Empire—more especially at sea—became the admiration of the world. Before the close of the struggle not

far short of a quarter of a million soldiers, with unlimited supplies, had been transported to South Africa.

Nov. 25, 1899.

A Peep Into the Future.



(Time: Early Spring, 1900).

JOUBERT: "Ach, Oom Paul, vot blooming springbok ve vos to dink dot ve could effer beat der English; by der Mauser, ve vos blooming springbok!"

OOM PAUL: "You vos right, Joubert; you vos right! Vot say you to us going to England as an 'vertisement for lyddite—vos you dink ve could raise mealies on dot, eh?"

Our Artist here ventures on a correct, though somewhat sanguine prediction. At the time the cartoon was drawn the tide had not yet turned, and there was

great anxiety for yet many months. But the end was never in doubt, as the British people never take their hands off the plough till the task is finished.

Nov. 27, 1899.

All His Own Work!



By the end of November between 3,000 and 4,000 British had been killed, wounded, or made prisoners,

and the losses of the Republican allies were serious enough to give even Mr. Kruger pause.

Nov. 30, 1899.

Second Thoughts.



OOM PAUL (quoting Shakspeare): "Plague on't; an I thought he had been valiant and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned e're I'd have challenged him."

It was evident from the outset that the Boers had underrated the determination and the unity and the strength of the British people. Whether this arose from ignorance or perversity the awakening was a

painful one—for the Republics. But it is due to the Boers to say that they fought stubbornly and with much skill—in their own way.

Dec. 4, 1899.

Pantomime.



JOEY: "Ah! ah! I guessed that would warm him up a bit!"

Great excitement was created in France, as well as on the Continent at large, by a speech delivered at Leicester on November 1st by Mr. Chamberlain, in which he referred to the gross attacks made upon the

Queen by the French papers, and predicted what serious consequences might ensue if our neighbours did not "mend their manners."

Dec. 5, 1899

The New Broom at Work.



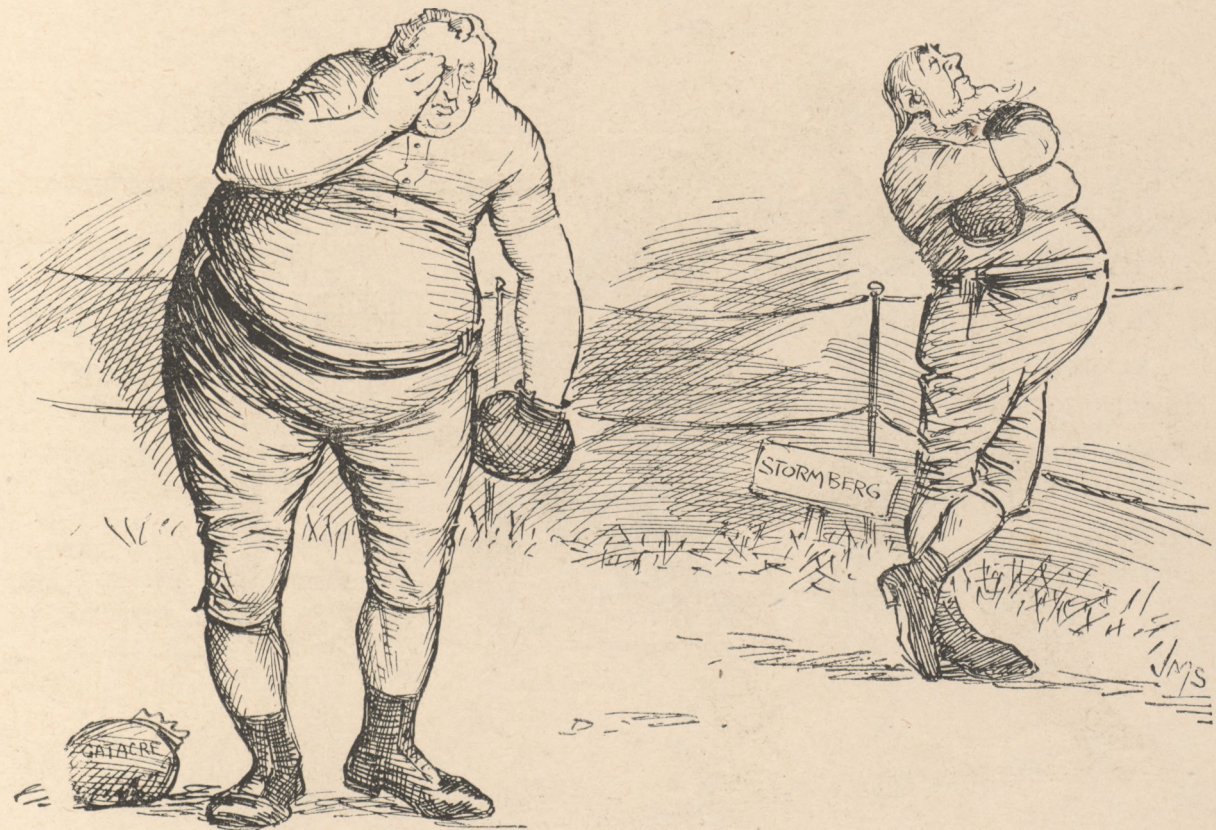
Mr. BULL: "Now we sha'n't be long!"

This cartoon well expresses the confidence felt throughout the campaign that Sir Redvers Buller would be successful in his determined attempt to sweep the enemy out of Natal. The news that he had arrived

at the front was received with much rejoicing and anticipations of a speedy victory—anticipations which were turned to disappointment.

Dec. 6, 1899.

A Round in Favour of Kruger.



JOHN BULL: "Ah, well; I knew when I took him on I should not have it all my own way!"

General Gatacre attacked Stormberg on December 10th, but was surprised and forced to retire with great loss, and the following day the British received a still

more serious repulse at Magersfontein, when General Wauchope was killed, his Highland Brigade losing in killed, wounded, and missing over 700 officers and men.

Dec. 12, 1899.

'Tis an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody any Good!

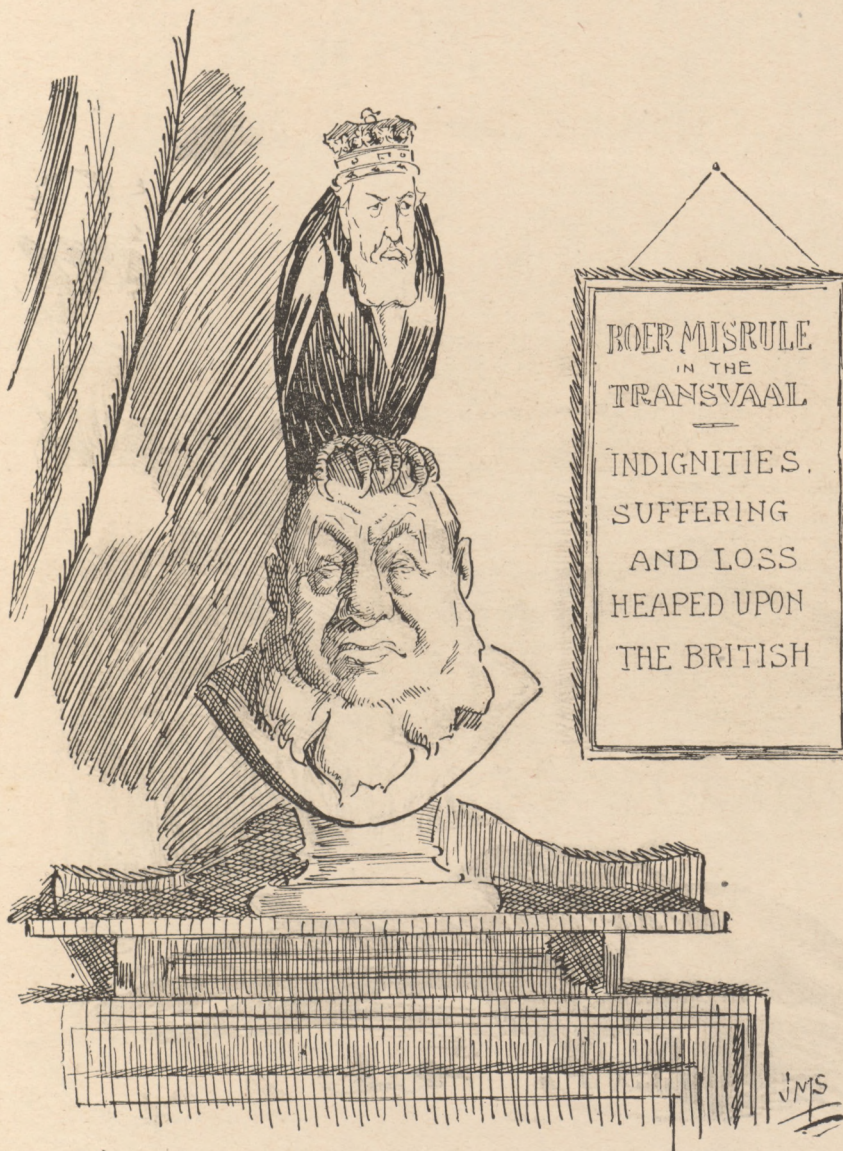


The Continental press, and especially the French section of it, was uproarious over the continued British

disasters in South Africa, and prophesied the decadence of the Empire.

Dec. 15, 1899.

“Quoth the Raven, ‘Nevermore.’”



“The longer this struggle lasted, and the more arduous the efforts which we might be called upon to make to bring it to a conclusion, the more fixed would be our determination that never again should our South African Colonies be called upon to bear the indignities, the sufferings, and the loss which they had experienced in this struggle.”—*DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, at York.*

Quotation from speech delivered by the Duke of Devonshire at York on December 14th.

Dec. 16. 1899.

The Times are Out of Joint.



"Tis unnatural,
Even like the deed that's done. On Friday last,
A falcon, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and maimed."

Macbeth, Act II., Scene IV.

In his first great effort to reach Ladysmith Buller lost the day, a mistake on the part of the artillery commander costing us dearly in men, guns, and prestige. The attendant carnage at the battle of Colenso on December 15th was great. In the reverse

the British sustained over a thousand casualties Lord Roberts's son being amongst the killed. Immediately news of the defeat was received Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were despatched to South Africa, and men and guns were poured out after them.

Dec. 19, 1899.

A Curiosity.



RUSTIC (to stranger): "This be old Daddy Dotters coming along, sur. He be deaf an' dumb, an' can't read. He be the only man in the village as couldn't say how them generals of our'n ought to fight the Boers."

The war brought forth the customary crop of wiseacres, any one of whom felt himself able to conduct affairs with far greater success than the most skilful

expert in the field. That there was at any rate one exception our cartoon shows.

Dec. 20, 1899.

But John is a Match for them All!



MADAME LA FRANCE: "Come on, Bruno; let's steal his things when he is too busy to stop us."

Continental opinion—more especially the press of France and Russia—was wildly excited against Great Britain during the war, though the Governments of the various countries maintained a correct attitude.

After Buller's defeat there was the usual talk about intervention in favour of the Boers; but it came to nothing, as Britain made it clear there could be but one end to the war.

Dec. 21, 1899.

A Parting Wish.



Scene from "Macbeth."

OLD MAN to Macduff (Lord Roberts) and Rossetti (Lord Kitchener): "God's benison go with you; and with those that would make good of bad, and friends of foes!"

It was with full confidence in their ability to conduct matters to a successful issue that the public saw Lord Roberts start for the front, with Lord

Kitchener as his Chief of Staff. The veteran of Kandahar sailed from Southampton on the date of the issue of the cartoon.

Dec. 23, 1899.

A Sad Christmas.



FATHER CHRISTMAS: "As I feared, it is but a poor house this year; and my appearance is not the success it usually is!"

Christmas, 1899, was one of the gloomiest spent in England for many years. The war had come close

home to the nation, and death had spared neither the palace nor the cottage.

Dec. 26, 1899.

The Kind of Volunteer Not Wanted.



Extract from Applicant's Letter: "I am an experienced rider, and consider myself a good shot."

Right nobly did the country respond to the calls made on it for volunteers, and some few perhaps were after the manner depicted by our Artist. But the

zeal of all was wholly beyond praise, and produced a great impression in those kingdoms which depend on conscription for the success of their vast armies.

Jan. 2, 1900.

The Biter Bit.



Mr. BULL (looking on): "Egad, but I am proud of that little dog!"

The dogged defence of Ladysmith excited the greatest admiration amongst Britons everywhere. Thrice in one day (January 6th) the enemy stormed the trenches, and thrice were they beaten back with

heavy loss. It was on this day that Sir George White signalled first "Hard pressed" and later "Very hard pressed," and still later, "Enemy repulsed at all points."

Jan. 10, 1900.

A True Patriot.



Mr. BULL (to Lord Strathcona): "Four hundred men, fully equipped, at your own expense; Egad, my lord, yours is something like an offer—it will put to the blush some of my wealthy ones at home!!"

"The Canadian Government has under consideration an offer from Lord Strathcona to equip and fit out at his own expense two squadrons, 400 strong, to be

raised in the north-west of Canada, for service in South Africa, at a cost of 1,000,000 dols."—*Ottawa Telegram*.

Jan. 13, 1900.

Cadet Corps.



CADET TOMMY: "How have you got on for marks, Billy?"

CADET BILLY: "Oh, stunning! Two for arithmetic, three for spelling, twelve for drilling, fifteen for strategy, and twenty for shooting!"

A humorous comment on the proposal that the use of the rifle should be taught in the schools of the

country. Another proposal, that school children should be taught to drill, was given considerable acceptance.

Jan. 15, 1900.

The Friend in Need.



OOM PAUL (soliloquising): "Ah, dot vos goot! Providence vos indeet kind to send us a vrend in dose railway men. It vos to our benefit dot England shall be rent ond distracted by any an' every means, ond four big Welsh railways stopped will help to do it. Ah, dot vos goot; der Welsh railway man vos mine vrend!!"

In the midst of the war came news of a threatened combined strike by the men of the Taff, Rhymney, Barry, and Cardiff Railways. Had this ill-advised

proposal come about it would have raised the price of coal, and therefore tended to hamper the Government in their transport service.

Jan. 16, 1900.

Anxious Days.



This cartoon admirably illustrates the acute anxiety throughout the Empire that attended the

silence over Buller's movements in the neighbourhood of Ladysmith about this time.

Jan. 18 1900.

Pay, Pay, Pay!



CHIEF-EXTRACTOR HICKS-BEACH: "I've got to get thirty millions out of him somehow!"

POOR JOHN BULL: "I wonder how many of 'em he will use upon me; the rack, of course, is certain."

The campaign was brought closely home to the English people in many ways. Few homes but had lost a relative or acquaintance, and there was besides the bill, totalling up, as we now know it does, to the

best part of £100,000,000. The cartoon shows the anxiety of John Bull to know how the war taxes are to be levied.

Jan. 25, 1900.

Too Hot to Hold!



Memorable in the annals of the war were the attempts to relieve Ladysmith by way of Spion Kop. This summit was taken by Sir Charles Warren after a desperate battle, but was afterwards relinquished in a

manner which was sharply criticised by Lord Roberts, who blamed Warren for departing from Buller's instructions, and blamed Buller for not exerting his authority.

Jan. 27, 1900.

The Straight Tip.



JOINER SALISBURY: "Look here, Kimberley, if you think you can do the job better yourself, and can persuade the Governor there to think so too, you are quite welcome to do it; if not, then shut up!"

Lord Salisbury's reply to the criticism of Lord Kimberley in the House of Lords on January 30th:—"If you are able to come forward and say 'We have a better set of Ministers to propose to the Crown,' and

can persuade the House of Commons to the opinion, of course you are doing your duty. But if you are not able to do this, I do not think there is much use in criticism at such a time as the present."

Feb. 1, 1900.

Up to Tricks.



LITTLE BANNERMAN: "We don't want to seat ourselves at present; we only want to make it uncomfortable for them."

Quotation from the *Western Mail*, February 1st:—
"If the Radicals by some unforeseen mishap prevail upon the House to pass a vote of censure on the Government, and an appeal to the country were made,

they stand not the remotest chance of being returned, and even if they were returned they would stand no chance of being able to conduct the business of the country for any length of time."

Feb. 3, 1900.

Better Late than Never.



BULLER: "Seems to me, sir, the more I take out the more I find in."

JOHN BULL: "No doubt it would make it easier, Buller, if we were to stop that tap!"

The foreign reinforcements received by the Boers via Delagoa Bay were a constant harass to the British, and no doubt served to prolong the fruitless resistance of the Transvaal. There is reason to believe that the

easy manner in which the foreigners dribbled into the Transvaal must be ascribed to the connivance of the Portuguese officials at Lorenzo Marques.

Feb. 6, 1900.

A Wonderful Feat of Strength.



STRONG MAN BALFOUR: "Knew we should startle the critics, Joe; wonder what they'll think of this!"

In the House of Commons on February 6th, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's amendment to the Address, condemnatory of the Government's South African

affairs, was defeated by a majority of 213—the figures being 139 for the amendment, and 352 against.

Feb. 8, 1900.

One Man's Meat is another Man's Poison.



The decisive Government victory in Parliament was immediately followed by a bye-election at York, which resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate

Mr. Denman Faber, by 1,430 votes over his Liberal and pro-Boer opponent.

Feb. 9, 1900.

"Bobs" to the Rescue.



CECIL RHODES: "I knew you wouldn't fail, Roberts!"

The first of the great series of reliefs was performed on February 16th, when the British forces under General French got into Kimberley, and its long siege of 123 days was over. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was one of the beleaguered Britishers, and contributed greatly

in every way to hearten and sustain his countrymen. The relief of Kimberley marked an important step in the successful series of operations performed under the auspices of Lord Roberts.

Feb. 17, 1900.

Storm and Sunshine.



The brightening prospects in South Africa exercised a wholesome and stimulating effect on the nation,

which, though fiercely determined, had become greatly depressed by repeated reverses.

Feb. 19, 1900.

A Thaw set in.



LITTLE STEYN: "Oh lor, Kruger; whatever shall we do? 'Ere's our 'beautiful monument, as we took so much trouble to build, a-beginning to melt!"

With the rapid and continued advance of the British forces, coupled with the steady reluctance of foreign Powers to render assistance, the Presidents of

the allied Republics found their hopes of founding a South African oligarchy melting away for ever.

Feb. 20, 1900.

At Last!



Ladysmith was relieved on February 28th after a memorable siege of 118 days. The actual relief was effected by Lord Dundonald, but the way had been paved at great sacrifice by the bulldog pluck of General

Buller. The news—coupled with that of the capture of Cronje and 4,000 Boers—was received with tremendous enthusiasm in England and throughout the Empire.

March 2, 1900.

If He's a Sensible Man.



JOHN THE WAITER: "Have you had enough, sir; or shall I give you some more?"
OOM PAUL (feeling very unwell): "N-no, dank you, I vos haf enough. Vot haf I to pay?"
WAITER JOHN: "Your little account is coming, sir."

The tide of battle had now fairly turned in favour of the British, and the relief of Ladysmith added one more to the unpleasant dishes of which the enemy had

to partake. The cartoon suggests that Oom Paul had had enough, but the march of events proved that months must yet elapse ere he gave up the struggle.

March 3, 1900.

With Pleasure.



Mr. JOHN BULL (stopped on the road): "Egad, sir; there's no resisting you. You ask for a hundred and fifty-four millions in such an agreeable manner that it's quite a pleasure to give it to you!"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his Budget to the House of Commons on Mar. 5th. His estimate showed £60,270,000 set apart for war purposes, against which came £5,500,000 surplus of

revenue apart from the war, leaving £54,770,000 to be provided by the taxpayer for the prosecution of the struggle.

March 7, 1900.

Spring Cleaning.



HOUSEMAID BULLER: "There, I've got this place swept clean at last; but, lor, what a job it has been to be sure! It looked at one time as though I never could ha' done it. Howsomever, it's done now, and the question is, what am I to start on next?"

The raising of the siege of Ladysmith crushed the hopes of the Boers in Natal. Had the plucky garrison surrendered things might have taken a (for us) very serious course. There still lay work before the British

to finally expel the Boers from the colony, but effective occupation practically ceased when Dundonald entered Ladysmith.

March 8, 1900.

The British Lion Himself Again.



An unsuccessful experiment in hypnotism. It has been played with the British Lion before by various people, and with the same result.

March 10, 1900.

Nearing the End.



KRUGER: "Ve vos not beaten, mind, zo don't dink it; but vot vos you give us if we cry peace an' not knock you no more?"

JOHN BULL: "That's not it, man; the question is what will you give me not to knock you into Jericho?"

An announcement was made on March 11th that messages in Dutch from Presidents Kruger and Steyn had reached the Government asking upon what terms the cessation of hostilities could be brought about. It

was, however, understood in Government circles that no terms of peace could be concluded which would involve the perpetuation of the elements that had brought about the present conflict.

March 13, 1900.

Bubbles !

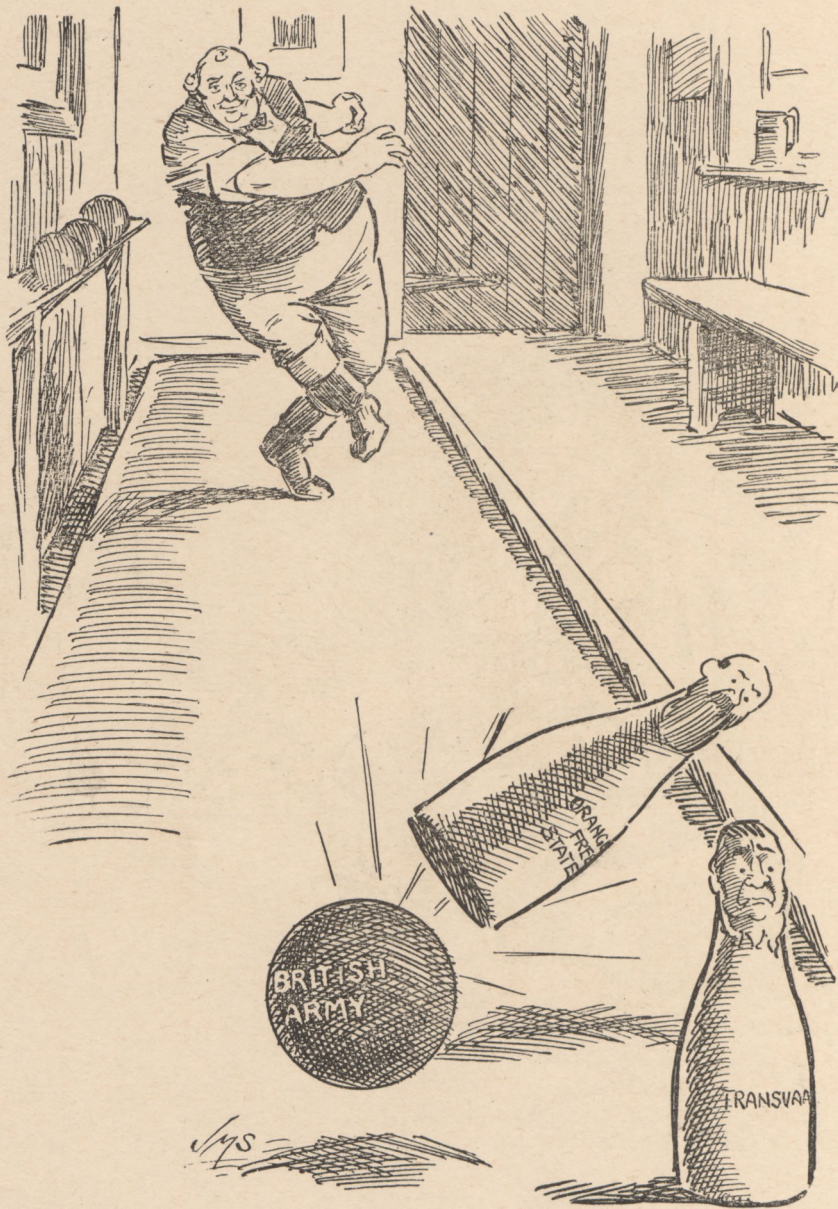


This cartoon, founded on a well-known painting, admirably interprets the hopeless and despairing projects by which President Kruger was buoyed up during the campaign. The latest bubble—an appeal for peace

on the condition of a continuance of independence—was effectually exploded by Lord Salisbury in a dignified and firm refusal.

March 16, 1900.

Skittles.



JOHN BULL: "There's one of 'em down; and now that I've got into the knack of it I shall soon polish off the other!"

Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, surrendered to the British without a struggle on March 13th. A formal entry was made by the

troops under Lord Roberts, and the Union Jack run up at the Presidency vacated by Mr. Steyn the previous evening.

March 16, 1900.

Love and Hatred.



MISS IRELAND: "God bless her Majesty! Sure, there's no wan more loyal thin myself, an' whin she comes to visit me I'll make her as wilcome as the flowers in May! An' as for you, Mister Agitaytor, plaze hold yer whist, for it's meself that's not wantin' yer blarney on this occasion, at all, at all!"

Her Majesty's determination to visit the Green Isle, as a tribute of thanks for the bravery of her Irish soldiers, who had fought with unsurpassed courage and lost heavily, was welcomed by all but the professional

agitators, who would find a lucrative occupation gone with the establishment of a cordial understanding between the countries.

March 20, 1900.

Very Artful!



LATE PRESIDENT STEYN : "Dum-dum bullets! Vel, I neffer, zo dey ar! Dey must haf been taken from der English soldiers ve haf captured!"

Explosive bullets were discovered in Cronje's captured laager, and President Steyn, in reply to a remonstrance from Lord Roberts, gave his lordship the assurance that such bullets were not purchased or

allowed by his Government, but that the burghers had "taken a large number of Lee-Netford rifles and dum-dum bullets from the British troops."

March 22, 1900.

Mafeking Still is Calling.



As weeks went on the heroic defence of Mafeking by the garrison under Colonel Baden-Powell was borne in more and more upon the minds of the British people,

who watched the preparations for the relief of the gallant little town with almost feverish interest.

March, 1900.

The Two Colonists.



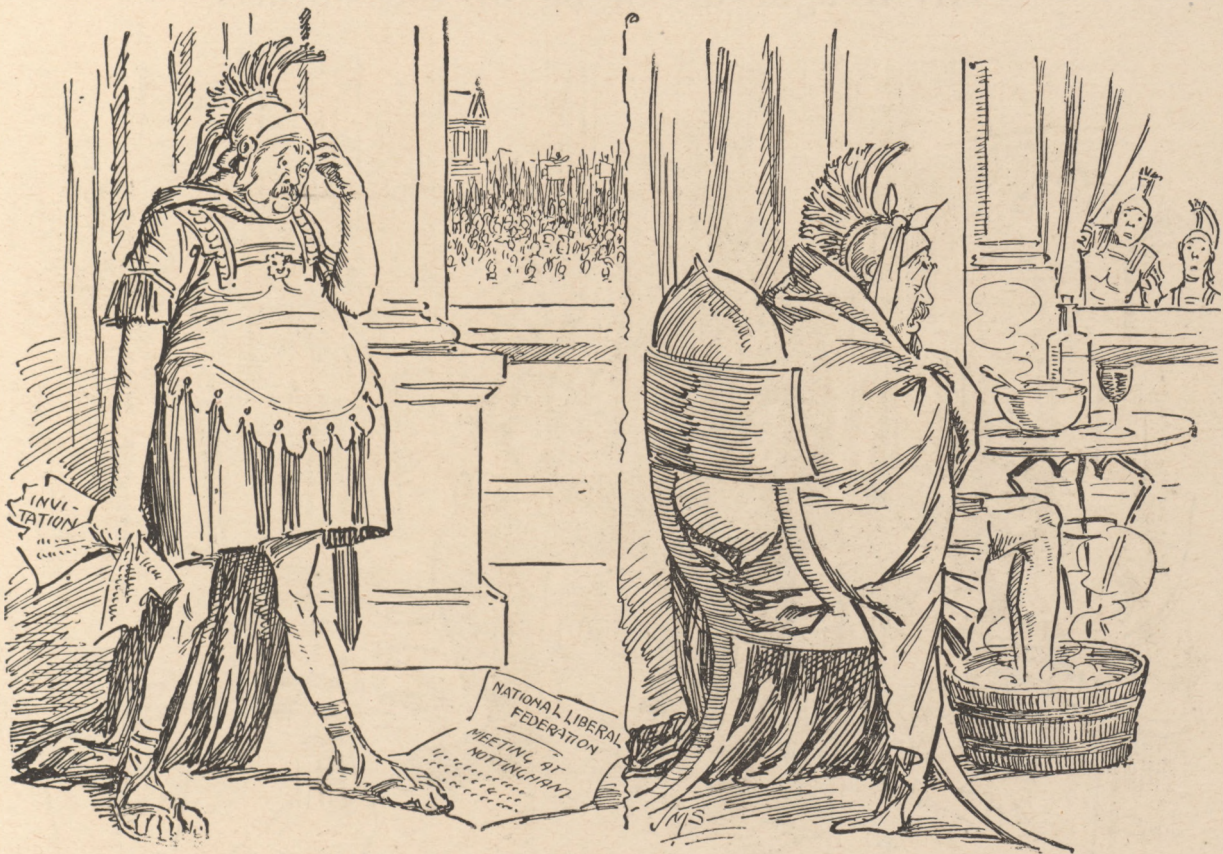
LOYAL COLONIST: "Look here, sir, is this fair? My goods have been taken and my home burnt down, and because I have been loyal to the Flag I am a ruined man; whilst he, who has been disloyal and has fought against you, is now being restored to his farm and escapes all punishment!"

The *Western Mail* Special Correspondent reported that from inquiries made by him throughout a wide district in Natal and the Cape he had found the "universal sentiment among the loyal population is one of fear lest the treatment of the rebels should be

too lenient." Rebels were offered pardon if they returned to their farms, while at this time the loyal colonist was still uncertain of compensation for ruined homes.

March 27, 1900.

Prudence the Better Part of Valour.



General CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "My forces are assembled at conference and clamour for my presence, but the times are not propitious, and I dare not address them. Ye gods, what am I to do! Ah, ah; I have it! Happy thought! I will try a new and original idea; I will be indisposed with a bad cold!"

The annual council meeting of the National Liberal Federation was held at Nottingham, when Mr. Lloyd George complained that the party had not spoken out what he believed to be the conscience of the country.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Opposition, was expected to make a memorable speech, but at the last moment he wired that he was unable to be present owing to hoarseness and throat affection.

March 29, 1900.

Mr. Kruger dreaming of the Future.



Cronje, the astutest of Boer generals, was after his capture taken to St. Helena, the last home of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cronje, his private secretary, certain of his relatives,

and hundreds of other Boer prisoners. With the tide of victory now dead against the Boers, the Artist expressed what must have been present to Mr. Kruger's mind when thinking of his greatest field general.

April, 1900.

After Many Rolling Years.



After an interval of close on half a century Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Dublin on April 4th, where she made her stay of two weeks, went amongst

her Irish subjects without an armed escort, and was received with enthusiasm unsullied by a single untoward incident.

April 5, 1900.

Asking for More.



OOM OLIVER TWIST: "Please m', I haven't had enough yet, and should like some more!"

Although Lord Roberts had established himself at Bloemfontein, it soon became manifest that President Kruger had not benefited by the lesson meted out to his

brother Steyn. Minor British reverses again became the order of the day, and communication with the Orange capital was temporarily cut off.

April 7, 1900.

Free Staters' Slimness.



BEFORE HIS FACE.

BEHIND HIS BACK.

The pacification of the Orange States was more apparent than real. The inhabitants of many of them mistook Lord Roberts's clemency for weakness. They

hid their Mausers, and whilst taking the oath of submission gave up old half useless guns. Later on they resumed their arms and recommenced hostilities.

April 10, 1900.

A Natural Phenomenon.



It is strange, but true, that although it is winter time in the Orange Free State, the Boers find it getting so warm for them that they are trekking north.

April 15th brought the cheering report of a Boer defeat near Wepener and the consequent relief of that town, the enemy retiring northwards. The news was

somewhat premature, but it gave our Artist the opportunity for a topical cartoon. At the time a total eclipse of the sun was visible in England.

April 18, 1900.

Getting a Warm Time of it.



HEADMASTER ROBERTS (after dealing with the juniors): "And as for you, Buller, I must ascribe this mess to your disinclination to assert your authority when you should, sir!"

Great sensation was created in the country by the publication of dispatches from Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller on the operations at Spion Kop. Lord

Roberts was of opinion that the position should have been held. He criticised both Buller and Warren. General Gatacre was soon afterwards sent home.

April 20, 1900.

Another Blunder.



JOHN BULL: It seems to me, Lansdowne, that that dirty linen ought to be washed at home."

Opinion both civil and military was severe on the premature publication of the Spion Kop dispatches, for which the Marquess of Lansdowne was blamed as Secretary of State for War. It was felt that the

proper course would have been to consider the Field Marshal's criticisms privately and take the necessary action.

April 21, 1900.

The Parting Guest.



THE QUEEN: "Good-bye, dear ; I thank you for your great loyalty and kind hospitality. I have enjoyed my visit very much !"

MISS IRELAND: "Ah, sure, your Majesty, words cannot tell how welcome you have bin ! This has bin the proudest toime ov my loife, an' I trust your Majesty will always think kindly ov us an' believe we are not so black as we're sometimes painted. God bless your Majesty, and may you come again !"

Her Majesty the Queen left Ireland on April 26th. In a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant Her Majesty said she had spent a most agreeable time, and had been very much gratified and deeply touched by her recep-

tion. She had been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and affection that cannot be surpassed. The letter concluded with prayers for the prosperity of the Irish people.

April 26, 1900.

Slipped Away.



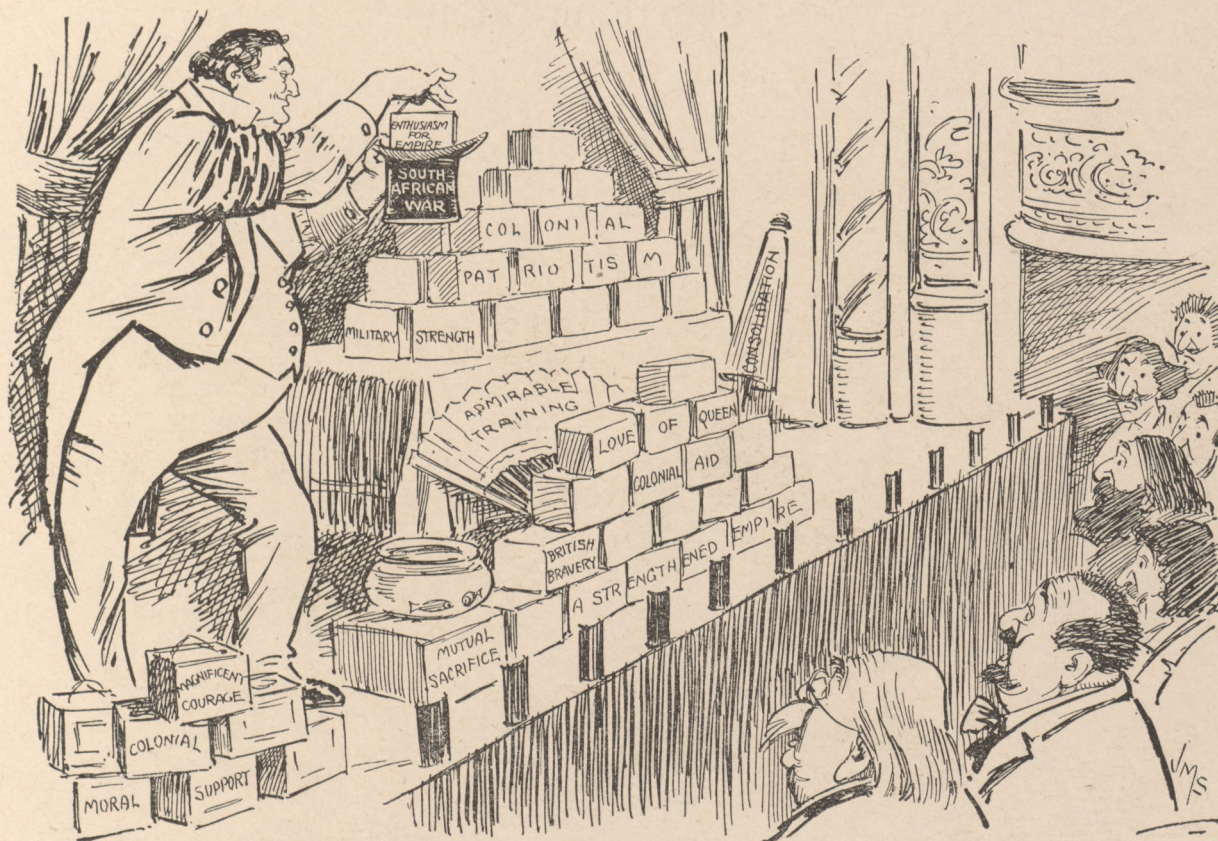
DROVER ROBERTS: "Bedad, he's a slippery customer! When I thought I had him safe, sure I found him missing!"

By the end of April the south-east portion of the Free State was cleared of the enemy, but unfortunately the attempt to capture them was unsuccessful, as they

succeeded in retreating northward from Wepener to Ladybrand.

May 1, 1900.

Surprising the World.



"It was a magnificent spectacle. I think it has taken all of us a little by surprise. It has taken the world at large much more by surprise."—*Lord Salisbury's speech to the British Empire League.*

Speaking at a meeting of the British Empire League, Lord Salisbury referred to the loyal co-operation of the Colonies, adding: It is a magnificent spectacle. I think it has taken all of us a little by surprise. It has taken the world at large much more

by surprise. They fancied that this great British Empire, which looked so large upon the map, was so separated by distant seas that its practical utility for co-operation or the exercise of patriotic force was entirely destroyed. They have learned their mistake.

May 2, 1900.

His Remaining Hope.



Europe having turned a deaf ear to President Kruger, his reliance on the United States was in its turn doomed to disappointment. He hoped that President McKinley would bow to the pro-Boer section

of the populace at the coming elections, but the American Cabinet stood firm, and the Boer missionaries of peace had to return chagrined.

May, 1900.

Removing the Reproach.



At the Royal Academy banquet, Lord Salisbury said he regretted that the Cabinet could not show one single artist, not even a sculptor. It is rumoured in well-informed circles that this failing will shortly be remedied.

Speaking at the Royal Academy Banquet on May 5th, Lord Salisbury expressed his ironic regret that the Cabinet could not show one single artist—not even

a sculptor. The Cartoonist throws out a hint of what might be done in that direction.

May 8, 1900.

Nearing the End.



A large number of prisoners were shipped for greater safety to the island of St. Helena, once the lonely prison of Napoleon. It was expected that when

the Presidents were captured their destination would be the final abode of the once world-conqueror.

May 9, 1900.

Every Man a Marksman.



LORD SALISBURY: "John, it is not wise to have all your eggs in one basket; you must, personally, become proficient with this!"

A cry of wholesale army reform resounded through the country, and there was a general demand for the compulsory introduction of rifle practice. Lord Salis-

bury indeed viewed the future with gloomy foreboding unless every man learned to use a rifle.

May 12, 1900.

The Casual.



WEARY STEYN: "Ah, me! I wonder how long he'll allow me here! Bloemfontein, Winburg, Kroonstad he gives me no rest!"

On the occupation of Bloemfontein by Lord Roberts President Steyn commenced moving his capital. First he settled at Kroonstad, but as soon that place was taken by the British he moved the seat

of government to Lindley. The locomotive capital speedily became a topic of general amusement, for afterwards Mr. Steyn began moving about his seat of government with a frequency that was bewildering.

May 15, 1900.

Awaiting the Glad Tidings.



It cannot be, it must not be, anything but good news!

Rumours of the relief of Mafeking now began to make themselves heard, and public excitement speedily grew. It was universally felt that the fate of a heroic

leader and his followers trembled in the balance, and never before in the experience of living Englishmen had there been such anxiety.

May 17, 1900.

Still at the Wicket!



Suspense deepened as the hours passed, and it is not likely that the period immediately preceding the arrival of the joyous news will be forgotten by those

who passed through it. Some towns, misled by too sanguine messages, celebrated the relief after a fashion no less enthusiastic because premature.

May 18, 1900.

Rescued !



Two hundred and sixteen days—
Nigh beyond belief!
Crown the victor troops with bays
Bringing blest relief!
Cheer, boys! joyous noise!
Let the bells ring!
Fly the flag! cause for brag—
Glorious Mafeking!

British phlegm's proverbial:
Shake it off to-day!
Just for once be frantic all—
Give yourselves away!
Britons glad, joyous mad—
Let the welkin ring!
Colours out! Loudly shout—
Gallant Mafeking!

London's roar doth lead the way,
The Empire takes the chorus!
Waves the good old Jack to-day,
Crosses triple o'er us!
One word—one accord—
Victory! Let it ring!
Sweet relief when past belief—
Splendid Mafeking!

Three parts of a year of hell—
Hunger, thirst, and horror!
These the things to-day doth spell,
And defeat to-morrow??
Not defeat—no dust they eat,
Though hunger-ravaging,
Britons all, great and small,
In glorious Mafeking!

Up with the flag! THEY kept it up
With brave, immortal vigour!
Heroes, ready they to sup
The siege's utmost rigour!
POWELL grand! throughout the land
High thy praise we fling!
Time shall ne'er thy laurels sear—
Glorious Mafeking!

British phlegm's proverbial!
There's none of it to-day!
City, hamlet, country, all
Shout themselves away!
God of Britain, ne'er from Thee
Our humble trust take wing!
Proud and thankful people we
For glorious Mafeking!

IDRIS.

The glorious news of Mafeking's relief arrived on the evening of May 18th, and the accompanying cartoon and verses appeared in the following morning's *Western Mail*. The siege—raised May 16th—lasted

216 days, and reflects immortal glory on General Baden Powell and the heroes who composed the garrison.

May 19, 1900.

Whilst all the World Wondered.



OUR NEIGHBOURS: "Mon Dieu; he, then, can get excited! We never should it possible have thought!"

The enthusiasm on the relief of Mafeking was probably unequalled in the history of the Empire. The usually calm and collected Englishman was beside himself with joy, and the scenes and modes of celebration throughout the Empire filled the world with

wonder. It was not so much the importance of the movement as the heroic stand that had been made, and the splendid exhibition of pluck and endurance. Mafeking was from first to last the most important watchword of the war.

May 22, 1900.

Up with Him.



JOHN BULL: "That's right, my lord ; he has deserved that anyhow."

"The Queen has approved of the promotion of Colonel R. S. Baden-Powell to be Major-General."

(*Western Mail*, May 22). This was soon followed by further promotion to a Lieutenant-Generalship.

May 23, 1900.

The Queen's Birthday.



HER MAJESTY: "This is the most memorable of all my birthdays, for my people are more united now than ever!"

Her Majesty's birthday, occurring as it did this year under such momentous circumstances, was celebrated with special fervour throughout her wide dominions. Probably at no time—not even the

jubilees—was the august and venerable sovereign so near and so dear to the hearts of her subjects at home and abroad.

May 24, 1900.

The Witches' Cave.



MAC CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "What, will the line stretch out to the crack of doom? Another yet!"

Election after election simply served to signalise the mighty wave of Imperialism flowing over the country, and which left no portion, however remote,

uninfluenced. At South Manchester, for instance, the Government majority was increased by 2,000.

May 28, 1900

The Man and the Goose.



(ÆSOP SLIGHTLY ALTERED).

KRUGER: "As I cannot have the benefit of the golden eggs any longer, the question is, shall I prevent everyone else from benefitting?"

Rumours were rife at this time that Mr. Kruger would blow up the vast works connected with the Johannesburg gold mines and so inflict as much material damage as possible upon the conquerors.

The design, however—if it existed—was never carried into effect, as Lord Roberts, with remarkable swiftness, reached the town before he was expected.

May 29, 1900.

The Last Round.



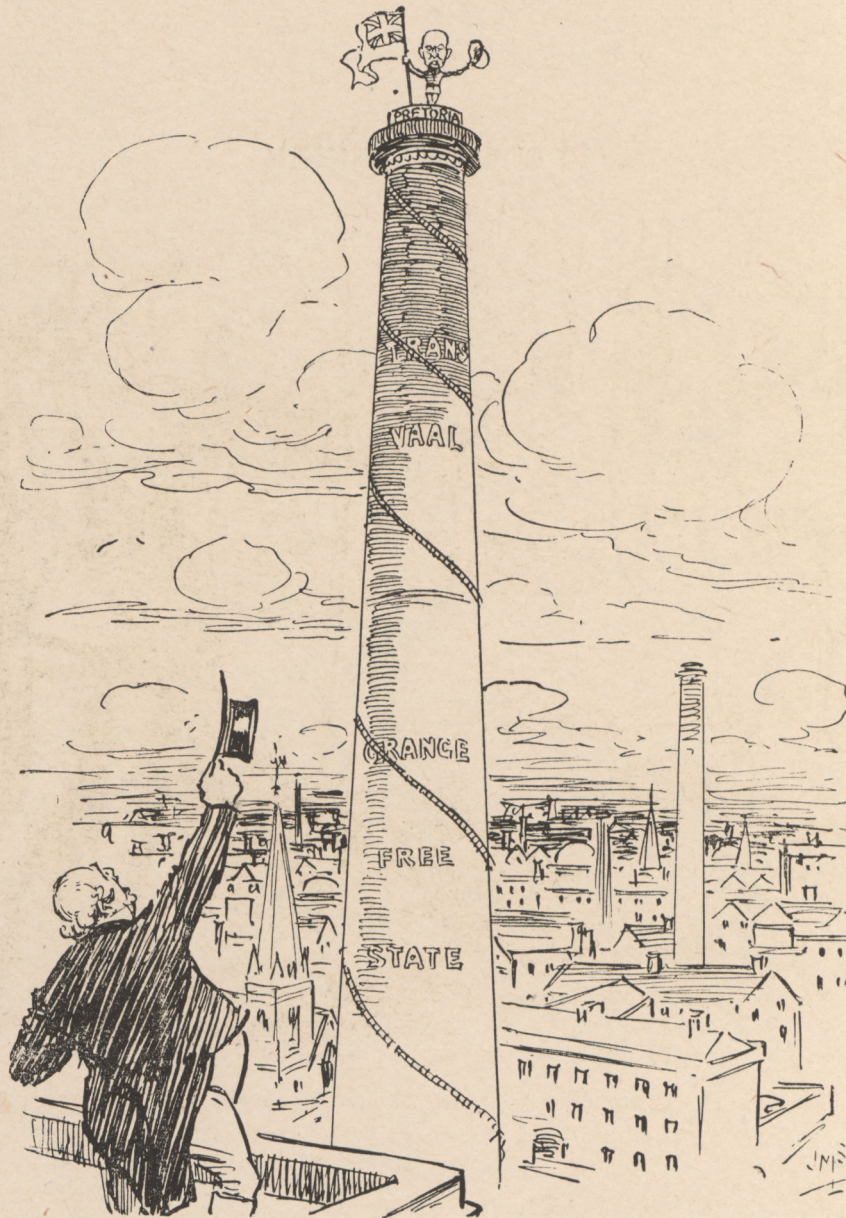
STEYN: "Say, Kruger, shall we chuck up the sponge? I've had enough!"

An influential deputation of burghers has waited upon President Kruger and urged him to surrender.

Mr. Kruger replied that the matter was in the hands of the commandants.

May 30, 1900.

Arrived at the Top.



Lord Roberts entered Pretoria at two o'clock on the afternoon of June 5 without opposition. His first act was to despatch General French with his cavalry

to release the British prisoners confined outside the limits of the city.

June 6, 1900.

The Vital Shot.



ARCHER BOBS: "That found the heart, anyhow; I wonder if he can stand any more."

Quotation from the Western Mail of June 6:—
 "Oom Paul may do a little more posing, and there may be guerilla warfare, possibly even of a most annoying character. But the bottom of the opposition

has been knocked out, and two oligarchies—one the most corrupt of modern times—have been replaced by the great, calm, magnanimous rule of the British Empire.

June 7, 1900.

Another on the List.



JOHN BULL: "Hello, there's John Chinaman asking for a thrashing now! Well, if he will persist, he must have it!"

The "Yellow Peril" made its appearance whilst John Bull was busily engaged in South Africa. Nevertheless, British marines received orders to force

a passage to Peking, and endeavour to settle conclusions with the Boxers.

June 9, 1900.

Unwilling to School.



ROBERTS: "Come along, my little dears, and don't be silly; you'll learn all kinds of nice things you never knew before, and soon you will be very glad I brought you here."

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, speaking at Cardiff on June 12, said:—"The Transvaal and Orange Free State should be made British Colonies, but it was not in accordance with British institutions that they should be treated

in any other way than other British Colonies. They should, first of all, have a military occupation and a firm administration, and then they could extend the privileges of self-government to these people just as it was found they were fit for it."

June 13, 1900.

Under Treatment.



BOER: "What vos der matter mit you, John?"

CHINAMAN: "Me gottee rash breaky all over me."

BOER: Ah, you vos caught der same complaint as me—an attack of civilisation."

As the Boer war waned, so the Chinese crisis grew and attracted much of the attention previously monopolised by the other. In our artist's view, the

trouble in both cases had the same origin, and called for the same remedy.

June 18, 1900.

A Discredit to the Nation.



JOHN BULL: "Going into the workhouse! My heroes, coming back from the war maimed and broken, and going into the workhouse! Egad, but I must see to this!!"

The war had the result of arousing the national sympathy in favour of Tommy Atkins, and a generous treatment of his claims, as it is safe to say it was

never roused before. One or two soldiers who had fought in South Africa found their way to the workhouse, and the discovery aroused much indignation.

June 19, 1900.

Farewell to Greatness.



CARDINAL KRUGER :—"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness !
 This is the state of man : To-day he puts forth
 The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
 And bears his blushing honours thick upon him :
 The third day comes a frost, a killing frost ;
 And—when he thinks, good, easy man, full surely
 His greatness is aripening—nips his root,
 And then he falls, as I do. I have ventur'd,
 Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
 This many summers in a sea of glory ;
 But far beyond my depth : my high-blown pride
 At length broke under me ; and now has left me,
 Weary and old with service, to the mercy
 Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me."—*King Henry VIII.*

The soliloquy of one whose vaunting ambition
 o'erleaped itself, and who was forced into the back-

ground, but only at the expense of a sad expenditure
 of blood and of treasure.

June 23, 1900.

Casting the Net.



GLADIATOR "BOBS": "One more after this one and the sports will be over!"

In guerilla warfare General De Wet proved himself a singularly daring and resourceful leader, and during the final stages of the campaign was an almost constant cause of interest and excitement. How many times he was "hopelessly surrounded" or "completely routed" it would be difficult to say. In the early days

of July, De Wet was in a hot corner in the Orange Colony; he broke loose and in a series of zig-zag dashes he made his way to the Transvaal, covering 1,000 miles, and doing mischief to convoys, railways, and garrisons on the way. He had only a remnant of his force when he joined Delarey north-west of Pretoria.

July 3, 1900.

A Last Kick.

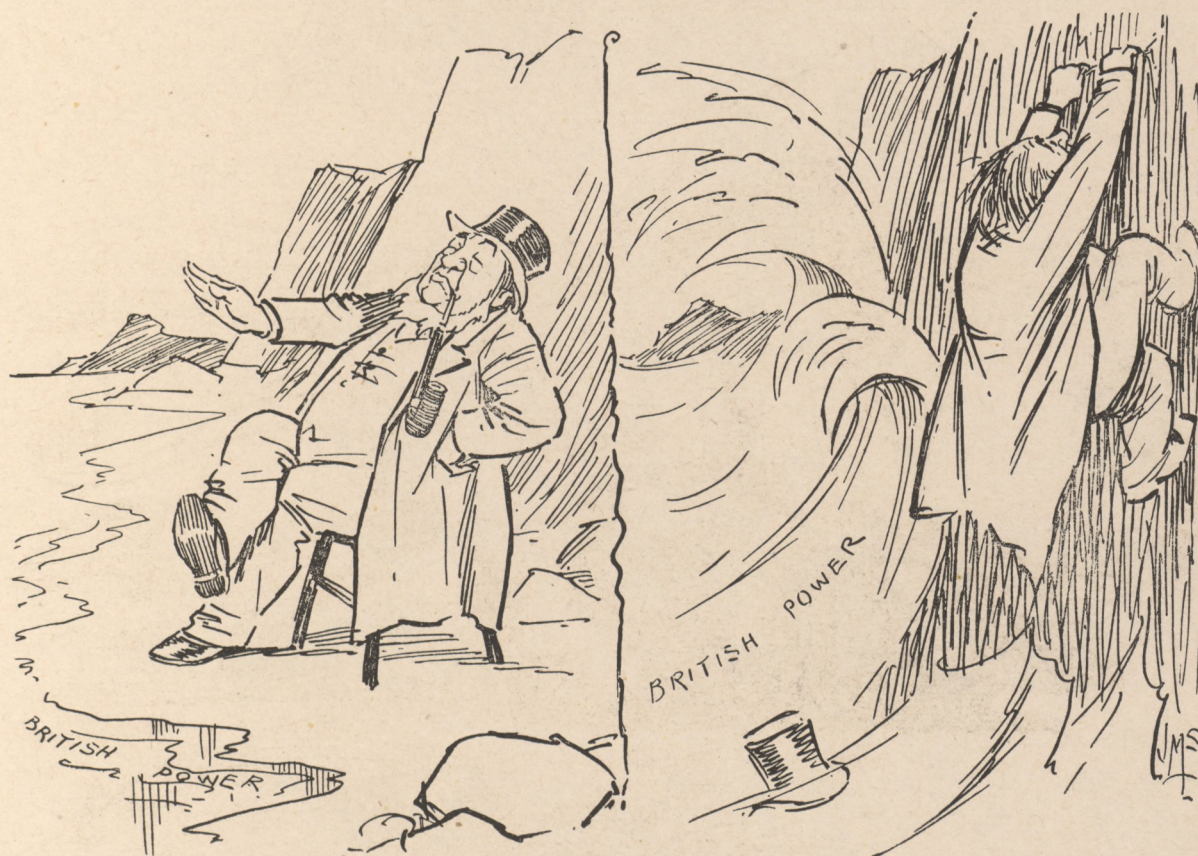


Although fairly and squarely beaten the Boers did not give up the fight without a struggle, and towards the end they caused numerous "unfortunate occurrences" in the ranks of the British. Of these, the Nitrals Nek disaster was amongst the worst. Commandant Botha's force suddenly descended upon a little garrison

twenty miles or so west of Pretoria, and overpowered the Britishers by sheer force of numbers. A squadron of Scots Greys and two guns, and ninety men of the Lincolnshire Regiment were captured, and there were also losses in killed and wounded. The cartoon gives a good idea of the Boer death struggle.

July 13, 1900.

A Modern Canute.



1899.

"I command you to keep back."

1900.

"Can't hold on much longer; shall have to fall in!"

The cartoon happily represents the contrast between the attitude of Mr. Kruger prior to October, 1899, and during the closing weeks of the war. The events which more immediately inspired our artist were embodied in the following from the "*Western Mail*," August 2nd:—"Lord Roberts reports that Hunter received twelve hundred additional surrenders

on Tuesday, including several officers. Bruce Hamilton has also taken prisoners and guns. Olivier, with five guns, has broken away, but Hunter estimates his prisoners will number 4,000." Olivier's liberty, by-the-bye, proved of short duration, for within a month he and his three sons were gallantly captured by a party of Colonial Volunteers.

August 3, 1900.

'Twas Ever Thus.



Strong and stern see Britain stand,
Sword and shield within her hand.
Stedfast lies her gaze ahead ;
'Neath her feet the dragon dead.
Old Oppression—Cunning lie,
Coiled in mortal agony,
Ne'er shall rise their fangs amain
At the distant Cape again.
Sneered the nations, hoped the day
Of Britain's power had passed away.
Ah! but they forgot her might,
Founded firm in truth and right.
Years of peace had dulled her sword—
So they dreamed with one accord—
Comes occasion, hear it ring
At Ladysmith and Mafeking!

And the Colonies around
Gather with a joyful sound
Fighting for the Mother-land,
Now the world doth understand!
Foreign foes no longer smile:
Distant lone Atlantic isle
See the Transvaal host enfold,
Which housed a Buonaparte of old.
Though 'tis Britain 'gainst the world,
Ne'er shall be her banner furled.
O'er the horizon now she sees
Years of plenty, years of peace.
All the old suspicion o'er,
Welded Briton, Black, and Boer,
Forming a resistless whole—
One for Britain heart and soul!

IDRIS.