

BULLER IS IN DUNDEE

Been Retreat Leaving Almost Every Completely Looted.

KRUGER'S SOLDIERS EVACUATING NATAL

Concentrating to Defend Laing's Nek and Van Breen's Pass.

BULLER'S ADVANCES ARDUOUS MARCHES

Meeting the Same Kind of Opposition that Roberts Encounters.

DUNDONALD'S LONG RIDE THROUGH SMOKE

Barabers Fire the Grass and British Are Scarcely Able to Pick Their Way—Steyn's Brother Captured.

LONDON, May 15.—The War office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"DUNDEE, May 15.—I p. m.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe, where they are... The recapture of Dundee by the British places the coal supplies there again in their hands.

From elsewhere there is little news of a definite character. Interest for the moment is almost entirely centered in Mafeking, whence the wife of the mayor today received a cablegram setting forth that all was well on May 9.

Details of Buller's Moves. The War office today furnishes tardy confirmation of the Associated Press story of yesterday telling of General Buller's move on the Biggarsberg. It is a dispatch from General Buller, as follows:

"KEMP'S FARM, May 15.—The following telegram sent to Roberts is now repeated to you. They begin under date of May 13: "In accordance with instructions to keep the enemy occupied at the Biggarsberg, on May 11 I concentrated the Third cavalry brigade of the Second division and some corps of artillery at Sunday's river drift, on the Helpmakaar road and directed Colonel Bethune to advance on Greytown with the Bethune mounted infantry, the Unfort mounted rifles and the Imperial Light Infantry. On May 12 we moved to Waschbank and Bethune to Pomeoy, while General Hildyard, from Hlandsingate occupied Bethune's mountain. On May 13 I sent General Hamilton with three battalions up the steep slope of Witchock hill. The Third cavalry brigade crowned a hill on each side of the main road, and Bethune attacked by the Pomeoy road from three sides. The enemy hurriedly abandoned the position, which they had strongly entrenched, and retired to the nek in front of Helpmakaar, whence we hope to dislodge them tomorrow, as many of them have retired. We have gained the summit of the berg with the loss of only a few men wounded. "I advance tomorrow on Beth and Hildyard moves on Wessel's nek. Our small loss, I think, was certainly due to the excellent troop leading of Generals Hamilton and Lord Dundonald and Colonel Bethune. A second dispatch, dated Helpmakaar, May 14, says: "The enemy evacuated Helpmakaar nek during the night, leaving a rear guard of about 1,000 men in front of us. They were forced back in front of us today under considerable difficulties, as they left Van Jodens' camp on top of the berg as they retreated, and the wind being unfavorable to us, we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through the hot smoke at Beth. The cavalry have not yet reported, but are some miles ahead. We have taken a few prisoners. Our casualties are small. "Army Marches through Smoke. A third dispatch, dated from Kemp's Farm, May 15, says: "Dundonald reported late last night that he had driven the rear guard on to the main body of the enemy, near Buralindaba, where they occupied in force a strong position with three machine guns. Major Gough, with the composite regiment, maneuvered to the right round their flank and they retired. Dundonald then halted. He was twenty-five miles as the crow flies from the main body of the enemy and had covered nearly forty miles during the day in a waterless country, most of the time riding through smoke. I think his pursuit a very fine performance. From prisoners I learn that the enemy numbered over 2,000 men, and that Van Jodens' pass they must totally nearly 3,000 men. "Hildyard reports the occupation of Wessel's nek and is repairing the line. Judging from the above dispatches, the British advance is little more than an arduous march. The Boers, who were active at first, later appear to have shown the same readiness to retreat which is now marking the movements of the federals in the Free State. Apparently the burghers are about to evacuate Natal and concentrate for the defense of Laing's nek, northward, and Van Breen's pass, westward. Concentrating on the Vaal. KROONSTAD, Monday, May 14.—It is reported that the whole of the Boer forces are concentrating on the Vaal, withdrawing from Biggarsberg and the southwestern borders. It is computed that not more than 2,000 Free Staters will fight on the Vaal. Railway communications with this place are expected to be open on Thursday. The transport is working smoothly, the troops and horses are receiving attention, water is plentiful and the health of the troops is excellent. BRANDS DRIFT, Sunday, May 13.—General Buller has completely checked the attempt of the Boers to come south again and the enemy are retiring before our persistent advance of the British. Many have been captured or are surrendering. There were 150 of these yesterday and today, among them President Steyn's brother. The Ladybrand district is clear of Boers. They have evacuated Mesqualling's nek and are now near Lindley. MASERU, Basutoland, May 15.—A portion of Brabant's horse occupied Ladybrand today, and another portion is pushing on to Clocolaa.

TWO REPORTS OF MAFEKING

Victoria Says It Has Fallen—Another Story Says It Has Not. Boer Captured Many Boers.

BOER ENVOYS IN NEW YORK

Fischer, Woolman and Westels Welcomed by a Reception Committee.

THEY ARE RETICENT ABOUT THEIR PLANS

One of the Delegates Says They Will Try to Arouse the People if Government Does Not Act.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamship Maasdam, with the Boer peace envoys on board, arrived here today. The revenue cutter Hudson, with the reception committee on board, went down the bay to meet and welcome the delegates. Among those on board were William Van Rensselaer, ex-Judge George M. Van Hosen, Alderman Kennedy, Theodore M. Banta, Councilman Oakley, P. Leuter Wesels, Charles D. Pierce, consul general for the Orange Free State, Alfred Chassaud and Bernard Vorster.

The cutter escorted the Maasdam up the river to the docks in Hoboken. On board the steamer Judge Van Hosen welcomed the delegates, saying: "We are a committee of citizens of New York who sympathize with your country in its struggle for liberty and independence and who wish to make your visit to the city of New York agreeable to you personally and advantageous to the nation of which you are the representatives. In the near future we will extend to you a more formal reception, but on this occasion we simply say 'Welcome!'"

Fischer Makes Response. Fischer responded to Judge Van Hosen, saying: "I thank you most heartily for this welcome which you have extended to us. The warmth of a welcome does not lie in the length of words used, but in deeds. I believe that the American people will also extend to us a hearty welcome, for ours is a cause that is dear to their hearts. We are fighting for our country. As soon as they are able to understand our cause they will, I believe, echo the welcome you have just given us."

The envoys, Abraham Fischer, J. A. A. Woolman and C. H. Westels, were welcomed by a large body of sympathizers gathered on the pier at Hoboken, where the Maasdam docked. The mayor of that city extended a welcome to them and the party then took carriage for the Hotel Manhattan, where the envoys will lodge during their stay in this city.

The ship was sighted off Fire Island early this morning and the subcommittee appointed to go down the bay embarked in the revenue cutter Hudson and met the Maasdam at quarantine. On the arrival of the ship there were introductions all around. The Maasdam was saluted by harbor officials on its way up, while those on board fraternized in unofficial ways. When the ship arrived at Hoboken it was crowded with men and women waving the stars and stripes and the colors of the South African republics. A brass band played patriotic airs from the pier head and as the big ship was being towed to its dock the crowd on the shore cheered and waved.

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Mayor Fagan of Hoboken delivered an address of welcome and tendered the visitors the freedom of the city. Chairman Fischer of the delegation replied on behalf of the envoys.

Crowds Cheer the Envoys. The delegates were then introduced to the Hoboken committee and to the committee of fifteen from New York, which was part of the committee of 100 that was waiting at the Barclay street ferry to greet the envoys. Then the delegates were escorted to carriages at the end of the pier. There a procession was formed, headed by a band of music. The procession passed through Washington square, past the city hall, to the Barclay street ferry, where the envoys were taken in charge by the committee of 100 and the whole party crossed on the ferry to New York, where all were escorted to the Hotel Manhattan.

Along the route from the Holland line dock to the ferry there were crowds which gave an enthusiastic welcome to the envoys. The envoys, in turn, were greeted by the latest news from the war. When told of the reverses to their arms and the advances made by Lord Roberts, they merely shrugged their shoulders.

"Such news," said Fischer, "does not disconcert us in the least. We read these dispatches between the lines; besides what difference do one or a dozen reverses mean to us? We never propose to stop fighting until we have gained what we are fighting for—our independence. The delegates were reticent concerning their plans.

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To Visit Many Towns. Fischer said their future plans were still undecided and that they would be largely guided by events as they happened. As it is, the reception committee has received invitations from the mayors of sixty towns and cities in the United States and it is probable they will visit many of these places before sailing again for the continent.

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Will Not Be Backward. Delegate Fischer spoke as follows: "I come to you with no pretense of learning or elegance, but to speak the plain, unvarnished truth, as to conditions, as they exist. If the sentiments I have heard tonight could be voiced throughout your land our journey would not have been necessary. America would act with one voice. We shall not be backward in our requests. We are a young republic, but we are on the same platform for liberty and in peace as is this country. Everyone of us standing here has lost friends and brothers on the battlefield, and every drop of blood that has gone into

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TOPEKA, Kan., May 15.—The real issue in the republican state convention which will assemble here tomorrow will be the selection of a chairman of the state committee to succeed Morten Although, who is a candidate for re-election. Although identified with the Leland element of the party and is being vigorously opposed by the so-called anti-boss faction.

The convention promises to be one of the largest in the history of the state. Governor Stanley and the other state officers will probably be renominated by acclamation. There is a contest for only one place on the ticket—that of congressman-at-large. Charles F. Scott of Iola and D. W. Blaine of Pratt are the candidates, with the chance in favor of the former.

The anti-Leland delegates, to the number of 24, held a caucus this afternoon and decided to carry the fight over the state committee to choose its chairman. They are, however, Kansas City, who, in answering a call for a speech, declared emphatically that he would not permit his name to be used in this connection. He understood, he said, that his candidacy had caused friction and a lively fight over a motion picture to go down the bay embarked in the revenue cutter Hudson and met the Maasdam at quarantine. On the arrival of the ship there were introductions all around. The Maasdam was saluted by harbor officials on its way up, while those on board fraternized in unofficial ways. When the ship arrived at Hoboken it was crowded with men and women waving the stars and stripes and the colors of the South African republics. A brass band played patriotic airs from the pier head and as the big ship was being towed to its dock the crowd on the shore cheered and waved.

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