

keys
SOUVENIR
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS



HEAD OFFICE OF THE
BOER RELIEF FUND
FOR THE AID OF THE
BOER WIDOWS & ORPHANS

HON. CHAS. D. PIERCE TRUSTEE & TREASURER
BOER RELIEF FUND - 136 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK

THE
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS

THIS SOUVENIR

IS PUBLISHED FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THE

BOER RELIEF FUND

To Aid the Widows and Children of those Brave
Men who have fallen in the War brought by
Great Britain against the South
African Republics



The publication of this book and all other expenses in connection with the BOER RELIEF FUND in the United States, are met with funds provided by friends of the cause in Europe. Not one penny contributed for the aid of the Boer sufferers in South Africa, under any circumstances, is employed for any other purpose than that directly intended by the contributors. All contributions are promptly forwarded to South Africa through the proper officers in Europe.

HEAD OFFICE

BOER RELIEF FUND,

CHARLES D. PIERCE, Trustee and Treasurer,
Consul-General, Orange Free State,

136 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

To whom all funds and communications should be sent.

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AN APPEAL FOR THE BOERS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

The object of this book is to correct many of the widely circulated errors and wilful mis-statements concerning the South African Republics, and to give in lieu thereof some real facts uncensored by the English hireling press. That all the truth in regard to England's infamous dealings with the Republics could be revealed would be beyond human power—the archives of the Colonial office preserve too well their secrets, and England screens herself behind that self-erected entrenchment. Yet the whole story may be fairly well spelled out by the events of the past year. Lies no longer serve the purpose of England—once thinly veiled as protection for her subjects—and to-day she stands, shameless, unmasked by her bald, brutal annexation proclamation, a self-convicted liar among the nations.

It was not enough that England should force upon a peace-desiring people a most unholy war, she must attempt to justify her acts in order to give some colorable right to her nefarious policy in South Africa, so she has accused the Boers of ignorance, of racial, political and religious prejudice, of blocking the advance of progress and of checking the movement of civilization; herself posing as divinely ordained, by virtue of her greater civilization, to remove these impediments to their higher development—which objects she has tried to accomplish by killing the burghers and confiscating their land. Dr. Hendrik Muller, whose letter will be found in this book, has completely refuted these accusations, which had no ground whatever in fact, and were mere pretexts to justify a cruel and unnecessary war.

Until thrown into prominence by the unhallowed greed of English capitalists, the national existence of the Boers was shrouded in comparative obscurity. Their history has been one long resistance against aggression and encroachments. They are a pastoral people and, though strong in defence of their freedom and liberty, have desired to live peaceably. They have suddenly become the focus of the civilized world and, despite the attempts of Great Britain to belittle and asperse them, they have challenged admiration and displayed qualities which are the surest and strongest foundation of national greatness—thus giving the best refutation to the lying malice of England.

They have also been accused of backwardness in the higher arts of civilization. Space forbids me to do more than barely indicate that progress in this regard is scarcely possible to a people who have been on the defensive for nearly the entire period of their existence as a nation. That they have the underlying qualities which make possible the complete flowering of the highest civilization is unquestioned. Peace and independence bought at the price of such heroism as the Boers have shown is the fruitful parent of all progress; rather will they send it on with a mighty impetus by stripping from it some of the monstrous shams which have heretofore impeded its true progress.

This book has a still further mission, and that is to ask that your sympathy take the practical expression of assistance in money for those who have suffered from this terrible war—the widows and children of those who gave their lives for their country. The world has looked in wonder and admiration on this small army of men who have held at bay one of the most powerful nations of the world. From the trenches where they have fallen these martyrs to liberty appeal to you; they have fallen in defence of the sacred rights of home and country, you are still in possession of these inestimable blessings; mutely, but eloquently they ask your aid.

Besides this, the action of Lord Roberts, in declaring the country under martial law—every burgher to be considered as a prisoner of war—with power to put to death any burgher whose sympathy may be construed into an overt act against England, and destroy and confiscate his property, has caused the greatest suffering and privation. By this order, in case of damage to railroads or trains, every farm within a radius of ten miles from where such act is alleged to have been committed has been destroyed and the houses burned or demolished. Thus many have been deprived of their homes and means of living—for they are an agricultural people—and will be confronted with actual starvation unless assistance shall come to them through the sympathy and help of friends in other countries. We appeal to you in their behalf.

The war is not over by any means, notwithstanding the proclamations of Lord Roberts. Even should success be temporarily deferred, should they apparently be defeated, the spirit of Liberty and Independence will not be crushed while one of the present generation or their descendants remain alive. At the first auspicious moment they will rise and throw off the yoke of the oppressor, and the South African Republic will be established upon as sure and certain a foundation as the Republic of the United States.

The darkest hour precedes the dawn. The present hour seems very dark to the Boers; but they will fight on with full faith in the justice of their cause. You can help to lighten this dark period by contributing to the fund which is being raised for the widows and children of the men whose bravery all the world honors, and for those who have been rendered homeless by the summary action of General Roberts. Please contribute as heart or purse may dictate; any contribution, however small, will be acceptable. A speedy response will serve a double purpose: raise a fund which will be devoted to these purposes, and to encourage the Boers in the most trying period of their history. All communications will receive prompt acknowledgment, and moneys contributed will be forwarded through the proper channel in Europe for distribution in the South African Republics.

Charles D. Pierce.

Auxiliary Leagues, Boer Relief Fund.

WOMANS' AUXILIARY LEAGUES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Active sympathy on the part of American women toward their suffering sisters in South Africa, innocent victims of England's cruel war policy, is shown by the number of Womans' Auxiliary Leagues which have been formed in different parts of the United States. It is earnestly desired that ladies in all parts of the United States will co-operate with us in this noble work, and lend their aid and assistance in every possible way for the Boer cause. Correspondence is earnestly solicited from all parts of the country. Boer literature, printed subscription blanks, coin cards, letter heads, envelopes, etc., will be furnished by the officers in charge of the BOER RELIEF FUND, Charles D. Pierce, Trustee and Treasurer, 136 Liberty St., New York City, appointed by the Envoys, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, the highest authority under Presidents Kruger and Steyn.

New York has come to the aid of these suffering people. The ladies of New York City have formed a

WOMANS' AUXILIARY LEAGUE,

Miss Jessie Fara, Corresponding Secretary.
All communications for Miss Fara should be addressed

Care of Charles D. Pierce,
No. 136 Liberty St., New York City.

Miss Fara asks the co-operation of ladies in New York and vicinity, and would be pleased to receive communications from them.

BALTIMORE BRANCH, WOMANS' AUXILIARY LEAGUE, BOER RELIEF FUND.

Miss Nellie Miller, President and Secretary,
No. 2202 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Miss Miller has charge of the Womans' work in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Committees have been appointed and arrangements are being made for a Bazaar, which they will hold in that city during December for the benefit of the Boer widows and orphans. Miss Miller is a very active and conscientious worker, and has done much good for the cause.

AMERICAN WOMEN URGED TO HELP SAVE THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.

(From Times, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1900.)

Baltimore, Sept. 11.—Miss Nellie L. Miller, President of the Womans' Auxiliary of the Baltimore Boer Relief Association, has received letters from the International Council of Women enclosing an appeal for the members of the Auxiliary to join with the women of other nations. In this appeal Madame Waszkiewicz writes: "America, which, by her glorious Declaration of Independence, has hewn out for herself a way, is, more than any other country on the face of the earth, morally bound to succor another people that has taken up arms—as the Envoys solemnly declare—to guard its most precious goods—Independence and freedom.

"And why are we Dutch women more qualified than any others to plead before their American sisters the cause of their kindred race? It is because America owes much to Holland. It was Dutch settlers that founded New Amsterdam, now your glorious New York City, whose aristocracy is of Dutch descent; it was Holland who, by helping America in 1781, had her fleet destroyed, and so had to descend from the high place she held among nations; it was Holland who, at St. Eustatius, first of all, saluted the American flag. And most probably it is Holland who has implanted in the American blood that love of independence for which both nations have fought, and for which now the Boers intend to fight until their last drop of blood be spent."

AMERICAN TRANSVAAL LEAGUE.

(From New York Sun, Sept. 17, 1900.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 16.—Sygrant Wesillius, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, to-day sent out a call for a meeting to be held in Chicago on Sept. 25, at which time the American Transvaal League is to be launched as a national organization. The objects as set forth are: "To promote and secure peace for the South African Republics, to spread information regarding the cause and create sentiment against the war, to raise funds for the cause and to procure a tender of the kindly offices of the United States to end the war."

MARYLAND COMMITTEE

Of the South African Relief Fund,

MR. RODOLPHE H. MOTTUE, Treas.
304 Water Street, Baltimore, Md.,
is doing good work. Address as above.

TRANSVAAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA.

MR. L. K. P. VAN BAGGEN, Rec. Sec.,
Room 103 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.,
is doing good and active work. Friends of the Cause in the Pacific Coast States may address the above.

AMERICAN TRANSVAAL LEAGUE,

MR. GEORGE ROELOFS, Sec.,
29 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES AND WORKERS.

REV. LEVI TEMPLE, D. D., Flemington, N. J.
REV. DR. PHILIPSE, Passaic, N. J.
REV. J. H. WESTERVELT, Paterson, N. J.
H. A. WILTON VAN REEDE,
153 La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.
HON. WM. ALDEN SMITH, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HON. JOHN D. LYSELMAN, Mayor, Rutland, Vt.
PROF. M. C. VAN HALL, Decatur, Ill.
REV. J. HOWARD SUYDAM, D. D., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
HON. J. R. ROGERS, Governor, Olympia, Washington.
HON. MICHAEL HIGGINS, Mayor, Racine, Wisconsin.
HON. GEORGE R. PERRY, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HON. GEO. L. WELLINGTON,
U. S. Senator, Cumberland, Md.
HON. JOHN H. SMALL, Member of Congress from N. C.
HON. HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Mayor, Akron, N. Y.
REV. D. J. McMILLAN,
Seventh Ave. and 128th St., N. Y. City.
MR. FRED'K M. CRUDEN, Librarian and Secretary,
St. Louis, Mo.
MR. ALBERT STICKNEY, Kittery Point, Me.
HON. GEO. F. HOLLIS, Malden, Mass.
HON. M. T. MOLONEY, Mayor, Ottawa, Illinois.
HON. BENJ. KOWALSKI, Pres. Common Council,
Brownsville, Tex.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.

TALKS FOR THE BOERS IN OMAHA.

(From Omaha (Neb.) "Herald," Aug. 9, 1900.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley, of Omaha, delivered an eloquent address last night in behalf of the Boers at Woodmen Hall. There was quite a large attendance. Mrs. Shirley's remarks were passionate in their appeal for the aid of these unfortunate people, and the way she arraigned the British government for its course throughout the war brought out roars of applause that shook the building. Her lecture was a pleasure to all who were fortunate enough to attend. Judge J. P. Breen, of Omaha, presided at the meeting.



PRESIDENT KRUGER AND HIS ADVISERS.



SOUTH AFRICAN BOER ENVOYS

C. H. WESSELS,
Chairman Volksraad,
Orange Free State.

A. D. W. WOLMARANS,
Member Executive Council,
South African Republic.

J. M. DE BRUYN, Secretary.
ABRAHAM FISCHER, Chairman,
Member Executive Council,
Orange Free State.



STEPHANUS J. PAULUS KRUGER,
PRESIDENT, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

“Oom Paul,” an endearing name meaning “Uncle Paul.”
One of the greatest patriots of modern times.

The South African Republics.

HISTORY.

The history of the South African Republics begins with the earliest settlements of Cape Colony, as the Boers were emigrants from that place. Herodotus mentions the fact that the Phenicians sailed around the Cape of Good Hope about 600 B. C. History records nothing further until 1487, when a Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, landed there. Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1497.

The first settlement at the Cape was by the Dutch East India Company in 1650. The Dutch settlement was augmented by Germans, Flemings and Portuguese, and in 1686 by a large number of Huguenots, who fled from France on account of religious persecution. In 1795 the first revolt occurred, in an attempt to free the colony from the dominion of Holland and establish a republic. This was brought to naught by the arrival of a British fleet, sent by the Prince of Orange, in whose name possession was taken. The British rule continued until 1802, when the government was restored to Holland. In 1806 the British again took possession. It was ceded to England in 1815. The population then was mainly Dutch. The slaves were emancipated by the English in 1833. Another cause of dissatisfaction to the Boers was inadequate compensation given them for slaves that had been taken from them. Payment was tendered in the form of paper, payable only in London, which could only be converted into money at the Cape at a ruinous discount, almost nothing. It is generally admitted by many of the English that the Boers were very unfairly treated in this matter. In 1835 the first bands crossed the Orange River. Other bands rapidly followed and the colonies of Natal and Orange Free State received their first settlement. In leaving Cape Colony the Boers issued a Declaration of Independence couched, "We quit this colony under the full assurance that the English Government has nothing more to require of us, and will allow us to govern ourselves without interference in the future."

In 1840 Governor Napier issued a proclamation, denying their right to form an independent government. In 1848 a body of Boers, under Andries Pretorius, offered effective resistance to the British and then laid the foundations of the Transvaal, South African Republic. In 1852, convention signed by England guaranteeing the Boers north of the Vaal River the right to manage their own affairs and govern themselves according to their own laws. January 17, 1852, the British signed the "Sand River Convention," which established Boer independence in the Transvaal.

Pretorius and Potgieters died in 1853. Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, son of Andries Pretorius, was proclaimed the first President of the Dutch African Republic. In 1854 Hermann Potgieters and family were murdered. In 1856 the Potgieters murder was avenged by M. W. Pretorius at Makapan's Cave.

1857.—Invasion of the Orange Free State by Pretorius. Treaty made June 1st. 1858.—The title of Transvaal changed to South African Republic. 1859.—Pretorius was elected President of the Orange Free State. 1867.—Diamonds and gold discovered in the Transvaal. 1871.—President Pretorius resigned and succeeded by President Burger. 1875.—Delagoa Bay, by arbitration, was awarded to Portugal by President McMahon, of France, the arbiter. 1877.—April 12, the Transvaal "annexed" by Great Britain. Oom Paul Kruger and General Joubert made a visit of protest to England. Great Britain quickly and forcibly annexed the Transvaal. Sir W. Awen Lanyon was appointed by Queen Victoria to be British administrator of the South African Republic. 1880.—Boer War of Independence, the British losing every important engagement, their misfortunes culminating

at Majuba Mountain. The Boer flag of independence was raised, in Heidelberg, in December, 1881.—March 21, treaty of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republic, which was under the suzerainty of Queen Victoria. 1883.—Stephanus J. Paul Kruger was elected President. 1884.—London Convention signed by Queen Victoria and ratified by the Volksraad, recognizing the Boer State as the "South African Republic." There was no reference to suzerainty in the convention. Therefore England has no suzerainty rights in the Transvaal. 1885.—Great Britain puts a stop to enlargement of the boundaries of the Transvaal on the west, by proclaiming a British protectorate over Buchuanaland. 1886.—Great discovery of gold in the Transvaal, the English flocking in by tens of thousands and engaged in mining everywhere. This year came forth the project for a South African Confederation, which was supported by the Orange Free State, but was opposed by Kruger. 1896.—Dr. Jameson organizes and carries into effect his raid of the Uitlanders into the Transvaal. He was captured near Krugersdorp. 1899.—October 11th, war begun between the Boers and the British.

The area of the Transvaal is 119,139 square miles, about as large as New Mexico. The estimated population is 345,397 whites and 784,769 natives.

BOER TERMS DEFINED.

The Boer language is that which was spoken by the people of Holland two hundred years ago. Boer words and their meaning, which will help in reading the accounts of the war in the Transvaal:

Bloemfontein (bloom fountain).....Flower Garden
Boer (boo-er)Bauer (peasant).....Farmer
Boeren.....Plural for Boer
Buitlander (boy-ten-lont-er).....Foreigner
Burger (buhr-ker).....Citizen
Burgerrecht (buhr-ker-rekt).....Citizenship
Burgerwacht (buhr-ker-vokt).....Citizen soldiery
Commando.....A body of men under arms
Daag (doog).....day
Geweer.....Gun
Jager.....Hunter
Jonkherr (yunk-hare) Member of the Volksraad
Kopje (kopyeh).....Small hill
Kraal.....Settlement; place of rounding up
Laager.....Fortified inclosure; camp
Land rost.....Magistrate
Oom (ome) Paul (Powle).....Uncle Paul
Raad (rahd) Senate; Raadsheer (rads-hare).....
Senator
Raadhuis (rahd-hoys).....Senate house
Rand (raht).....Margin; edge
Spruit (sprate).....Creek
Staat (staht) State; Stad (stot).....City
Staatkunde (staht-kuhn-de).....Politics
Staatsraad (stahts-rahd).....Council of State
Stemmer (stemmer).....Voter; elector
Steop (stooop).....Step or porch
Suzerain (su-ze-ren)

One invested with superior authority. By virtue of the Convention of 1884, England has no such rights in the South African Republic. This is positively correct.

Transvaal (tronsfahl).....Circular valley
Trek (treck).....Draught; journey
Trekken (treck-eh).....To draw; to travel
Trekpaard (treckpahrd).....Draught horse
Uit (oyt).....Out; out of
Uitlander (oyt-lont-er).....Foreigner; outlander
Vaal (fahl).....Valley
Vaderlandshefde (fah-ter-lonts-leef-te).....
Love of one's country

Veld (felt).....Field; open lands; plain
Veld-Kornet.....Dutch military title
Veldheer (felt-hare).....General; commandant
Veldwachter (felt-vock-ter).....Rural guard
Volksraad (fulks-rahd).....

Lower House of Congress
Voorregt (fore-rekt).....Franchise; privilege
Vreemdeling (frame-da-ling).....Stranger
Witwatersrand (vit-vot-ters-ront).....

Margin of the white water
Wallaby.....To tramp or wander



MARTHINUS T. STEYN,
PRESIDENT, ORANGE FREE STATE.

Brave, Noble, Courageous and much loved by his people.

The Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State is an elevated table land 4,000 feet above the sea level, 400 miles long by 200 miles wide, running north and south. It contains 48,326 square miles, about the size of New York State; population (in 1890) 77,716 whites and 129,787 natives. Bloemfontein (flower garden), the capital, is 750 miles north of Cape Town, 450 miles north of Cape Elizabeth and 450 miles from Delagoa Bay. The only mountain ranges in the Orange Free State are the Stall, in the eastern part. The southern part is dotted with kopjes. Otherwise the interior is an undulating prairie, covered with coarse grass, which is excellent grazing for sheep and cattle. The Orange Free State is not a forest country.

The principal lands are best adapted to pastoral purposes. The pursuit of the people is principally stock raising and grain growing. On the Basutoland border there is a strip from 30 to 100 miles wide, considered to be second to none in the world for grain producing purposes. This strip of country, without irrigation or fertilizing, and after planting for forty consecutive years, produces from thirty to eighty bushels of grain to the acre. The principal grains are wheat, oats, barley, maize, and Kaffir corn. It also carries large herds of cattle, horses, sheep, angora goats and ostriches. Pears, apples, peaches and grapes are grown to a large extent. Diamonds are extensively mined, gold also. The famous 900-carat Excelsior diamond was found at Jagersfontein May 30, 1893. Coal and iron is found in large quantities near the Vaal River.

The first diamond was found on the western borders of the Orange Free State in April, 1869, and in Kimberley in 1871.

The inhabitants of the Orange Free State are, like the Boers of the Transvaal, a peaceful, educated and well-governed people. The country is divided into nineteen districts, each one of which is presided over by a landdrost, or magistrate. Each one of these districts is subdivided into one, two or more wards. Each of these wards sends a member to the Volksraad. The President is the responsible head and is advised by an Executive Council, and by the High Court, which is composed of a chief justice and two judges.

The government obtains two million dollars annually from the revenue of the State, to meet expenditures. From the Custom House there is received \$600,000 a year. The Orange Free State expends \$150,000 annually on roads, \$300,000 on bridges and large sums on public buildings. Nearly one-third of the entire revenue of the State is absorbed by educational grants and public works. This would be a fine showing for countries outside of Africa. The government of this Boer state is very careful about the education of the children of the land. For this purpose a permanent fund of \$1,000,000 is set aside, the educational department being very thorough, and is under a superintendent, who has under him a corps of inspectors. There are now about eighty fine government schools with a staff of 150 teachers, this being exclusive of private non-aided schools, such as those which are maintained by the Catholics, the Anglicans and other religious denominations. The other higher educational schools supported by the State are Dames' Institute (ladies' seminary) and Grey College, both at Bloemfontein.

The great majority of the citizens of the Orange Free State are members of the Dutch Reformed Church. There is a congregation in nearly every village, the government annually contributing about \$40,000 to the support of these religious sects. The synod meets every other year, in the month of May, in Bloemfontein, the capital. The following denominations also have churches in the Orange Free State: The Episcopalians, Lutherans, Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. There are many respected wealthy Jews in Bloemfontein, who are looked after by Rabbis from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. There is a Jewish synagogue in the Diamond Fields. At Bloemfontein there are several school buildings. Among them are St. Andrew's College for Boys and St. Michael's Home for Girls. The Separatist Dutch Church has several congregations in this country. The Dutch Reformed Church has a mission established at Witzieshoek. The Berlin Mission Society has missions at Bethany Baboela (in the Ladybrand district).

The climate of the Orange Free State is dryer and colder than that of its neighbors, owing to its altitude. It is healthful for weak lungs. Its dry season is in the winter time. The finest salt in the world is made in this country by evaporation. The rivers of the Orange Free State are well stocked with fish known as the barber, the yellow fish, white fish, calf's-head, and the undermouth. The chief animals are antelopes, wild beasts, oleosboks, ant eaters, wild cats, porcupines, jackals, hyenas, wild dogs and armadillos.

The Volksraad adopted the Orange Free State Constitution April 10, 1854. It was based upon the Constitution of the United States of America. This Constitution gave any one living in the country six months before April 10th, the right to vote for President and for members of the Legislature. The President is elected every five years by all of the enfranchised burghers. The Constitution cannot be amended or repealed except by a three-fourths vote at each of the two annual sessions of the Legislature. The Constitution of the country was revised and re-enacted March 9, 1866, and again on May 8, 1879. From 1854 until now the Orange Free State has been a republic. It has had eight Presidents in that time.

The Boers are fighting the same grand fight that was fought by the people of the United States of America over one hundred years ago; the same relentless foe; the same principles, Life itself and Liberty.

CHARLES D. PIERCE.

THIS IS WHAT ENGLAND IS FIGHTING FOR.

Yield of the Transvaal Mines.

(From "De Express," Bloemfontein, Feb. 27, 1900
—Translated from the Dutch.)

We have received from the chief of the Mining Department advices stating that the yield for the month of January for the following mines, all of which are being worked as follows (for the South African Republic):

	Ounces.
Bonanza *	10,361
Ferreira	8,069
Ferreira Deep *	13,301
Robinson *	21,629
Village Main Reef	10,758
Wemmer	6,209
Worcester	1,218
Rose Deep *	11,322
Crown Reef *	5,086
Langlaagte Deep	2,844
Total	90,797

Note.—The mines marked (*) are worked by government officials. At \$20 per ounce worth \$1,815,940.



From the original drawing
by kind permission of Collier's Weekly.

CRONJE'S LAST STAND AT PAARDEBERG.

There were Brave Men, Women
and Boys in the Trenches.

The War in South Africa.

THE CAUSE,

OR

BETTER SAID, NO CAUSE.

Chamberlain's Flimsy Excuse for Declaring War Against the South African Republics.

The following is a brief statement showing the cause of the war of Great Britain against the South African Republic and Orange Free State. The South African Republic is entitled by specific treaty, by every principle of international law, and by every demand of justice and right, to absolute independence in the management of its internal affairs.

Observe this: The causes which have led to the present war are entirely connected with the internal affairs of the South African Republic, in the management of which absolute independence and freedom from interference is guaranteed by treaty. Ostensibly, England is at war to redress the grievances of the Outlanders, as they are called, meaning foreign residents of the South African Republic. The fact that the Outlanders, other than Englishmen, are fighting in the Boer ranks against the English invasion, and that exceedingly few of the Outlanders are in the ranks of the English Army, would indicate that the alleged grievances are not very oppressive. Nevertheless, it is upon this pretext that English troops are in South Africa. The "grievances" are few in number.

First. England complains of the naturalization laws of the South African Republic. She demands that after five years' residence in the South African Republic an Englishman may become eligible to vote for all local officers, including the President of the Republic, and at the same time not be obliged to renounce his allegiance to England. Such a proposition would not be considered for a second in the United States. England would not dare to suggest it, yet because this little South African Republic refuses it, resort is had to war.

Second. The Transvaal Government has made stupendous strides in the advancement of education and enormous sums of money are spent to give education to the young. The South African Republic is Dutch. The language of the people is Dutch, and the language of its schools is Dutch. England demands that English be the language of the schools—not that the English language be taught, for that is already done, but that all branches of education be taught in English for the benefit of the children of the English miners. This would necessitate the establishment of separate schools, and involve double expenditure. But even if it involved no expenditure, what nation would entertain the proposition for a moment? Would the United States Government establish schools to train up young citizens in the German, French or Hollandish language? Yet because President Kruger refuses this, his government is at war with England.

Third. Great Britain objects because the South African Republic places a tax of 2½ per cent. upon the output of the gold and diamond mines owned by British syndicates. Upon the gold taken out of the mines of the Klondike region in Alaska by an American or any other foreigner, England demands a tax of 10 per cent., which is four times the amount demanded by President Kruger. Because this tax is not removed, England makes war upon the Republic.

Fourth. England complains that the South African Republic has sold to a company the exclusive right to manufacture dynamite, which is used in the mines, and which, because of an

exclusive franchise, costs the English miners a trifle more than in some other countries. Because of this England is at war upon the South African Republic. English history is dotted with hundreds of instances of exclusive grants.

There was a fifth grievance. England complained because the representation of the Johannesburg district in the lower house of the Legislature, the Volksraad, was not larger. She demanded an increase of from two to ten representatives, and based her claim upon the fact that the Johannesburg district, in which the mines are situated, paid a much larger tax than other districts which had two representatives in the Volksraad. There was a time, as American history records, when England was an advocate of taxation without representation, and when she insisted strongly that her position was right. She was forced from her position by the bravery of the Americans. President Kruger acceded to this demand of the English and increased the representation of the Johannesburg district to ten. Otherwise that would have been one of the causes of the war.

CHARLES D. PIERCE.

★ WHAT MR. GLADSTONE SAID.

"The issue before the country is very plain. It is not a new issue. It was fought out in 1881 at the time of Majuba." Mr. Gladstone declared that he could not go on with the Transvaal War even though he knew England had suffered reverses, because it was unjust. It seemed to him mean and cowardly to yield to the temptation of ministering to military pride by offering up a holocaust of human sacrifice. With eloquent scorn, he denounced the assertion that the government ought to have stayed its hand from negotiating peace. In that phrase, Mr. Gladstone touched the central point of the whole controversy.

★ EDMUND BURKE SAID.

"The poorest being that crawls on earth, contending to save itself from injustice is an object respectable in the eyes of God and man. But I cannot conceive any existence under heaven that is more odious and disgusting than the impotent, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or military skill, bloated with pride and arrogance, calling for battles which he knows he is not to fight, and contending for a violent dominion which he can never exercise."

★ A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Winston Churchill wrote to the "Morning Post," London, "There is one way to overcome the resistance of the Boers, and that is by reducing their personnel by a prolonged process of attrition. In other words, we must kill them out, so as to teach their children to love us!"

Not only should our brother Boer be slain, but slain with the same ruthlessness that they slay a plague-infested rat. The Boer resistance will further this plan and enable us to find the excuse that imperial Great Britain is fiercely anxious for—the excuse to blot the Boers out as a nation, to turn their land into a vast shambles and remove their name from the muster roll of South Africa.

★ Extracts from circulars issued by the Stop-the-War Committee, No. 4 Clock House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, England.



DR. HENDRIK MULLER,
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

Envoy Extraordinary from the Orange Free State and
Consul General to the Netherlands.



A. D. W. WOLMARANS,
Envoy for South African Republic.

J. M. DE BROYN,
Secretary to Envoys.
ABRAHAM FISCHER, Chairman,
South African Envoys.

CHARLES D. PIERCE,
Trustee and Treasurer, Boer Relief Fund.
C. H. WESSELS,
Envoy from Orange Free State.

From a snapshot photograph taken a few moments before the Envoys' departure for Europe.



HON. FRANCIS WILLIAM REITZ,
SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Did England Lie? A Pathetic Appeal.

Why W. T. Stead Opposes the War.

On Oct. 15, 1899, before the war had well begun, Mr. Stead delivered an address in Westminster Chapel, in which he explained why he took so strong a line of opposition to the war. He said:

"The real root of the question and which underlay everything, and of which this present trouble in the Transvaal was but a symptom, was the question whether or not we believed there was a God who judged in the earth, who loved righteousness, and who abhorred a lie. The whole of our trouble in the Transvaal sprang out of the deliberate conviction, frankly expressed and unhesitatingly acted upon, that this was not true and that it was sometimes good policy to tell a lie and stick to it.

"I remember discussing the question three years ago after the Jameson Raid, with people who knew all about it, who were in it up to the neck, and the question was, 'Should we own up, or should we lie?' Some of them owned up and others of them lied; and those who owned up did their best to shield the others who lied. I discussed this matter seriously, passionately, earnestly, with them all, from Mr. Rhodes downwards, and I said to them all, 'I do not care what you may say, whatever evils there may come, whatever trouble there may come from admitting the truth and admitting frankly what was done in South Africa was done with the cognizance and approval of the Colonial Office, let us have the truth, tell the truth and shame the devil.' And they said, 'Oh, no, we cannot, it is impossible. If we were to admit it all, if we were to produce all the cables, if we were to produce all the correspondence, if we were to show that we had taken a step without sending to the Colonial Office in order to get their advice and approval, what position would we cut before the world as a nation? In what position would we stand? How could we admit it? No, we cannot. We have to cover the Colonial Office and if it is lying, then we must lie, lie and get it through.' And they did it. What we ought to do is plain. We should order a real strict investigation into the charges made against the Colonial Office, of perjury and lying in connection with this matter. If it should turn out that there was legal evidence procurable, that is to say, if the cablegrams have now only been suppressed but not destroyed, if the correspondence still exists, all perjurers should be prosecuted. Then let us send the best man we could get to Paul Kruger, and say to him: 'We have been led into this war by an infernal conspiracy of fraud and lying, we have forced you to attack us. We admit we were wrong. Retire to your own territories, and let us know what damage we have done to you, and we will pay you compensation for the same.' I ask you in your own conscience, before high heaven, whether, if it be true what I say, anything less than that would meet the demands of justice?"

"A friend of mine said to me the other day: 'There is no use of your worrying yourself about this. We are too hellish rich to care anything about your morality—morality is off the slate.' Although he put it coarsely, it expresses a widespread conviction. We are rich, we are strong, we can do what we please, and there is no damnation waiting for us. But if there be a God and He cares for His people, we shall not have to wait too long for the judgment and the doom. Let us at least wash our hands of our brother's blood."

★ A PATHETIC APPEAL.

A Letter from Olive Schreiner, Authoress of the "The Story of an African Farm," Sister of the Prime Minister of Cape Town.

My Dear Friend:

Stand by freedom and justice in this matter to the end; you will be glad to think of it when you are dying.

Oh! the people in England have not understood, they have not understood! There is a time coming, a terrible awakening, when they understand what they have done.

Our gallant, heroic burghers are dying and their wives and children are suffering beyond description, and the miserable horde of blood suckers are quietly in hiding, to come out when the war is over and dig their claws in our hearts. * * * War is a terrible thing, but when it is undertaken in the service of wealth and to crush freedom—it is hell!"

★ ITS INEVITABLE RESULT.

Read What Olive Schreiner has Written on the Result of such a Method of Converting the Boers into Loyal and Loving Subjects.

"South Africa would be peaceful. There would be silence, the silence of a long exhaustion—but not peace! Have the dead no voices? In a thousand farm-houses black-robed women would hold memory of the count, and outside under the South African stones would lie South African men to whom the South African women gave birth under our blue sky. There would be silence, but no peace.

"Do not think that when imported soldiers walk across South African plains to take the lives of South African men and women that it is only African sand and African bushes that are cracking beneath their tread; at each step they are breaking the fibres, invisible as air, but strong as steel, which bind the hearts of South Africans to England. Once broken, they can never be healed again—they are living things; broken, they will be dead. Each bullet which a soldier sends to the heart of a South African to take his life, wakes up another who did not know he was an African. You will not kill us with your Lee-Metfords—you will make us. There are men who do not know they love a Dutchman, but the first three hundred that fall, they will know it.

"The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the men who lay under the stones (who will not be English, then, or Dutch, but only Africans), will say as they pass those heaps, 'There lay our fathers, or great-grandfathers, who died in their first great war of independence,' and the descendants of the men who lie there will be the aristocracy of Africa. Men will count back to them and say, 'My father, or my grandfather, lay in one of those graves.' We shall not know any more Dutch or English then, we shall know only the great African people.

"What England believes she is doing in shedding our blood, is crushing us and showing her wealth and power. What she is really doing, is sprinkling baptismal blood on every forehead of South Africa. For the moment it weighs down heavy on our eyelids, blinding us with anguish; but with the sprinkling of this blood, she names us a great, free nation. The child does not walk the day it is baptized, but it walks later!"



HON. CHARLES D. PIERCE.

TRUSTEE AND TREASURER, BOER RELIEF FUND,
Consul-General, Orange Free State, South Africa,
to the United States of America.

No. 136 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mr. Pierce has been the Representative of the Orange Free State, in the United States, for a period of over twelve years; has rendered valuable services to the Republic of the Orange Free State; he has the full confidence of His Honor, President Steyn and the Government Officials.

Mr. Pierce is a genuine Son of the Revolution as his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, both against the British. He, therefore, naturally inherits a love for the struggling Republics of which he has been the honorable and faithful representative so many years.—[*Exchange.*]

RATIFICATION OF EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ORANGE FREE STATE.

[From New York Daily Tribune, October 21, 1899.]

Washington, April 20.—Secretary Hay, for the Government of the United States, and Consul General Charles D. Pierce, for the Orange Free State, to-day exchanged ratifications of the new treaty for the extradition of criminals between the two countries.

This treaty is to obviate the trouble heretofore caused by citizens from foreign countries in the Orange Free State, inciting the natives to steal and secrete rough diamonds about their persons and sell them. By this treaty either Government may surrender their own citizens to the other for larceny or other crimes, which are punishable in either country.

New York, U. S. A., June 17th, 1900.

To whom it may concern:-

This is to certify that Hon. Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City, has been appointed by us Trustee and Treasurer of the Boer Relief Fund, for the aid and benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Boers in the South African Republic and Orange Free State, and has full authority from us to receive and receipt for all funds which have been or may be collected for the purpose stated, and we hereby request that all persons interested, and who are friends of the Boers, will kindly forward all such funds to the said Consul General Pierce at the above address; he will forward said funds to the proper authorities in Europe, and will also send receipts for same. We also request that all correspondence for us be forwarded to and in care of said Consul General Pierce at the above address.

Abraham Fischer Chairman.

Cornelius H. Weselb

A. D. W. Wolmarans

Envoys from the South African Republic and Orange Free State.
The highest authorities under Presidents Kruger and Steyn.

(Extract from Letter from Envoys).

The Hague, Holland, Sept. 10th, 1900.

To the Hon. Charles D. Pierce,
Trustee and Treasurer of BOER RELIEF FUND
136 Liberty St., New York.

Dear Sir:-

Funds will be sent you for the purpose of covering all expenditures of your office for the Boer Relief work in the United States.

The Envoys do not contemplate for a moment that any funds collected should under any circumstances be employed for any other purpose than that directly intended by the contributors.

It would be well to let these good friends understand that funds are greatly needed to assist the widows and orphans, and the Envoys wish you to remit the funds received by you as contributions with specification of the object for which they have been contributed. The Envoys thank you for your untiring efforts in behalf of our cause. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. deBruyn,

Secretary to the Envoys.



HON. P. LOUTER WESSELS

From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS

Appointed by ENVOYS: FISCHER, WESSELS AND WOLMARANS

ADDRESS: 136 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK

Sympathy for Boers.

P. LOUTER WESSELS

Delivers a Two-Hour Address - History of Persecution of Two South African Republics.

From the "Call," Paterson, N. J., April 15, 1900.

That Boer sympathy is not lacking in this city was clearly evidenced last night, when a crowd, numbering at least 2,000 persons and composed of both men and women, attended a mass meeting at Apollo Hall, called to assist in a financial way the people of the two South African Republics, who are struggling against a powerful nation in an effort to retain their liberty.

When the assembly was called to order at 8 o'clock there was not a vacant seat in the big hall and the late comers found it necessary to stand. It was 11 o'clock when the meeting was concluded. During three hours the listeners were spellbound by the eloquence of the orators, one of whom, P. Louter Wessels, is a native Boer, a resident of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State.

On the platform were representative Holland citizens of this city. The rear of the stage had been tastefully embellished, the Stars and Stripes, the flags of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic predominating in the decorations.

As is customary with Boers, the proceedings were opened with prayer, the benediction being pronounced by Rev. J. H. Westervelt, pastor of the First Christian Reformed Church.

Before calling upon the speakers, the chairman introduced the Hon. Charles D. Pierce, Consul-General of the Orange Free State. The chairman stated that Mr. Pierce's ancestors fought with America in the wars against England and the Consul General was accorded a hearty welcome and much applause.

In presenting Mr. Wessels, Chairman Philipse said that the orator of the evening had come from the field of war in South Africa.

Mr. Wessels, when at home at Bloemfontein, was a general merchant, and has done much in his country to introduce American agricultural machinery, representing a good many American manufacturers. He was elected second in command of the Bloemfontein burgher forces, part of which fought with General Cronje, and who is now at St. Helena. He was also a member of the Ambulance Commission at Bloemfontein. Mr. Louter Wessels is a brother of the Hon. C. H. Wessels, chairman of the Orange Free State Volksraad and peace envoy of the South African Republics. It was thus needless to say that Mr. Wessels was deeply interested in the affairs there.

When the speaker arose three cheers were proposed and given with a will. It was some minutes before he was permitted to speak, so uproarious was the applause.

After a few introductory remarks in the Holland language, Mr. Wessels addressed his hearers in English, occupying the platform for two hours. The speaker then delved into the present situation. He had no sympathy for a nation of oppression—one that had not a particle of sympathy for the people whose innocent blood they are shedding in South Africa.

Then Mr. Wessels drew a vivid picture, in which he saw women standing in trenches. The woman hands a gun to her son, saying: "With God's blessing, take this gun and go forward to fight and die for your country."

"You will find boys fighting in our trenches," he continued, "lads from 8 to 14 years and upwards. If the youngster is too small to shoulder a musket, he hands cartridges to his father and makes himself useful by doing errands. He carries water, perhaps bringing the last refreshing draught to his dying parent."

"We have begun war with God and will end it with Him."

The orator read extracts from a letter written by a mere youth to his parents. The boy, 16 years old, was in action on January 6. He took up a position on the top of a kopje and during

the conflict was attacked by two Britishers. He shot them both dead. This statement excited applause. You see in the trenches an old gray-headed father, whereas he should be at home spending his last moments in peace, looking with pleasure on the successes achieved by his posterity, but he is not given that pleasure. He is compelled to stand in the trenches, defending the liberty and law that are so dear to him. Near him is his son, fighting and following his father's example. The father is terribly wounded. The son is killed. The parent asks for his boy, who is found, and as the aged parent glances at his form a few tears are noticeable, and he, too, passes in the stillness of death. "These are the scenes that are occurring continually," continued the speaker, "What you see in the papers is only one side. For the past five or six months the English press has attempted to blacken our character and to seek sympathy in her atrocious and murderous deeds, prompted by a greed of gold. It is like a villain going to strike a dagger into a child's heart. To justify her in the eyes of the world and to cast away blame, she has a paid press. We have been accused of cowardice, but the cowardice is on the other side. England first sought America's sympathies at the outbreak of the Cuban war. England closed her eyes to Cuba and America, and she now expects America to close her eyes to South Africa."

In order to give his hearers a clear view of the situation, Mr. Wessels told of the founding of the Republics, the adversities encountered in the settlement of the country and the subsequent troubles. He gave a clear and concise history, refreshed with many incidents of a personal nature. The people had been driven out of Cape Town and crossed the Orange and Vaal Rivers, hoping to escape persecution. They were hounded by the British, who, the speaker said, had labored with the savages to exterminate them.

"We would rather be exterminated," he said, "than to live under a corrupt flag, her blood-stained banner, crimsoned by the innocent blood of our people in defending their God-given rights of liberty and self-government."

He touched on the subject of Cecil Rhodes's treachery and the mention of the Diamond King's name evoked a storm of hisses.

In conclusion, Mr. Wessels said that England was not a fit power to rule the Republics. "It had no right to force them into an unjust war. England always picked on small prey. It dared not attack a power like the United States."

The speaker closed by appealing to his hearers for their sympathy, asking, "If this nation was to stand idly by and see a great power crush a people who were struggling for liberty, freedom and their just rights?"

A series of moving pictures were shown. This feature proved very interesting. Among them were scenes in South Africa, also the portraits of prominent men of their army, etc.; but when the picture of Oom Paul Kruger was shown on the screen the cheers that greeted it were deafening.

The members of Robinson's Band discoursed the national anthems of Holland and the Transvaal.

Hon. P. Louter Wessels, in a speech at a meeting called by Secretary Roelofs, was asked the question by the chairman, "What the American people and the Transvaal League could do to help the Boers?" said in part, "You can do a great deal for our people, and I know that you have already done nobly. Our need is greater than ever, the burghers who fight in the war receive no pay, and they leave their homes unguarded. No one here knows what modern warfare is, and if the South African War is a war of civilization, I would like to know what a war of barbarism is. I have letters from old people living on a farm near my home, in the Orange Free State, to the effect that the British soldiers are destroying and desolating the Boer farms. On one farm there were 8,000 head of cattle and 7,000 head of sheep; all were driven off by the British. Houses are razed to the ground, and as they are built of brick and stone costing at least \$2,000 to \$3,000, the result means great destitution, and I fear famine. As the result our people are in great need."



MARTHA KRANTZ.

A HEROIC BOER WOMAN SOLDIER.

Mrs. Martha Krantz, twenty-six years old, wife of Commandant Paul Krantz, of the German Army Corps, serving in the Boer army in South Africa. She is a niece of Gen. Louis Botha, Commandant General of the Boer forces. The child of intensely religious and stern Puritanical parents, who were living twenty-five miles north of Pretoria. She is one of the Boer women who fought in the battles of Modderspruit, Ladysmith, Spions Kop and Biggarsberg.

Whether in the field on the firing line, serving guns, or in the trenches, she ever gave splendid evidences of possessing cool nerve of a high order, and her heroic deed on that never-to-be-forgotten day at Spions Kop, when she ran the gauntlet of the terrible British fire and brought a gun into action just in time to turn the tide of battle, places her on list of the heroines of the XIX. century. While on that day with a small escort she was charging through the fire zone, the fire seemed by common consent to be entirely suspended on the Boer lines, and all eyes were strained in the direction of the little band rushing through shot and shell, now enveloped in a cloud of green vapor from a monstrous Lyddite shell, and again disappear from view by the red dust thrown up by common shot. And when the column eventually shot out, a roar of cheering broke forth along the line of those brave patriots in front.

At Ladysmith her gallantry was equally conspicuous. It was there she earned the name of "Mrs. Commandant Krantz." As tender hearted as she is brave, she was kind to friend and foe alike, and after the battle of Spions Kop she quickly laid down her rifle and helped to nurse the wounded—both Boer and British. A scrutiny of this handsome face, with its clean cut features, compressed lips and eager penetrating eyes, will at once convey to the mind the indomitable spirit which lies hidden under the apparently cool exterior. It will at the same time give a representative example of the type of the heroic Boer woman struggling with their fathers and brothers in arms for Christian liberty and justice.



Commandant Lorentz's German Commando with the Boer Forces at Colesburg, Cape Colony.

There were two corps of German volunteers, one under Commandant Lorentz, the other under Commandant Krantz, each numbering 200 men. The former fought with the Free State, the latter with the Transvaal forces. The men were exclusively of German birth, many being residents in the Transvaal prior to the war, others coming direct from Germany at their own expense, none receiving any compensation for their services. In all of the engagements they took part with dash and enthusiasm, thus upholding the best traditions of the Germans as fighters. At the battle of Spions Kop, in Natal, the German corps under Commandant Krantz fought along side of the Boers in the extreme front of the attack. They will always be remembered with gratitude by the entire Boer people.



OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN SCOUTING CORPS OF THE BOER ARMY, SOUTH AFRICA.

Sitting at the left is Captain John A. Hassell, who was wounded in the head with bayonet and Lyddite shell, also with a bullet through the left breast. He has been visiting his family in the United States while recovering from his wounds, but will soon return to his command, and, like Gen. De Wet, will fight the British until independence is won. Sitting at the right is First Lieut. John Shay, from Rhode Island. Sitting in the centre is Lieut. Allen Hiley, from Colorado. He was wounded in the neck and shoulder at Tobaberg. Standing at the right is Adjt. W. Henry, from California, reported a prisoner of war. Standing at the left is Secretary Henry Cranston, from Georgia, now a prisoner at Pretoria.

The American Scouting Corps consisted of 120 men, all native born Americans, most of them residents in the South African Republics prior to the war. The Corps was organized by Capt. Hassell in the remarkably short time of six days. They served with conspicuous gallantry in most of the important engagements in the Boer war, and have to their credit the loss to the British of about 1,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. This handful of brave men continually harassed the English, and, in proportion to their numbers, were more active than any other body of men in the field. Captain Hassell has to his credit the capture of the first British gun taken in the war, which he did at the battle of Dundee Flats with twenty-two men who volunteered for this occasion. He figured prominently in the battles of Modderspruit, Platrand, Spions Kop, Colenso and most of the battles in the Free State, and was publicly thanked by the Boer government for his energies.

Captain Hassell has been urged by very prominent friends of the Boer cause in this country, to commit to paper, prior to his return to South Africa, his experiences thus far in the war, but up to the present has not consented.



THE (BRANDWACHT) OUTPOSTS OF THE PRETORIA COMMANDOS.

were forces stationed on the northeast of Ladysmith during the stirring days of the siege of that town.

This picture gives a very good illustration of the Boers as they appeared when repelling one of the numerous sorties of the British from Ladysmith. The Pretoria Commando suffered as heavily as any of the other forces in the Boer army and their rapid powers of concentration and attack earned for them among their comrades and other commandos the pseudonym of the "Tigers."

At Dundee and Modderspruit, Gen. Erasmus at the head of them occupied the fore front in many of the firing lines. In these forces were the sons of many of the Transvaal's most distinguished gentlemen and patriots and it is a household word among the survivors of these faithful, how these young men gallantly laid down their lives for the cause of their country. In their devotion to country many of them abandoned their college desks in order to fight for freedom.



A TYPICAL BOER FAMILY.

BURGHERS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The above and the page following are from photographs of the Wessels family, one of the oldest and most prominent in South Africa. P. Louter Wessels, Special Commissioner to the United States, brother of the Peace Envoy, is shown standing in the centre of the above picture back of his mother. Beside him is his wife, sisters and brothers. The picture enclosed in the frame, near the centre of both photographs, is the father, now deceased. The picture on the opposite page shows the same people, and includes the children and grandchildren.

The Wessels family is one of the oldest, best known and most prominent in South Africa. Six of the name of Wessels have been members of the Orange Free State Volksraad. Eight of the Wessels family are now with General Cronje on the Island of St. Helena.

These are of the people whom the British have accused of ignorance, of racial, political and religious prejudice, of blocking the advance of progress, and of checking the movement of civilization.



THE WESELS FAMILY.



THE HELIOGRAPHIC SIGNAL CORPS NEAR COLESBURG, CAPE COLONY.

Lieut. Baay with his Battery, a Number of Field Guns, with the Heliographic Signal Corps Attached to Gen. Olivier outside of Colesburg, Cape Colony.

In the retreat from Colesburg through the Orange Free State, along the banks of the Caledon River and the Basuto Land border this battery greatly distinguished themselves.

The Signal Corps was organized by Lieut. Paff of the Transvaal Staats artillery and from the nature of their invaluable services rendered to the Boer generals proved great credit to the resourcefulness and the enterprise of that officer. It was Lieut. Paff who on several occasions rendered futile the British search light communications with Ladysmith through a similar process of his own and intercepted a great many messages.

Proofs of the Barbarism of the British.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM!

Photo engraved copy verbatim from Johannesburg Gazette, July 21, 1900.

By Order of the British Government Barbarians.
V. R. means Victoria Regina (Queen).

V.R. Public Notice.

IT is hereby notified for information that unless the men at present on commando belonging to families in the Town and District of Krugersdorp surrender themselves and hand in their arms to the Imperial Authorities by the 20th July, the whole of their properties will be confiscated and their families turned out destitute and homeless.

By order,
G. H. M. RITCHIE, Capt. K. Horse,
Dist. Supt. Police
Krugersdorp, 9th July, 1900.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The British mutilated harmless old men by beating their eyes out with the butt end of their revolvers. They also molested old, feeble, helpless and sick women. We give below the facts, names and places:

The Facts, Names and Places.

(From "Ons Weekblad," (Our Weekly Paper), Cape Town, June 21, 1900.—Translated from the Dutch.)

Grikwaland West, South African Republic.

J. A. Fourie, of Zetfontein, and P. Koekemoer, of Beetsdam, were made prisoners by the English. They had with them the sum of ten pounds sterling and a box containing their wearing apparel. The British stole both money and clothing. Arriving at Fauresmith, the clothing from two Kaffir vagabonds was removed, then the Boers were compelled to take off their clothing and put on the rags of the Kaffirs. These two men were sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor for having been in the fight at Belmont. Koekemoer was suffering from epilepsy, and, although having repeated attacks, was not assisted or even given a drink of water. His house was destroyed and all his belongings burned.

F. Botha, of Honingnestkloof, a man past 60 years of age, was chased by ten British soldiers, taken prisoner and made to walk two hours in the burning sun. He was accused of having given his carriage and horses to his people, to be used in the war. A sum of £40 Sterling and forty head of cattle were also taken from him. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, his house was demolished and his cattle stolen.

S. Van Rensburg, 75 years of age, was arrested and imprisoned. It is not known of what he was accused. All his property was confiscated.

W. Fourie, of Bakenskop, whose wife had died a short time previous, was arrested, his home demolished and his six little helpless children were left among the Kaffirs entirely uncared for.

A. Burgher, of Klipphaan, was in his own house together with six other male inhabitants, one a boy of 7 years of age. All were imprisoned, though A. Burgher was then dying. He was left alone with a girl 15 years of age.

Seven of the Boers were punished at Hopetown with from one to three years at hard labor. They were falsely accused by Kaffirs of destroying the railroad tracks and of having taken part in the war, but their guilt was not proven. The accusation against them was made by Kaffirs and the English would not hear white witnesses in their behalf.

IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The widow of Mr. Lubbe, of Vreelaagte, had her home burned to ashes and her property destroyed. Her cattle were stolen.

T. Lubbe, of Vreelaagte, had everything destroyed and burned.

F. Badenhorst met the same fate.

D. Brink, who lived at Kaapstad, had all of his property destroyed and his cattle stolen.

C. Koen, of Poortge, a man of 80 years of age, had everything destroyed, his house being leveled to the ground by a big gun and 1,700 cattle killed. The old man was half blind and sick, not being able to walk. In spite of this, one of the British soldiers was cruel and cowardly enough to beat out one of his eyes with a revolver, for no other reason than that his son was in the war in the Boer army fighting against the English. One of the Australian contingent who was present asked of the commanding officer why he acted like a barbarian. His answer was that everything must be destroyed for the purpose of ruining that country.

A. Smit, of Jacobsdal, was imprisoned. His possessions destroyed and burned, his cattle stolen and killed and the harvest destroyed by the horses' hoofs.

In the same paper we read the following warning from a citizen living near the border of the colony:

"To the Editor of 'De Volksten':—

"Dear Sir:—This is to notify our citizens how the British troops acted when passing through the different sections of the country.

"On June 8 last the British passed from Taungs to Vryburg, by crossing the railroad. On reaching the first place on their route they set fire to all of the buildings, killed all of the fowls, which they did not attach to their horses; they also killed the small cattle, sheep, goats, horses and mules. On these expeditions of plunder they are followed by hundreds of Kaffirs, who take everything they can lay hands on. They cruelly tied my dear old father, over 85 years of age, to a post with a strong rope, and there held him prisoner, although he had done nothing; they also went into the sick room of my old mother and removed her from her room. They then set fire to the house, which was entirely destroyed. In searching for valuables, they even opened a grave in which a little boy had been buried a few days, a lad of 8 years old, the son of a wounded soldier. The little coffin was left unburied.

SUFFERING IN SOUTH AFRICA—TERRIBLE! TERRIBLE!

(From New York "World," Aug. 20, 1900.)

The following is an extract from a private letter just received by a member of the committee acting in behalf of the suffering Boers in the South African Republics:

"Pretoria, July 2, 1900.

"My Dear Sir:—I wish I could tell you the true condition of affairs existing in this country. Terrible! Terrible! And the truth cannot reach the world. * * * The families of the Boers are in great need.

"The Boers have won with terrible loss to the British every battle since the fall of Pretoria. The retreat over the Vaal was a magnificent piece of strategy and the present commander, De Wet, is a great general—doubly discounts Joubert.

If you cannot send food and clothing, money will be most acceptable.



GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET, THE GREATEST CAVALRY LEADER OF MODERN TIMES.

His brilliant career commenced with the Boer evacuation of Bloemfontein, March 8, 1900, leading with three great battles in one week, he captured over 1,000 prisoners, 7 cannons and \$1,000,000 worth of supplies. March 31st, 1900, with 800 men he swept down on Col. Broadwood's column of 1,500 men, capturing 485 prisoners and 135 loaded supply wagons before the British commander knew of his presence. Two days later he captured 450 prisoners at Moestershoek, then doubled on his track against Gen. Brabant who was sent with 4,000 men to capture him. De Wet escaped without loss. At Vredefort Weg he captured £185,000 in gold (\$925,000) and 130,000 khaki uniforms. Gen. De Wet was the cause of greater losses to the British than any other Boer commander. In battles he has killed and wounded over 1,000 British soldiers, captured over 5,000 prisoners, 10,000 cattle and horses, also stores and ammunition, inflicting a total loss to the British of over \$10,000,000.

Gen. De Wet is about 50 years old, was born at De Wets Dorp, Orange Free State. He has a supreme contempt for the British, and has many times asserted that one burgher was better than 10 British soldiers at any time or place. His own words were: "My farm has been destroyed, my home burned, my property looted, my sons have been killed in battle and my wife has died of a broken heart, and I shall not surrender: I shall resist to the end. This war shall not cease."

De Wet Says

HE WILL RESIST THE BRITISH TO THE END.

(From the New York "Journal," Sept. 6, 1900.)

Cape Town, Sept. 6, 1900.

A citizen from Bloemfontein reports that he heard General De Wet say, when the advisability of surrender and ending the war was under discussion: "My farm has been destroyed, my home burned and my property looted. My sons have been killed in battle and my wife has died of a broken heart, but I shall not surrender. I shall resist to the end. This war shall not cease."

GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.

Military Doff Their Hats to the Greatest General in the Boer War.

(From New York "News," Aug. 20.)

London, Aug. 20.

No commander in the Boer war has made a greater name for himself than Christian De Wet. His daring raids upon the lines of communication of Lord Roberts' army have restored the waning fortunes of the Boers. Captures of considerable bodies of the British and their supplies have been among the most brilliant feats of the war. Escapes from desperate situations show a resourcefulness that matches the best incidents on record. Ability to keep his men together and power to cover immense distances are qualities which go to make up his genius of superb generalship. He has defied the efforts of Lord Roberts' ablest lieutenants. The great Kitchener himself has been foiled, although aided by Hunter and Rundle, and De Wet, by his gallops into the Transvaal, has boldly shifted the scene of operations in spite of the immense superiority of the British in numbers and equipment.

Bennett Burleigh, discussing his military genius, has written that De Wet's operations and not another's will form the theme of every cavalry professor in every military school abroad. His methods will be studied and his practice followed.

With the guns he captured at Sanna's Post he held up the Royal Irish Rifles and Northumberland Fusiliers at Reddersburg until his message sent all around the district brought him enough reinforcements to compel surrender. All through June he was a constant terror, capturing several hundreds, and when Hunter and Rundle closed in on him the middle of July he broke through the cordon and doubled back, and surprised his pursuers by capturing a supply train and 100 Highlanders. At the present moment Kitchener, who has closely followed him, appears crippled with the state of his horses and the scarcity of supplies.

THE IRON HAND OF THE BRITISH.

(From "Commercial Tribune," Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1900.)

Lord Roberts, from his headquarters at Pretoria, June 19, 1900, issued a proclamation making known to all concerned "That should any damage be done to any of the railroads, bridges, buildings or telegraph lines, severe punishment would be meted on each Burgher in the district affected. The Burghers are to be fined or imprisoned, and the houses and farms within ten miles of the damage done shall be destroyed." The policy of an "iron hand" will not work in South Africa, as that element cannot be extirpated by brute force. It is destined to play for centuries to come an important part in African development. Nor can Britain ever hope to build a South African empire, save with the concurrence and co-operation of these courageous Dutch inhabitants.

BRITISH BRUTALITY AND ITS EFFECTS.

(From New York "Irish World," Aug. 11, 1900.)

The return of so many Boers to the field, after submitting, is one of the things in this campaign requiring explanation. None is forthcoming on the British side, but reports that are coming in from both sides describe the Boer as being goaded into fresh resistance by the license allowed British troops and the humiliation to which the Boers are subjected by the British commissioners, with Lord Roberts' sanction. One proclamation issued by Lord Roberts in April is especially severe on those surrendering in good faith, as it practically places them on the same level with the Kaffir. It forbids all persons riding on horseback, except officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the imperial army and those connected with it.

TREATMENT OF "PACIFIED" BOERS.

Any transgressing this rule will have their horses confiscated.

Another proclamation requires all bridles and saddles to be surrendered without delay. With no money and without means of moving about on horseback, as they have been born to, the Boer is in a position in which he is not only incapable of making a living, but is also at the mercy of the natives who have been stirred up against him.

Raids of the Baralongs into the western part of the Transvaal have become of frequent occurrence since the relief of Mafeking, and defenceless farmers have been plundered of thousands of head of cattle without hindrance of the British authorities.

BRITAIN'S MONSTROUS CRIME.

(From Columbus (Ohio) "Post," Aug. 7, 1900.)

The accounts of the millions of human beings who are starving in India, while Great Britain is spending her money in killing the Boers and robbing them of their right to self-government, continue to be appalling.

A letter from Bombay contains the following: "There will be a day of reckoning for all this. England and imperialism did not cause the drought and the famine, but they intensified the misery, for rest assured that England and imperialism do not send wealth or food into this stricken land.

"Sixty millions of people are racked with the pangs of hunger.

"And here is the monstrous thing! While America is sending shiploads of grain to be swallowed up amid all of this misery, England is still taking away from these God-scourged people shipload after shipload of grain to feed her soldiers in South Africa and set up more of her beneficent imperialism in that unhappy country."

This terrible accusation of England's responsibility for the famine is confirmed by the declarations recently made in the British parliament by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in which he said that "England had won the hatred of the nations."



COL. BLAKE AND OFFICERS OF THE FIRST IRISH BRIGADE.

(From a photograph taken near Ladysmith during the siege of that city which lasted four months, from October until February, 1900.)

At the battle of Modderspruit Col. Blake was wounded in the right arm by a piece of scrapnel while serving one of the "Long Toms" (heavy Boer guns) with a volunteer squad from his own forces. Col. Blake stands in the centre with a white coat on and his arms folded



COL. BLAKE'S FIRST IRISH BRIGADE.

(From a photograph taken at Modderspruit, north of Ladysmith.)

The Irish Brigade consisted of a mixed body of pure Irish, Irish-Americans and American born citizens who were living in the Transvaal before the war and who freely volunteered their services to the Boer cause without pay (some giving their lives), for the same reason that prompted Consul Macrum to resign, "The abuse and prosecution of the Boers by the British was enough to make any liberty loving man's blood boil." While Col. Blake was in the hospital suffering from wounds the command was under Major McBride, a patriotic son of Erin and a bold exponent of the Boers. The Major belonged to that school of warriors which has made the heroes of "Fontenoy" famous and he was ever on the look out for what he termed the "Natural enemies of his native country."



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BOERS ON THE FIRING LINE. FIGHTING FOR A RIGHTEOUS CAUSE.
The Boer soldier receives no pay when fighting, nor pension if wounded.

De Express

EN

ORANJEVRIJSTAATSCH E ADVERTENTIEBLAD.

(The above is a reduced engraving of the head of "The Express and Orange Free State Advertiser," of Bloemfontein, O. F. S. With translations from the Dutch.)

DOODBERICHT.

Gesneuveld als een held voor vrijheid en voor recht, bij de bestorming van Besterskop, dicht bij Ladysmith, op 6 Januari 11., mijn geliefde echtgenoot, Jan Daniel Cilliers, veldcornet, in den ouderdom van 52 jaren, 3 maanden en 1 dag, na een gelukkige echtverbintenis van 33 jaren, mij nalatende met 8 kinderen, waarvan een nog onmondig, en een aangenomen zoontje, om dit voor mij zoo onherstelbaar verlies te betreuren. Hoe bitter het verlies ook zij, zoo troost ik mij met de woorden:

Eens ontmoeten wij elkander
Aan den oever der Jordaan,
Daar zal het alles wel veranderen,
Wat mij hier gebukt doet gaan.

Verder breng ik mijn hartelijken dank toe aan mijne kinderen, die daar tegenwoordig waren, en de heeren Brett en Jacobus Rousseau, voor hunne trouwe dienst den overledene betoond, en ook aan Ds. Minnaar voor de laatste eer de overledene bewezen door zijn toespraak bij het graf.

Vrome, vroeg gestormen vrienden,
Slechts zijt gij mij wat vooruit,
'k Zal u allen weder vinden,
Als ons Jezus't graf ontsluit
Eerlang zal ik met u rusten,
'k Rijp al vast voor d' eeuwigheid.
'k Staar vast op die blijde kusten,
Daar mij 't hoogst geluk verbeidt.

De bedroefde weduwe en kinderen,

M. S. CILLIERS, geb. WEILBACH.

Roodepoort, Dist. Heilbron.

(Translation from the above.)

DEATH NOTICE.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 27, 1900.

Killed in battle for right and freedom and as a hero, at Besterkop, near Ladysmith, January 6, 1900, my beloved husband, Jan Daniel Cilliers, field cornet, at the age of 52 years, 3 months and 1 day, after a happy marriage of 33 years, leaving me eight children, one of whom is still under age, and an adopted little son, who mourn with me our great loss.

We can only find consolation in the following words:

"We shall meet again on Jordan's shore;
No suffering there, but bliss evermore."

In conclusion I tender my thanks to my children, who were with him; also to Messrs. Brett and Jacobus Rousseau, for the faithful services they have rendered to the deceased; and to the Rev. Minnaar, who delivered the sermon at the grave.

Pious friends, who died too soon,
You have prepared the way for me.
I shall join you once again
When Jesus opens the grave.
Then I will rest in peace with you,
For eternity I am preparing now,
The joyful land, I can see it dawn,
Where the highest bliss abides.

The mourning widow and children,

M. S. Cilliers, nee Weilbach.

Roodepoort, District Heilbron.

DOODBERICHT. (DEATH NOTICE.)

Killed as a hero for freedom and right, on November 25, near Kimberly, our beloved eldest brother, Christiaan Jacobus Liebenberg, at the age of 48 years, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn our irreparable loss. We shall, however, console ourselves, hoping to meet in the hereafter. The deeply afflicted brothers and sisters,

C. J. Liebenberg, H. A. Liebenberg,
G. S. Liebenberg, J. F. Liebenberg.
S. A. Liebenberg.

DOODBERICHT. (DEATH NOTICE.)

Killed upon the battlefield, December 11, 1899, at Magersfontein, my beloved husband, Carel Martinus Nel, leaving me with six children, too young to appreciate their loss. The deeply afflicted widow, S. C. J. Nel, nee Prinsloo.

Dunnouwpark, Hoopstad District, Dec. 26, 1899.

DEATH NOTICE.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 27, 1900.

Killed in battle on February 7, at Koedersberg, near Magersfontein, while fighting for his country's freedom, my beloved husband, Hendrik Petrus Cornelius Pienaar, at the age of 32 years, 11 months and 7 days.

I will not grieve like those who are without hope, for he has shown during the last days of his life what he was. Sad as the loss is, the following words will console me:

"Again on Jordan's shore we'll meet—
No suffering there, but Heavenly peace so sweet."

In the mean time I and my four helpless little darlings are left behind to mourn our irreparable loss.

"On earth no sparrow falls without Thy will;
Great God, this is my consolation still."

"If God will be my shield
No army in the field can hurt me,
E'en though the precipice be near."

M. A. Pienaar, nee Brits.
Trompenburg, Feb. 23, 1900.

DEATH NOTICE.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 27, 1900.

Killed for his beloved country in the bloody battle at Modderspruit, Natal, October 30, 1899, at the youthful age of 28 years, 7 months and 26 days, my dearly beloved youngest son, Petrus Johannes. Also, died on December 14, through wounds received December 12, my other beloved son, Michiel, aged 35 years, 3 months and 14 days, who leaves a widow and three little fatherless children, the elder of whom is only 4 years, the youngest four months old.

The loss is heavy to bear, but in spite of this I will kiss the hand that caused the bereavement and will say: "God's will be done." The righteous Judge of the universe shall surely punish those who have spilled innocent blood. Their deeply mourning mother, the widow of A. E. Van Niekerk, nee Du Toit.

Wilde Beestfontein, Brandfort, February 20, 1900.

DOODBERICHT. (DEATH NOTICE.)

Bloemfontein, Feb. 27, 1900.

Killed in battle against the British troops at Rooilaagte, November 25 last, my dearly beloved husband, Jan Willem Nelsen de Villiers, at the youthful age of 26 years and 5 months, leaving me with two children to mourn our loss.

The death of true believers is no death, but only a passing into eternal life.

Widow of Jan Willem Nelsen de Villiers.



SPIONS KOP ONE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JANUARY 24, 1900.

From a photograph showing the British dead on the front of the firing line. In this celebrated battle the forces consisted of about 3,500 British under Gen. Woodgate and about 350 Boers under Gen. Botha. This view shows the soldiers exactly where they fell while in the act of advancing. Those who followed fared no better and all who advanced within range of the Boer sharp shooters were either killed or wounded. The fighting lasted from 4 a. m. until 7 p. m., when the British retreated with a loss of over 1,700 men killed, wounded and captured. Of the Boers only 42 were killed and a few wounded. This was one of the fiercest conflicts of this-century. The panic among the British troops which ensued after the battle, at 4 p. m., was reported by an eye witness to have been appalling: men rushing over wounded comrades in their mad rush for safety, while some threw down their rifles and raising their arms implored mercy. Commandants Salmon Grobler and Krantz, also Mrs. Krantz and Captain John A. Hassell took important parts in this famous engagement.

The head dispatch rider with the Boer forces that invested Ladysmith sent an interesting report of the battle of Spions Kop, saying:—

"On Tuesday night (January 23) the enemy advanced on Spions Kop. Sixty members of the Volunteer Fire Department (who had been on duty on the summit) retired. This was the signal that the ascent of the burghers planned to take place on Wednesday morning was to be made as soon as a thick mist, which enveloped the Kop, should have disappeared.

"The battle began at 7 o'clock in the morning. One regiment of the English was annihilated. Among the wounded is Colonel Blomfield. General Woodgate is among the British dead.

"Ten men of Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry took up a strong position and when the burghers saw this, three of our men ran up and opened fire. In just three minutes all the Britishers lay dead in a trench."

From the Battlefield.

Consul-General Charles D. Pierce informed a reporter from the "Journal" that he has received one of the most interesting documents that has come from South Africa since the Boer war began—a copy of the "Express," a local paper published in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, the very first newspaper of the Dark Continent to reach America since the Boers began their struggle for permanent freedom.

The following letters from a Bloemfontein lad, J. A. S. Faustman, to his father, from the battlefield, in the trenches:—

BOMBS AND FIRE BALLS LIKE RAIN.

Spion Kop, Tugela, January 24, 1900.

My Dear Father:—I have a few minutes at my disposal this morning, having come from our sloop (ditch), which we dug. I will give you a short account of what has happened since the 17th. The English had advanced to this spot, evidently to try to break through. Our horses are in the sloop behind the mountains. Since Thursday we have been under continual fire, morning, noon and night. The bombs fall like rain drops, the size of the bomb is 18 inches long and 10 inches in diameter. We look like cats creeping out of the sloop to stretch our legs. Three days ago a bomb burst on our position and we were quite under the dust; had one piece of bomb fallen two inches lower two of us would have been killed. This morning the enemy drew up with ten cannon aimed on us. Luckily the shells passed over us, otherwise many of us would have been killed. Some fell only one yard from our sloop. Some days we have fired on the enemy with our rifles at 1,800 yards.

You should hear the booming of the cannon and the firing of the guns. The other night while I was on guard, between 1 and 2 o'clock they fired fire balls on us. We got back to shelter then. A continual fire was kept up until daylight and two men were killed in the sloop alongside of ours. We are often unable to get to eat during the day. * * * * *

BRITISH WORSE THAN BARBARIANS.

Later—I am back in the old position after a hard run. The same old game—shells falling around us. I have placed a few pick handles with a blanket over them for shade, as it has been very hot here. Fighting continues and it is dreadful to see the soldier-enemy falling from the ridge. My opinion of the British Government (who give themselves out to be a model government) is not at all in their favor. They call themselves civilized and Christians, but they are worse than barbarians, shelling us with fire balls at night, lyddite shells and dum-dum bullets. I have many yellow marks on my face from lyddite shells.

Colenso, January 25, 1900.

Orders came to go to the point at Spion Kop where they were fighting. Forty of us raced at break-neck speed. We had to ride in batches of six, for the British guns were playing on us. The enemy were 500 yards from us and shooting. All we could do was to fire and expect death at any moment.

The English opposite us were climbing the knoll in batches of four and five. Five were just entering cover when we fired and the five fell backward, rolling down the hill. When we had killed twenty of them a side volley was opened on us, and, looking around, saw the enemy within sixty yards of us, and we had the fire from the front, as well as on the flank. We were then nine men of us left firing. The fire of the enemy was so severe that our other comrades coming to our assistance fell back. We could not retreat, as that would mean death to all of us, so we decided to wait until nightfall. The English were on top of the hill and we were fifty yards below them, they firing downward and we firing upward. Luckily, it became so dark we could not see our hands before our eyes, then we decided to make for our horses. The bullets were raining on us like hail stones. We ran to the horses and before we reached them a few more men joined us, who were also

coming from the ridge. The fire became so hot that we had to walk one by one.

On account of the darkness I looked about me and found myself alone. Suddenly I fell down an embankment. "Have I been shot?" I asked myself. However, I managed to get away and heard some one say, "Faustmann, is dit jij?" ("Is that you?") "Ja!" ("Yes!") I replied. It was one of the Blignauts (Ble-noos). Then the two brothers and myself came together. We got our horses and off we went.

We rode some distance and then sat in the veldt until daylight and then went on. This is the sixth day the fight continues. I think by this time we must have lost 100 men. We captured about 200 of the English and do not know how many we killed. I cannot understand how it is that none of us nine fellows was hit. It was an awful sight to see the enemy falling over the ridge, especially when our "Maxim" (which fires shells) ploughed amongst them. I am not certain how many I hit. I shot away many, many bullets at them just before our chief fell. Three Englishmen were climbing the knoll. We fired a few shots, one dropped, one gained their position, and one jumped behind a large boulder. We were waiting for more to climb their knoll, while all of us were watching for the one behind the rock. Just then his helmet showed. He was creeping to his position. I took steady aim at the helmet and fired. After that I did not see the helmet again, but saw a body rolling down among the rocks.

The enemy played a dirty trick yesterday. One regiment hoisted a white flag. Our men stood up and approached them. Suddenly the same regiment fired a volley, killing several of our men. I cannot forget the fight of yesterday. I was on my side with my right hand between my cartridge bag and my body. Hardly had I taken my hand away from there when a bullet struck the ground between the bag and my body. One cannot understand how it was possible for any one to escape unhurt from such a position, bullets whizzing past one's ears from two points, and not a scratch!

Three more of our men have been killed, but must now close.

(From the "Express," February 6, 1900.)

Dear Father:—For five days our men were fighting, when the enemy approached us with an overwhelming force. They reached our position on Wednesday, the 24th, but were repeatedly repulsed. Wednesday afternoon was the warmest fight we have ever yet experienced. The enemy fought with vigor. Before sunset our men at several points were forced to retreat, but courage forced them on to go forward once more, and by Providence our men at the point kept up heavy firing from all parts of the ridge. When night fell, about 9 o'clock, the enemy evidently thinking we were in great numbers, fled. The sight on the field from all points was something cruel. In one lot no less than 530 dead bodies of the enemy were found. The whole field is one mass of dead bodies. Our loss of dead and wounded amounts to less than 200 brave men, while, on the other hand, it is estimated that over 3,000 of the enemy's forces are dead and wounded on the field; 200 of their men were taken prisoners.

To give an idea how terrible the fight was, no less than seven of our men's bodies were found amongst the bodies of the enemy, thus proving that it was a murderous fight. Cannon did not do the work; it was the Mauser guns. Talk of blood, the whole ridge was one blood stain on the rocks. The sight was one which can never be forgotten in this life.

From the outfit of the enemy's men at the point, where we were fighting you could see they were not mere common soldiers, for they were neatly clad in brown suits with a neat helmet. While storming us on the ridges you could hear their shouts of "Shoot the Boers!" "Come, Britons, revenge Majuba!"

Several of the prisoners state that in some of their regiments only 23, 15 and 19 men survived the hail of our Mausers—all the others having fallen.



THREE GENERATIONS ENGAGED IN THE BOER WAR.

P. J. LEMMER,
Age 65 Years.

J. D. L. BOTHA,
Age 15 Years.

S. J. PRETORIUS,
Age 43 Years.

OUR BRAVE BROTHER BOER.

The Verdict of "Tommy Atkins" (A British Soldier).

"Tommy Atkins" is not the man to waste praise on any man unless it is well deserved, but this is how "Tommy" tells his story :

"The Boer is a rough looking beggar in the field ; 'e don't wear no uniform, 'nd 'e don't know enough about soldier's drill to keep 'imself warm ; but 'e can fight in 'is own bloomin' style, which ain't our style. If 'ed come out on the veldt 'nd fight us our way, we'd lick 'im every time ; but when it comes to fighting in the kopjes, why the Boer is a dandy, 'nd if the rest of Europe don't think so, only let them 'ave a try at 'im and see. But when 'e 'as shot you, 'e acts like a blessed Christian, 'nd bears you no malice. 'E's like a bloomin' South Sea cocoanut, not much to look at outside, but white 'nd sweet when yer know 'im, 'nd it's when you are wounded 'nd a prisoner that you get a chance to know 'im, see?" And "Tommy" is about right in his judgment.

Enough to Make a Man's Blood Boil.

ALL AMERICANS AGREE.

CONSUL MACRUM.

Ex-United States Consul to the Transvaal in Cincinnati—He gives His Views on the Boer War.

Mr. Charles E. Macrum, of East Liverpool, Ohio, the ex-United States Consul to Pretoria, and now an every-day commercial traveler, is at the Gibson House (Cincinnati.) He has very decided views upon the injustice of the British war upon the Boers, and does not hesitate to speak them.

"It is enough to make any liberty-loving man's blood boil to see the abuse of the Boers by the British and I could not stand it, so resigned. I left Pretoria on Saturday morning for the sea coast, having the day before called with my wife and children on President Kruger and wife to bid them farewell. President Kruger, as I arose to depart, took my hand and held it five minutes, saying: 'Tell the people of the United States the real truth.' This he repeated several times. It was a sad day for me, for I had learned to like and respect the Boers in my two years' residence in their country. President Kruger is a grand old man. Do I think the war is practically over? Not by any means, nor do I believe it will be until all the able-bodied Boers have been killed, and that would be impossible. They will continue to fight among the inaccessible mountains in the north-eastern part of the Transvaal indefinitely.

"The Boers are the most magnificent specimens of physical manhood imaginable. General Meyer, who commanded at Ladysmith, was the most imposing looking man I ever saw. He stands six feet six inches in his socks, weighs 300 pounds and wears a great white beard that reaches to his waist.

"Whom do I regard as the greatest of the Boer generals? General Cronje; and to think that he and his brave men have been hustled off to St. Helena and herded together like cattle! What has been the greatest victory of the Boers? Modderspruit (Muddy River), where 700 Boers attacked 1,800 British, fortified on the kop, and killed, wounded and captured every man of them—not one escaped. They took 1,356 prisoners. The Boers are marvelous for getting the range by eye.

"I talked with Winston Churchill the evening he escaped. He was only imprisoned in a school house. The following day an order arrived by mail from General Joubert for his release. Had he been captured he would only have been lectured and turned loose. He and Richard Harding Davis had to go over to the Boers in order to get the war news out of the country. The British censored the unfavorable items out.

"The Boers were confident of the co-operation of their brethren, 70,000, who live in Cape Colony, which had been promised but was not fulfilled, as they could not obtain sufficient arms. Had the Cape Colony risen it would have been a very different story."

ILLUSTRATION OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

From New York "Sun."

England is our natural logical enemy as long as she has possessions in North America, and despite the cheap civility toward us during the Spanish war (when the British Government was planning the Boer conflict and wanted a friend). It is the same grasping old England. If she is our friend, why the strong fortifications at St. Lucia, Halifax, Esquimaux and the Bermudas?

Nine-tenths of the American people sympathize with the Boers, who are so valiantly fighting in defence of their liberty against rapacious England, but we stifle our feelings because of England's attitude during the Spanish war. The cases, however, are not analogous. Our war was in the cause of humanity, theirs robbery, pure and simple.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

New York, March 16.

COL. LYNCH ON THE WAR.

Officer of the Transvaal Irish Brigade Says Botha and De Wet Can Hold Out a Long Time.

(From the New York "Irish World," Aug. 11, 1900.)

PARIS, AUG. 4.—The arrival here of Col. Lynch of the Irish Brigade and two of his brother officers revives the interest of the public in the Boer war. Col. Lynch said to-day:

"Generals Botha and De Wet can hold out an indefinite period, as the men they have with them are the flower of the Boer army. It is estimated that in all the Boer forces now amount to 15,000 men. Gen. Botha's tactics are to avoid important engagements and to keep threatening the British at various points.

"The Boers have driven their flocks and herds north to Lydenburg so that the main supply of the army is secured. A great quantity of gold bullion is in the Boer treasury, probably £3,500,000 (\$17,032,000). The manufacture of ammunition has been transferred to Barberton. There is no lack of cannon, guns and ammunition. Only one "Long Tom" and a few other small guns have been lost.

"My two brother officers have seen President Kruger since I left South Africa. He is using a railway carriage as headquarters. He never leaves it and is determined not to be caught, but to fight to the end. Large sums of money have been offered to Generals Botha and De Wet if they would give up, but they answered they would fight on while they had 500 men left."

BOER OFFICERS HERE.

They Said Generals Botha and De Wet Can Continue The War as Long as They Want To.

Chicago "Red Cross" Delegation Fighting With The Boers.

(From New York "Evening Post," Aug. 16, 1900.)

Mathew Kane, a Boer, and Peter F. Oates, an Irishman, arrived here this morning from Pretoria, on the French Line steamship "La Bretagne."

Mr. Oates said: "Things down there now, under English rule, are worse than ever before. Generals Botha and De Wet can carry on the war with 10,000 men as long as they want to. The Boers are going to fight until the last. Some of the generals have been offered large bribes, but the English money has been refused with scorn.

"It is true that the Chicago Hospital Corps took up guns as soon as they got into Boer territory. They tore up their "Red Cross" badges as soon as they left the depot. They made good fighters. The first batch of Irish prisoners captured by the Boers asked to be allowed to join the Boers' fighting forces there. They were a part of the Dublin Fusiliers.

"I was an officer in the Irish Brigade and so was Captain Kane. I saw President Kruger just before he left Pretoria and he was looking well and in good health. He was at his headquarters in a railway carriage.

"Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy and an attempt to capture him. He is going to fight it out until the last and has no idea of surrender. The war was unjust and was brought about by capitalists; it is a war of greed."

England—the Most Hated of Nations.

England Has Come to That, Harcourt says, as a Result of Tory Rule.

“Boer War Will Cost \$500,000,000, He Declared.

“The Kingdom is Burdened with Bigger Taxes and National Finances Cause Grave Apprehension.”

(From the New York World, Sept. 22, 1900.)

Harcourt refuses to regard an “ephemeral war” as the sole test of good government, declaring that from the moment of the Boer invasion he has supported the government. He has not changed his original opinion that the needed reforms might have been attained without war. “The result of the government’s policy,” says Harcourt, “is that we are now the best hated country in the world and burdened with the accumulated debt and an increased taxation. We may well regard our national finances with gravest apprehension. The cost of the war will not fall short of £100,000,000, or \$500,000,000.”

Campbell-Bannerman dwells upon the “failure in the government’s diplomacy and preparations war” and upon the “miscalculation of Boer strength.” He contends that the struggle might have been avoided and points out that there has been a series of difficulties and critical situations all over the world since the government came into office.

* MR. WILLIAM LIEBNECHT.

The well-known German leader, has written the following letter to a correspondent who had requested his opinion of the war:—

“My opinion is: This is not a war, but mere robbery, and all right is on the side of the robbed, all wrong on the side of the robbers. This African raid is even more infamous than the Opium War. Never did the cursed greed of gold in the action of a Government show itself so naked and repulsive. Every just and honest man all over the world condemns the policy of England, which was not attacked by the Boers, and has forced upon them a war that, considering the enormous disproportion of forces, will, in the case of victory, bring on the aggressors quite as much shame as in the case of defeat.

“And England’s gain in case of victory? Inter-racial war for half a century between two kindred races, whose union would have been a source of strength and prosperity to South Africa; loss of power to her empire and increase of power to her enemies, and the condemnation of the world. In Germany, I think there is not a man who approves of this dirty job of Chamberlain; and the enemies of England, who are numerous and powerful, rejoice while her friends mourn.”

These are fair samples of what all Liberal Germans are thinking and saying of the war. Extracts could be multiplied. But these may suffice.

WHOM ENGLAND IS FIGHTING.

“Novidades,” Lisbon, Portugal.

England is not fighting two small Republics constituting a half-savage nation; she is fighting against the rivalry, hatred and spite that her power and might have aroused in all Europe. Disguised in the Boer dress they have chosen South Africa for the field of battle. With an impudence utterly inexcusable, England fell into the vast snare set for her, which was prepared long before by agreement with the Boers and the aid of foreign elements which shall not be named, but of which Great Britain should by this time be cognizant.

ENGLISH BARBARISM.

Boers Get a Sample of Ireland’s Treatment.—Robert’s Drastic Orders Resented by Everyone Who Knows of British Brutality.

(From the New York Daily News, Sept. 20, 1900.)

Lord Roberts’ proclamation in regard to all Boers as prisoners of war is on a plane with England’s cruel treatment of Ireland. Because Gen. DeWet has shown himself superior to all of the alleged generals whom England has sent to South Africa, there has arisen a desire for revenge to cover up the faults of England’s tin soldiers.

Roberts declared that all Burghers in districts occupied by the British, excepting those who took the oath, will be regarded as prisoners of war and transported. These measures are on a line with everything the English government, past and present, has shown to a Christian world as its evidences of good faith in the civilized treatment of humanity. Roberts surrounded and weakened by incompetents, is in a rage over the success of Gen. DeWet in making the English army ridiculous before the world. Roberts, the pride of England, has to drag his laurels in the dust of defeat by resorting to measures against DeWet which would be considered unworthy a commander in former Indian uprisings in the Western territory of the United States.

With all the lusty cruelty that has burned into the soul of every Irishman and his son, Lord Roberts issued these orders to the struggling Boers:

“Hereafter no oaths will be taken or passes granted and all of the Boers will be regarded as prisoners of war. Houses in which armed Boers find shelter will be liable to razing and farms used by the fighting Boers will be destroyed. Damage to railways will be punished by fines on the land. The reasons for this action is the lack of appreciation shown by the Boers and their misuse of the lenity shown them, they taking advantage of it to continue their resistance to the British and the continual breaking of the oath of neutrality, which the government of the Transvaal (it is said here) has advised the Burghers, is not immoral.”

The proclamation continues:

“I take this opportunity of pointing out that the means which I am compelled to adopt are the customs of war. They are ruinous to the country and entail endless suffering to the Burghers and their families and the longer the war continues the more vigorously must they be enforced.”

* MR. JULIAN RALPH’S DESCRIPTION OF THE MEN AS HE SAW THEM IN CAPE TOWN.

(From the Cape Town Daily Mail.)

It is disgusting to turn into any one of the Cape Town hotels to find yourself surrounded by the rich refugees from Johannesburg, and to hear them cry like children, as they tell you what they will lose if the British do not hurry up and take the Transvaal before the Boers destroy Johannesburg. They actually cry in their plates at dinner, and half strangle themselves by sobbing as they drink their whisky at bed-time.

A correspondent of “The Cape Argus,” a paper very hostile to the Boers, thus describes some of the other sort of Uitlanders who came down from the Transvaal in the refugee train. He says:

“British subjects? They were not subjects, they were objects; moth-eaten, foul-mouthed specimens of humanity, the very lowest type of refuse on the face of the earth. The Transvaal was well rid of them, and if the train had been run right into the sea, a double purpose would have been served.”

Bribe of \$50,000 Annually Offered Botha and De La Rey.

THE WAR NOT LEGALLY ENDED.

BOER WAR COST ENGLAND
£100,000,000 (\$500,000,000.)
AND THE LOSS OF 100,000 MEN.

From the latest and most reliable sources obtainable in the war in South Africa, England has lost over 100,000 men, killed, wounded and disabled by sickness. Of these thousands were killed in battle. It was an awful butcher's bill. President Kruger struck a blow that staggered England. The war cost England £100,000,000 (\$500,000,000), and it is not ended, notwithstanding the proclamations issued by Gen. Lord Roberts that the war was ended and the South African Republics annexed to Great Britain. Those proclamations issued by Lord Roberts were not worth the paper they were written on, are null and void—the Republics will never be annexed, to Great Britain until all of leading foreign powers acknowledge the annexation, and this cannot occur until every armed force has been eliminated from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State.

As a comment upon the British Reports that the war in South Africa is practically at an end, it is interesting to know that according to the Transvaal telegrams received by the "Algemeen Handelsblad," published in Amsterdam, Holland, and the "Ons Weekblad," (Our Weekly Paper), published at Cape Town, Aug. 23, 1900, Lord Roberts has offered a yearly income (bribe) of £10,000 Sterling (\$50,000) each to Gens. Botha and De La Rey for their surrender and submission.

Why this offer if Gen. Buller's report that the Boers still in the field are only a handful of colonial rebels and mercenaries, is correct?

THE OFFER OF £10,000 (BRIBE)

Made by the British to Commanding-General Louis Botha, also to Gen. De La Rey, for the Purpose of Surrendering and Laying Down Their Arms.

(From "Ons Weekblad,"—"Our Weekly Paper.")
Cape Town, Aug. 23, 1900.

The offer of £10,000 annually each to Gens. Botha and De La Rey would be of great advantage to the British, and this offer of an annual pension of £10,000 (\$50,000) each, has been extended still farther. The idea of his Honor, the State President (Kruger), in regard to this offer, is that the English saw what a great advantage it would be to them to have Gen. Botha do as desired by them. His Honor, the President, does not doubt but that the same offer would have been made to himself and to the head Commandant-General, Chr. DeWet. It would be easy if the four head leaders of the Boers had turned traitors, for England to become master of the situation and exile the people. She would not then have to support such large bodies of troops, costing enormous sums of money for the purpose of crushing out the Republics.

Our leaders (it is certainly not necessary to state), have declared they would sooner die than become traitors to their country and Burghers.

WAR NOT LEGALLY ENDED WHILE A SINGLE MAN OF THE ENEMY REFUSES TO LAY DOWN HIS ARMS.

(From the New York Post, Oct. 2, 1900.)
The annexation of the Transvaal by Lord Roberts has provoked a very bitter outbreak against Great Britain in the Russian press. The Russia declares that the British authorities in South Africa have now superadded to their acts of brigandage and robbery an insolent mockery of the victims and a further outrage on civilization and international law. The logic of Lord Roberts' proclamation, it says, is that of a freebooter, who denies the right of resistance to a man whom he plunders and threatens to murder if he does not submit. The British Field-Marshal is compared with an Ataman of marauding Cossacks of the olden time and the Boers with the early Christians singing psalms while being torn to pieces by wild beasts in the Roman arena. The Novoye Vremya holds that Lord Roberts' proclamation is morally the most revolting document ever issued, exhibiting as it does an impudent disregard of the most elementary ideas of humanity and justice and a negation of the principles of international law. It must rouse the unanimous indignation of all nations not of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Novosti is of similar opinion regarding the proclamation, which, it says, adds nothing to the reputation of Lord Roberts, who makes another glaring addition to the other illegalities committed during the second half of the war. No war can be considered legally ended while a single man of the enemy refuses to lay down his arms.

TO END THE BOER WAR.

Parliamentary Congress Passes Resolutions that Powers Should Step In.

(Special Despatch to the "Inter-Ocean.")
The International Parliamentary Congress had a lively session to-day. M. Lorand submitted a resolution that the powers should take advantage of The Hague conference to bring about peace in South Africa. He proceeded to attack Great Britain, urging that she was waging an unjust war against a free people. Despite the protest of Lord Stanhope, a British delegate, the resolution was passed and carried by the unanimous vote of the delegates, with the exception of those from Great Britain, who abstained from voting.

BOERS WILL FIGHT ON, SAYS ONE OF THE ENVOYS IN BERLIN.

(From New York "Times," Aug. 9, 1900.)

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office to-day, referring to the presence of the Boer envoys and Dr. Leyds in Berlin, said the delegation was here in an unofficial capacity only.

Dr. Leyds of the delegation had a conference this morning with Herr Von Derenthall, who is representing Count Von Bulow during the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on his vacation. Abraham Fischer, one of the envoys, said in the presence of Dr. Leyds:

"The Burghers of the South African Republic do not intend to give up the fight. They will continue the warfare, splitting up into small bands, and will ceaselessly disturb the British bases, inflicting in the aggregate more damage in this way that they could inflict in a big war."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—With reference to the rumor that the Boers were on the eve of surrender, Herr Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, said to-day that the war had only reached half its duration, and England was already tired of it. President Kruger and a majority of the Boers, he said, were prepared to resist indefinitely.

THE VOLKSLIED.

THE BOER NATIONAL ANTHEM.

ALLEGRO MODERATO.

CATHERINE FELICIA VAN REES.

p Right no - bly gave, voor-trek-kers brave, Their blood, their lives, their all For Free-dom's
 What reulm so fair, so rich - ly fraught With trea - sures ev - er new, Where Na - ture
 With wis - dom Lord, our ru - lers guide, And these Thy peo - ple bless; May we with

right In Death's de - spite, They fought at du - ty's call. Ho, burg - hers! High our ban-ner
 hath her won - ders wrought, And free - ly spread to view! Ho, burg - hers old be up and
 na - tions all a - bide In peace and right - eous - ness To Thee, whose might - y arm hath

dim: way - elk ~ The stand - ard of the free, No fo - reign yoke our land en - sla - veth, Here reign - eth ti - ber -
 sing - ing God save the Volk en land, This, burg - hers new, your an - them ring - ing, O'er veld, o'er hill, o'er
 shield - ed Thy volk in by - gone days, To Thee a - lone be humbly yield - ed All glo - ry, hon - our,

ty. 'Tis Heaven's com - mand, Here we should stand, And eye do - fend the volk and land.
 strand. And burg - hers all, Stand ye or fall, For hearths and homes at coun - try's call.
 praise. God guard our land, Our own dear land, Our chil - dren's home, their Fa - ther - land.

The national anthem of the Boers was written by an old lady, who is at present living a peaceful, obscure life in Holland. This lady, Miss Catherine Felicia Van Rees, was born in Holland, at Zutphen, in 1831. She is an excellent musician, and in her youth composed several opperettas, which were performed by the Choral Society of Utrecht. In 1875, Mr. Burgers, who had become President of the South African Republic, begged her to write a national anthem for the Transvaal, and in a few hours she wrote both words and music. The burghers were so pleased with the composition that the Volksraad of Pretoria officially accepted the work and sent Miss Van Rees a letter of thanks and congratulation.

DUCHESS DE BELIMERE.

How the Boers Fight and Pray.

Their Wonderful Courage and Pertinacity in the Face of Overwhelming Numbers. Well Fed and Well Cared For.

(From "Leslie's Weekly," N. Y., August 4, 1900).

From Rev. Peter MacQueen, who left New York for the Transvaal.

WAKKERSTROOM, near VRYHEID, May 26, 1900.—I spent the Queen's birthday in the burgher camp at Majuba Hill. All was quiet, though we thought the "Tommys" would show up on that day. They had been driven from their positions a few days before. They brought their cannon to within 3,000 yards of Laing's Nek and opened shell fire on us. One shell burst over a tent and twenty bullets went through. It was Sunday and the occupants were away at a prayer meeting. One horse was killed.

It is most interesting to see the older Boers at Majuba Hill. They are prepared for a terrible resistance there. I went all over the top of the famous mountain and saw the graves of the Ninety-second Highlanders who fell here on February 28, 1881. I found also a Martini-Henry bullet which had been fired at that time; and the same night a Boer brought to my tent one of the shells exploded at Laing's Nek on the 20th of May, 1900. I am using it now as a pillow. One sleeps sweetly on such a curio.

The Boer army is the most interesting body of men I have ever seen. There are two classes in it—the old Boers and the young Boers. The old Boers are essentially farmers, and long to get home to their farms and their children. The young Boers are aspiring fellows, and have lots of fight in them, as well as enterprise. They are afraid now that if England wins she will confiscate their farms, or make taxes so heavy that it will be impossible for them to live any longer in the Transvaal. The young Boers would make fine Americans. They are the cleanest, heartiest, most whole-souled fellows one could anywhere meet. No profanity, or gambling, or questionable stories are ever known around the Boer camp fires, and in fighting line, or on the long trek, or in the barrack room, I never heard complaint of any kind. These men are forging on with a great destiny not far ahead.

Night and morning in the laagers is heard the voice of psalms and hymns. One night I heard 2,000 voices thus among the kopjes. It was more soul-thrilling than the "Marseillaise." They have no idea of reprisals against their English foes, or of cruelty to the prisoners or wounded. Again and again I have seen them carefully attending the English wounded on the battlefield and chatting in friendly tones with their prisoners. Altogether the Boer soldier impresses me as a man built on a broad and generous plan. He is religious, he is conscientious, poor and pure and brave. There is no bravado after a victory, no whining after a defeat. The world has not heard the last of the Boer as a farmer, soldier and patriot.

Their intelligence is much higher than I expected. Most of the Boer boys speak English. In every smallest hamlet the church and school house are the most prominent buildings. The houses and public buildings are nearly all built of stone, and every village has a fine post office. Last Sunday, at Utrecht, the Swaziland Boers dashed into sixty of the British and killed twenty-seven, wounded thirteen and took eleven prisoners and two Maxim guns. Telegrams come in regularly, and from the Free State, 250 miles away, I hear this morning that Christian De Wet has taken 450 prisoners and killed and wounded 260 at Lindley, near Heilbron.

I was with Christian De Wet a few days ago and took part in one of his prayer meetings. A

young Burgher translated as I spoke. It was a strange experience, with these rough, kindly, honest faces looking up at you along the gleaming line of a rifle barrel. Occasionally an old Burgher would stop me and ask the translator, "Wat sagte de predikant?" ("What says the preacher?")

These are fine experiences. Here you have again the Lacedemonians and the army of Xerxes. Wherever the Federals make a stand they seem able to do anything they like with the enemy. They have a power of resistance which is marvelous, and the ability to hide from bullets which is less than miraculous. Always after a battle I ask, "Are the losses heavy?" And General Kolbe told me, after the fight at Sand River: "Yes, we lost heavily; three killed and fifteen wounded." Doctors of ambulances who have been in the English lines tell me that there the officers are aghast at the small losses of the Burghers. Six English cannon and 1,500 lancers pounded forty Burghers on a hill at Thaba 'Nchu for six hours and did not wound a single man.

Moreover, the Boer ambulance corps are splendidly organized. In addition to the liberal aid they got from Russia, Germany, France, Belgium, and particularly Holland, the Boers have many very efficient nurses among their own women. The food in the Boer army is more plentiful than it was in our army in the Philippines, and there are no army contractors with rotten stuff. The beef and mutton are killed right at the laager. I was with fifteen American scouts and saw them get their rations and one ration they had was two live sheep a day.

As near as I can find out, there have never been over 30,000 Burghers in the field at one time. One-third were nearly always away on leave of absence. When young fellows went to Pretoria or any of the towns for a vacation the government paid their expenses at the best hotels. We are in the midst of alarms, and as I do not wish to spend any time in General Buller's camp I must saddle and get out of here. But let me say the Boer is not through yet, and you will hear more surprises before the war is over.

Rev. Peter MacQueen.

REV. PETER MACQUEEN, TAKEN PRISONER AT PRETORIA, STAYS WITH THE BOERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—The Rev. Peter MacQueen, in a letter dated Machadodorp, S. A. R., June 21, 1900, says he was taken prisoner by the British when they entered Pretoria and the army officials wanted to send him home. He refused to go, and, seeking a favorable opportunity, he escaped out of their hands and walked to Machadodorp, a distance of one hundred miles, where he arrived in good health.

A LAD ON THE FIRING LINE.

(From Bloemfontein (Orange Free State) "Express," January 30, 1900.)

Jan D. Van Wyk, a sixteen-year-old lad, who had never been away from his farm, wrote to his parents about the storming of Platrand, on January 6:—

"Dear Parents:—I want to tell you something about the fighting. It was a terrible thing for me. I was on top of the kopje with the advance of our men. Two Englishmen came up to within thirty feet of me. I shot them both dead. * * * Kootje Oodendaal came to me and said we would better say good-by before the fighting got to be too hot. He and I were chums, you know. Then he went up with ten boys to capture a gun. They got the gun, but Kootje was killed. * * *

"I have been here a day, praying and fighting. I am wondering how any of us got out alive, but the Lord has helped us out, and for this we cannot be too thankful to Him. * * * Father and mother, pray for us all the time. We are expecting more fighting soon, but not with our laager. It will be on the Tugela." * * *



MAJUBA HILL

Where the Boers defeated the British in 1881, is fifteen miles north of New Castle on the borders of the South African Republic. It is 275 miles from Durban, on the road running from Durban to Pretoria. The mountain, forming a basin on the top, has an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level and guards the pass at Laing's Neck. It is 235 miles southeast from Pretoria. From Majuba Mountain to Charleston the road descends through a tunnel 2213 feet long. Periodically during the summer it is enveloped by dense mists and in the winter time the cold is extreme, the temperature frequently falling below zero.

Gen. Colley, the British commander, with 680 soldiers, occupied the heights of the Spitzkop on the Majuba Mountains, commanding the Boer position. February 27th, 1881, the Boers, consisting of 133 men, stormed the mountain heights shortly after day break and carried them after five hours of hard fighting, during the early part of which all of the first line of British were shot through their helmets while peering over the ridge to fire on the advancing Boers. Gen. Colley and 172 men were slain and 184 British troops wounded or captured. The majority of those remaining, in wild panic leaped over the only channel of escape, which was a precipice of 120 feet, all being killed. The bones and fragments of their uniforms are still seen hanging on to the trees jutting out from the ledges of the precipice.

Boers Envoys Appeal and Protest.

BOERS APPEAL TO THE NATIONS.

Envoys Implore the Powers to Interfere and Establish Peace.

(From New York Sun, Sept. 17, 1900.)

Charles D. Pierce, of 136 Liberty street, Consul-General of the Orange Free State, and trustee and treasurer of the Boer Relief Fund, to-day received a cable dispatch from the Boer Envoys, who are now in Amsterdam, Holland. The dispatch was headed, "An Appeal to the Nations," and was dated Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 15. The dispatch was:

"The special Envoys of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, request you to be good enough to publish the following appeal to the nations:

"The war forced upon the South African Republics, the war the Republics sought by every means in their power, including the offer of submission of differences to arbitration to avert this war, still rages on. One proclamation follows another wherein all just rights are ignored and every civilized usage of war set at defiance. Through its prime minister, Great Britain declared not to desire any extension of territory. Idle words, but to be belied. The annexation of the South African Republic also is now proclaimed.

"It will not and cannot serve to insure submission, just as little as it could months ago in the Orange Free State. The mighty Great Britain knows that by experience, and indeed, such is not its primary object. The proclamation is issued to enable the war to be carried on in defiance of humanity and of every principle of international law. The British commanders seek to be enabled to treat as rebels the people of the South African Republic, already so bitterly tried, to whom hitherto they accorded the rights of belligerents, to prosecute them mercilessly until the wearied warriors shall fall down exhausted. This is the aim of the proclamation. By the help of God, it will not be attained. The burghers of the republics will persevere in the struggle as long as strength is left them. Have they not proved themselves worthy to retain their freedom and their fatherland?

"Will the world suffer them to be crushed? Principles already acknowledged to prevent the shedding of blood and the atrocities of war have not long ago been formally endorsed by the powers. Up to now those powers have not intervened. However disappointing this policy may have been to us and to our people, it was, perhaps, explicable so long as it was contemplated in reference to regular warfare; but will no word ever go forth to re-establish peace, not even now that Great Britain, by its theoretic annexation proclamations has violated every principle of international law, and seeks to open a way for itself for the exercise of violence, and, if possible, for the complete extermination of a free and freedom-loving people? Therefore, in the name of justice and of humanity, we approach all nations whose hearts beat for us, and appeal to them to stand by us in what otherwise may be our last hour to save our fatherland. We trust to God that our voice will not go forth in vain."

THE WAR NOT OVER.

Extract from Speech Made by Cornelius H. Wessels, Peace Envoy, at the Reception of the Envoys, Given at City Hall, New York, by Mayor Van Wyck, May 17, 1900.

"The war between the South African Republics and Great Britain is not closed. It is no nearer being closed than it was six months ago. If we do not gain our independence now, we will fight for it to-morrow; if we do not gain it to-morrow, we will fight the next day; if we do not gain it the next day, we shall continue the fight for all time to come until we do win our independence from Great Britain, or until the last Boer is slain."

Boer Envoys Protest Against Insinuations Contained in Lord Roberts' Proclamation.

Is Issued, they say, to Harm an Enemy that He Cannot Conquer by Fair Means.

Deny that President Has Resigned.

Vice-President Enters Upon Duties of State President.—The Government is Carried On as Before.

(By Cable to Charles D. Pierce, C. G., N. Y.)

"Dordrecht, Holland, Sept. 18th, 1900.

"We have been informed that a proclamation issued by Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British troops in South Africa, contains a statement to the effect that President Kruger has crossed the borders of the republic and consequently should have formally resigned as president, and that his forsaking the cause of the Boers ought to convince the Burghers how useless it will be to go on fighting. We feel obliged to protest against this new insinuation declaring that if the state president of the South African Republic should have crossed the borders of his country he must have done so by order of the "Uitvorende Raad" (Executive Council), which body by virtue of a special warrant of the "Volksraad" in its session of 1899 is fully entitled to authorize the president to go abroad for some purpose or other; according to the constitution, the vice-president in such a case immediately enters upon the duties of the state president and the government is carried on as before. So there is no question about abdicating, as president, or of forsaking the cause of the Boers, the proclamation thus can have no other purpose than by a false representation of facts harming the enemy who cannot be brought into submission even by the application of measures contrary to law and justice.

"(Signed) The deputation of the South African Republics,

A. FISCHER.
C. H. WESSELS.
A. D. W. WOLMARANS.

*THE JUDGMENT OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

What Germans Think of the War.

Professor Mommsen, the first of living historians, having been appealed to by Mr. Sidney Whitman to state what effect, in a broad historical sense, the war was, in his estimation, likely to exercise upon the political future of England and the British Empire, replied as follows:—"As far as I know every German is at heart with the Boers. In what fearful danger England is, is clear to many of her friends, and to all of her enemies. Every day of the war gnaws at the roots of England's position in the world. England's prestige, military and political, is vanishing both among civilized and half-civilized nations. In that gigantic but artificial empire which she has built up on sea and land, one pillar after another is tottering; nay, the very foundation of England's greatness is giving way—the right of free speech.

"The tables are turned, the illusions have vanished. The radical defects of the English system, the trampling on nations subjugated and despised, and the prevalence of money interests, the leaving of the defence of the country to the billows and the tars, all this has become too evident. We begin to doubt if Britain, even Greater Britain, may in the long run be able to cope with the greatest nations of Europe and America."

Letter from Dr. Hendrik Muller.

By "One Who Will not Even Try to Call White What is Black."

The Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State Discusses the War and South African Conditions.

The following letter was received by Consul-General Charles D. Pierce, of the Orange Free State, 136 Liberty street, New York City, from Dr. Hendrik Muller, Envoy Extraordinary of the Orange Free State and Consul-General to the Netherlands at The Hague, Holland:

I see from your letter that you have been entirely misinformed on South African matters, and I know that you will be glad to hear facts from an unbiased man, who has been in close contact with South Africa for twenty-one years, and who will not even try to call white what is black.

"NOT IN HARMONY WITH HISTORY."

First.—Your hope for universal peace by the extension of Anglo-Saxon power is not in harmony with history, for during the reign of the present Queen Victoria there has scarcely been a day that England was not at war somewhere, and nobody will deny that in this century no nation has been at war so often and so continually as the Anglo-Saxon race, from which you expect universal peace.

AS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Second.—As to public education, I cannot very well see that the English Outlanders have a right to reproach the government of the South African Republic on the ground that in some of the elementary schools no English is being taught, when those same foreigners contribute a large amount to the exchequer. I suppose there is not a country in the world where the elementary education is given in another language than the language of the country. And the taxes are not required from foreigners for such elementary schools, but for the gold which they extract from the soil (taxes more moderate than in any gold country in the world, viz., from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent.). Although no foreigners have a right in any country to demand that in State schools the medium of education should be any other language than the language of the country, yet the government of the South African Republic, in order to try and pacify and give satisfaction as much as possible, has, since the Jameson raid, established State schools in mining districts where the chief medium of instruction is English; and only very little time at all—in fact, far too little time—is devoted to the language of the country. There is also a German school at Johannesburg subsidized by the South African Republic.

CONDITIONS IN JOHANNESBURG.

Third.—I read that President Kruger refuses to permit decent sanitation in Johannesburg, and also that, in consequence of this, Johannesburg has only roads, and no streets. One cannot help smiling at such a complaint. In Cape Town, in Kimberley, in all South African towns, some more than two centuries old, no streets are to be found, but always roads. Why, then, don't these English Outlanders blame their own town councils in their own Cape Colony, in their own Natal, instead of blaming Johannesburg, which was founded only thirteen years ago, for the very same thing that they find all over South Africa? The death rate in Johannesburg is not by any means greater than that of other South African towns, and far less than that of other large towns in the world. Fine walks and fine roads are being built around Johannesburg. Likewise, it is apparent to any unbiased man who comes to South Africa that all the towns built by Englishmen are ugly, and bear the stamp of having been built with the desire just to make a fortune and get away. The Dutch towns in South

Africa, on the other hand, have the character of a permanency, having been built for people who consider South Africa as the home for themselves and their children.

THE CHARGES AS TO SLAVERY.

Fourth.—The old reproach of slavery, long ago proved to be an utter falsehood, is again brought forward. In 1877, when England desired to find a pretext, slavery, it was pretended, existed in the Republic, and the whole world was awaiting with anxiety the moment when it should learn the number of slaves liberated by the new British Government. And yet not one single slave was liberated, as not a single slave was proved to exist in the country! The fact is that with regard to the colored races, all people who had been living for some time in South Africa, of whatever nationality, agreed in the view that these natives ought not to be treated as slaves, nor as equals, but as children. Rhodes is the very man who denies equality of rights to the black. It is sometimes asserted that the blacks are the people who really are entitled to South Africa, because it is said they were there before the whites. But this is entirely contrary to history, as is shown by the best historical work on South Africa, written by a Canadian Englishman, Dr. George McTheal. The Hollanders have never during the century and a half of their dominion in South Africa oppressed the natives or taken their land without provocation and right. No more have the Boers. And the most brutal instance of abuse of the natives is the extinction—by sword and fire and Maxim—by Rhodes and his gang, of the Matabele and their King Lobengula, in reward for his concessions for gold mining given by him to the same syndicate. In South Africa to every white man there are at least five blacks. These increase incredibly as soon as the white people force them to give up their constant wars. To give the same rights to them as to the white people means that within a short time South Africa would not be a white man's country, but a black man's country.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

English people, with any South African experience, admit this as well as the Boers. And the English who preach equality in South Africa, where it is important for them that the blacks should join them against the Dutch, never gave this equality to their Indian subjects, although far superior to the blacks. Unfortunately the system of equality of some very human and really high-minded Englishmen and English women entirely spoils the natives, who forget that equality of rights cannot exist without equality of duties. They become such a burden and so troublesome that the English Government time after time has seen no other way but to kill them wholesale. Anybody who knows South Africa history is aware of the fact that the various white nations, which have had power in South Africa since the existence of the world, all together, I say, have not spilt one-tenth of the negro blood which the English Government has spilt in their domination of not even a century. A child does not want to be the equal of its father, no more his slave; nor does he like to be killed by him; and therefore a negro has far greater respect for a Dutchman, who treats him as a child, than for an Englishman, who treats him as his equal and kills him afterward.

NOT "IN THE WAY OF PROGRESS."

Fifth.—You say that when small States stand in the way of the world's general progress they will be crushed. But neither of the two Boer republics stands in the way of progress. The South African Republic has the best railways in the whole of South Africa, and demands less taxes than any British colony there. Europeans like to live in Pretoria or even Johannesburg, as well as or perhaps better than anywhere else in South Africa. All European commodities are to be found there, entire freedom, education as good as anywhere

Letter from Dr. Hendrik Muller.—Continued.

else, and in the mining districts more order and security than in most new mining countries of the world. In the Orange Free State the unprogressiveness goes so far that there is compulsory education, and the State—although all the Boers are Protestants of the Dutch Reformed Church—gives a yearly subsidy, not only to English churches, but even to the Roman Catholic ones.

Sixth.—Information about South Africa, which which must seem ridiculous to any man who knows, is not always the result of ill will, but often of the fact that the real Boers live in the country, and therefore are seldom seen by travelers, who rush through by rail; do not see anything but the towns, which are peopled mostly by foreigners. Then after a few weeks or months, they have an idea that they know South Africa, while an experience of years is not always sufficient for a sound knowledge of this complicated people and complicated country. The man who calls the Boers uncivilized does not know the general type of the Boer. I am sure I have never seen a more polite farmer in my life in the whole world than the common type of Boer, and I don't know a more moral people.

To call Griquas the illegitimate children of Boers and natives, as I read in the article you sent to me, proves that the writer has not the slightest knowledge of South Africa. The Griquas are bastards of the Hottentots and Kafirs, and there is no such thing in the world as an illegitimate child of a Boer. If he had not been so pious and so moral, he would never have built the splendid nation which the whole world, except England, admires at present.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

Seventh.—I read that when the independence of the Transvaal was again recognized it was agreed that foreigners might be naturalized after five years' residence. It is impossible for an honest man to understand how such a thing can be written; it is without an atom of truth. I am ready to give my whole fortune to anybody who can show me this. On the contrary, it was verbally stipulated that newcomers should not have the same political rights, and in this respect the conditions are the same as in any other civilized country of the world. At present any man can have a full vote after seven years' residence—although the very liberal Orange Free State Government and Volksraad had declared that the term of nine years would be considered as most liberal, and although this term of seven years is shorter than in many other civilized countries of the world. After naturalization and seven years' residence an Englishman may therefore now vote for the upper house of Parliament of the republic, while in his own country he can never vote for the upper house.

WHY IT WAS REFUSED.

Why is it that President Kruger has been so long in conceding such a liberal suffrage? Because the English Outlanders, while demanding the right of suffrage in the republic, did not wish to cease being British subjects; because they refused to defend the republic against the black or white enemy, although the suffrage was offered to any foreigner who would thus show his desire to be a true burgher of the State. The two South African republics gladly receive as burghers all those honest foreigners who prove their desire and their determination to make these republics homes for themselves and their descendants. But they refused to be governed by people who live in London and far away; who only remain in South Africa as short a time as possible to make their fortune; who refuse to defend the country; who trample on the flag of the country like they did at the time of the first visit, years ago, of President Kruger at Johannesburg, and who received the State President on that occasion with their national (British) anthem of the hereditary enemy of the country. They also refuse to be governed according to the ever-changing views of successive colonial ministers

in London, who have never put a foot in South Africa. And, above all, they refuse to be governed by the desires and wants of the London Exchange! They refuse to turn Johannesburg, where members of all nations have made and are making fortunes on an honest living, into a Kimberley, which was thriving before Rhodes amalgamated and monopolized the diamond mines, which is now almost a dead city, entirely under the control of this "boss," where all the thousands of white and black servants of the diamond company have to buy and to vote and to live according to the desires of Rhodes and his followers, and to assist them in increasing the millions which these gentlemen derive from the gold and diamonds of the two South African republics, and which are now used to wipe these two republics gratefully out of existence! And when we see these same people, without a smile on their faces, propose to the Transvaal Government—in order to make peace, as they said—that the Secretary of the Treasury of the republic should be appointed by a certain famous banker in London (an Outlander there himself by origin), then we have a chance to say that the lack of courage of these Outlanders has one exception—i. e., they are brave so far as their tongues are concerned!

AS TO THE WAR.

Eighth.—Nobody who has followed with attention the course of events can honestly pretend, without smiling himself, that it is the Boers who have desired the war. How could they, knowing that there are more thousands of British subjects than single citizens of the two combined republics? Certainly they have presented an ultimatum, proposing to continue the negotiations, and to withdraw meanwhile the enormous reinforcements which for months, been placed in ever increasing numbers by Great Britain as a menace to the frontiers of the two republics. But is there any man of any political sense who could have reasonably expected the republics to continue to discuss the ever increasing demands of Great Britain, simply to look on while forces were being gathered against them, patiently to await the moment when the constant British menaces, as soon as the forces were sufficient, should be carried into effect?

Ninth.—I am not a burgher of the South African Republic, and I have never got a dollar's salary from it nor earned a penny by it; and yet with my whole heart I take its side, and no sacrifice is for me too great for such a just cause. Certainly everything is not perfect there, and after this war is over many improvements will be made, with the able and trustworthy advice of the President of the Orange Free State. But it is a wonder that no more faults are to be found in a State which, up to 1886, was composed entirely of a pastoral people, and which has had to alter its whole legislation, its whole existence, since the invasion of the gold seekers, who have brought gold to the surface, but also blood; whose activity certainly has filled the exchequer, but who by design have tried, fortunately in vain, to corrupt the nation. They now have run away from the fields of the battle, where honest people now pay with their blood for the lust of gold and of power of these English Outlanders.

ONE GREAT SERVICE.

Tenth.—Yet one great service these same English Outlanders have done to the world. They have shown the world that all the Outlanders of the republic who are not English (therefore all the people except the English) whom the English Government expected to go to battle, have not joined the so-called defender, but are fighting against that defender. And we also see that two nations, who, all told, men, women and children, don't even equal the population of a small American city, have risen as one man to defend their liberty and their birth-right and their fatherland against the largest power that the earth has ever beheld.

God does not desert such people.

Yours truly,
DR. HENDRIK MULLER.

Boer Envoys' Parting Words.

An Address to the People of the United States.

They Sail for Europe and May Return Soon.

(From the New York "Sun," June 26, 1900.)

An address to the people of the United States was given out to-day by the Boer envoys, Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, who sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamship L'Aquitaine. The address, which is a review of the Boer cause and a brief political history of South Africa for sixty odd years back, is as follows:

"Owing to the pressure of time and stress of circumstances, it has been impossible for us to accept more than a very small percentage of the invitations to visit the great centers of the United States. It is, however, gratifying to record the fact that we have been given a most encouraging and enthusiastic reception in every city we have visited, and we take this opportunity of tendering our heartfelt thanks to the people of the United States for the deep sympathy they may have shown for the cause of the two struggling Republics in South Africa. We now feel convinced that the boastful allegation of the Colonial Secretary and other British statesmen, viz., that the citizens of this great country sympathize with the British Empire in its attempt to crush the liberty and independence of our two small States, is absolutely devoid of truth. Indeed, from our own personal experience and observations, we can testify that the reverse is the case.

"Time will not permit us to dilate at length upon the earlier history of our people in their struggle with the same powerful enemy that has relentlessly, wherever a pretence could be found, pursued and persecuted our fathers and ourselves during the last ninety years.

"The history of the relations between Great Britain and the Boers is one of violated faith and broken pledges, cloaked under the display of magnanimous and irreproachable principles. Despairing of either justice or protection in the Cape Colony, our forefathers were, in 1835, practically driven from their homes into the wilderness by the unjust and unsympathetic treatment of the imperial government. In the then unknown and desolate tracts north of the Orange River these pioneers were beset with dangers and privations and were constantly harassed by the attacks of wild beasts and still more savage men, while their sufferings were intensified by a series of bloody massacres at the hands of the Zulus and Matabeles. Notwithstanding all these hardships and drawbacks, they were successful in redeeming for civilization what is now the Colony of Natal, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic; but they were not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labors or the rewards of their sufferings, for the British Government, which had declared its solemn intention of not interfering beyond a certain boundary, was soon in hot pursuit. Our forefathers were driven from Natal, which they had acquired by the legal right of treaty and purchase, as well as by the sacrifice of blood, and after they had been settled for some time in the Transvaal and the Free State they were robbed of the independence of the former and a price was put upon the head of Andries Pretorius, who at that time was residing in the South African Republic, because he sought to maintain the liberties acquired by our people in the latter State.

"Under the stress of European complications on the eve of the Crimean war, and owing to the determined attitude of the powerful native (Basuto) tribe, with which the British found themselves unable to cope longer without sacrifices larger than they were prepared to make, and, further, to the passive resistance adopted by the Free Staters, Great Britain, in 1854, relinquished her sovereignty over the Orange Free State, which then regained its absolute independence.

"In 1852 a treaty, known as the Sand River Convention, was entered into between the leading men of the Transvaal Republic and the representatives of Great Britain, under which the absolute independence of this country was formally recognized. This convention, however, shared the same fate as all the treaties and promises which had been made by Great Britain. It was violated as soon as it suited the interests of the policy of the Imperial Government. For instance, the covenant not to interfere in any of the relations between the Boers and the natives of the Orange River was deliberately violated in the case of Basutoland in 1866. The solemn undertaking not to arm the Kafir tribes north of the Orange River was in like manner ignored and shamefully broken by the open selling of arms and ammunition to the natives at Kimberley. The stipulation also made by Great Britain to limit her sphere of interest and her authority to the country south of the Orange River was flagrantly violated by the seizure of the Kimberley diamond fields. Then, as now, in the case of the Johannesburg gold fields, the most specious and irreproachable reasons were put forth, and the diamondiferous territory of the Free State, like the mineral belt of the Transvaal, was seized in the interests of the higher civilization. As is well known, the immediate result of the British occupation of Kimberley was a protracted period of anarchy and insecurity of life and property, which called forth vigorous protests from the local press and the colonial Parliament.

"There was a lull in the troubled atmosphere of South African politics for about eight years, and then a violent disturbance occurred when Sir Theophilus Shepstone annexed the Transvaal to Great Britain against the wish and will of its citizens. After four years of persistent though futile agitation, the burghers of the Transvaal were forced to take up arms to regain their liberty, and after some success in the field, they were fortunate enough to secure an installment of their independence by the convention of Pretoria in 1881. For this they were indebted to the noble Mr. Gladstone and other right-minded Englishmen of that day. In 1884 a fuller installment of their liberty was secured under the convention of London, by which the obnoxious suzerainty was abolished and the fullest measure of internal self-government was accorded.

"The Transvaal, or, as it is now officially known, the South African Republic, was also left free to conduct and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the stipulation that no foreign treaty would be binding if found to be inconsistent with British interests, and vetoed within six months on that ground by her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Under the wise and prudent statesmen who then governed England and South Africa a short period of tranquility ensued. Unfortunately for the peace of South Africa and the cause of liberty, gold was discovered in payable quantities in Johannesburg in 1886, and a great influx of population followed. All the forces of land greed and gold hunger, stimulated by the desire to avenge what is known as the battle of Majuba Hill, were let loose. At first no encouragement was given to the local irreconcilable British by those in authority, but in 1890 a new High Commissioner appeared upon the scene, who tacitly encouraged an aggressive attitude on the part of the people of Johannesburg. President Krueger, when visiting the gold fields, was hissed and insulted by the populace of Johannesburg, and the Transvaal flag was hauled down and torn to shreds amid the singing of the British national anthem. The same High Commissioner twice visited the South African Republic, and while the guest of the Transvaal Government entered into confidential discussion with one of the insurrectionary leaders as to the amount of guns and ammunition in Johannesburg which would be available in case of revolt, and which would enable them to maintain an adequate resistance until British troops arrived. His explanation of this episode in the House of Lords, while refuting the mo-

Boer Envoys' Parting Words.—Continued.

tives imputed to him by the insurrectionary leader in question, was tantamount to an admission of the charge.

"From 1890 a violent political agitation was actively carried on in one form or another both publicly and secretly. The capitalists joined the insurrectionary party in 1895 and secured the virtual control of the press in Johannesburg and South Africa, together with a corresponding influence among the leading London journals. This agitation culminated in the Jameson raid, which was one of the most flagrant breaches of international law known to modern civilization. But this act of criminal wickedness was only academically censured by the British Government and public, for the perpetrators were acclaimed as heroes in England and in British South Africa, and after the mildest form of punishment, inflicted so as to save appearances, some of the ring leaders have been actually promoted. The magnanimity of the Transvaal Government in sparing the lives of the reform leaders, as the chiefs of the insurrectionary party were termed, was regarded as an act of weakness, and has been rewarded by the basest ingratitude on the part of most of those who benefited by the clemency. Not one cent of the promised indemnity for this unwarranted act of aggression has been paid.

"Forcible measures having now failed, owing to the unexpected activity of the burghers of the South African Republic, it was resolved to have recourse to what Mr. Cecil Rhodes characterized as 'constitutional methods.' Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Cecil Rhodes are the terrible, diabolical trinity which has brooded over and shaped the destiny of South Africa during this calamitous period. Those gentlemen combined so as to achieve by subtlety and craft and misrepresentation what Dr. Jameson and the raiders failed to attain by open violence. The efforts of the capitalists in controlling the press and conducting the agitation were redoubled. The editors of these South African subsidized journals were appointed special correspondents of the principal London dailies, so that what virtually emanated from a small ring of conspirators appeared to be the spontaneous opinion or summary, telegraphed and written to London, of various disinterested observers. Some of the editors were the trusted advisers of Sir Alfred Milner.

"To stimulate their efforts and to embitter the relations between the Boers and the British, Mr. Chamberlain, in 1897, illegally revived the suzerainty claim, and supplemented his efforts by bitter, insulting and vindictive public utterances. Sir Alfred Milner's speeches and inflammatory despatches, and the persistent efforts of the South African League, under the presidency of Cecil Rhodes, were all directed toward the stirring up of strife and the ultimate destruction of the independence of the two little Dutch republics. The status of the South African Republic as an independent international State has been clearly defined by successive British statesmen and by none more forcibly than Mr. Chamberlain himself.

"To prepare the world for the coming war and to divert attention from the real business, namely, forcible acquisition of 'Naboth's Vineyard,' a campaign of slander and misrepresentation now ensued, which hardly finds an adequate parallel in the same efforts to culminate the American revolutionists of 1775, of which your great statesman, Benjamin Franklin, so justly complained.

THE BOERS BRANDED AS BARBARIANS.

"The Boers were stigmatized as barbarians, as unenlightened bigots of the seventeenth century, obstructing the path of civilization, while the franchise laws of the Transvaal, the taxation, the native question, the alleged religious disabilities, the educational policy, the constitutional position of the judiciary and the armaments of the two republics based upon mutual defence have each in turn been distorted and misrepresented with almost fiendish ingenuity. Time will not permit even a brief examination of these questions, but in regard to the treatment of natives and the attitude of Catholics and

Jews, we feel constrained to say that history shows that no power was so active in stimulating and encouraging the slave trade in South Africa during the eighteenth century and the commencement of the nineteenth as Great Britain. The recent proceedings in Rhodesia, and the policy of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as well as the speeches delivered in London during November and December, 1899, by Lord Grey, Mr. C. D. Rudd, Mr. John Hays Hammond and other British imperialists, clearly show that the tendency of the modern capitalist and jingo imperialist is to dispense as far as possible with skilled white labor, and to introduce in South Africa veiled form of slavery for the colored races, a policy which both our republics have hitherto been most strenuous and successful in opposing.

"The friendly attitude of the natives toward the Boers in Natal, and the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and the sympathy of many educated Kaffirs in the Cape Colony, are most convincing proofs of the kindly relations existing between them and the various native tribes in these regions.

"In regard to the alleged religious disabilities of Catholics and Jews it is gratifying to recall, notwithstanding the false statements of the British and Pro-Boer press, that most of the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith and Hebrew persuasion are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the burghers for Republican liberty. Priests and rabbis have stood up side by side on public platforms, defending the cause of the two South African States, and outside of England itself the powerful voice of the Roman Catholic Church has been lifted up in defence of justice and right and in condemnation of the South African policy of Great Britain.

"The barren negotiations of the Bloemfontein Conference are well known, together with the fact that Sir Alfred Milner went into the conference with the expressed conviction that war was the only one possible way to arrive at the solution of the South African question, which the greed of jingo and capitalist aimed at; a solution which they have been only too successful in bringing about. The efforts of both President Steyn and President Kruger to avert the catastrophe by conceding even more than the original demands on the franchise question were all fruitless. The request for the principle of arbitration, so piously advocated by The Hague Conference, was contemptuously rejected, then partially accepted, only to be ultimately sterilized by its conditional application to a few minor questions of no great importance to either party.

"In this way the war which we, as a Christian people, shrank from, and did all in our power to avoid, was forced upon us in such a way that we were compelled to take up arms in defence of our rights. The British, by hemming in our Republics with their armies, committed the first unmistakable act of overt hostility, though they have tried to make it appear that our protest against their attack and the steps taken by us in our defence have made us the technical aggressors. Compared to our powerful enemy, we are an insignificant handful of people, and we were fully conscious of our numerical inferiority. The British forces in South Africa outnumber the combined burgher population of the two Republics, including men, women and children, so that we had no illusions as to the disparity in strength and in power between ourselves and Great Britain.

"We repeat that though all our concessions and efforts for peace were contemptuously ignored or rejected, nevertheless we still persisted in endeavoring to find a peaceful solution; but when the local British troops were moved up to our borders, when additional troops were despatched from India, when army corps after army corps were ordered out, the reserves were called out and the War Parliament summoned on the 6th of October, we felt that further delay was not only fruitless, but absolutely suicidal, and so, on the 9th of October, we were goaded into sending, what is called by our enemies, an ultimatum to Great Britain.

"Although the policy of Great Britain had been designedly shaped so as to compel us to

Boer Envoys' Parting Words.—Continued.

take this step, yet the reception of the so-called ultimatum by Great Britain afforded a fitting conclusion to the theatrical display of high principles and profusions of magnanimity on her part. For she now affected through statesmen and her press to be horrified at our insolence in preventing her from reaping the advantage which she hoped to gain by undisturbed preparations to crush us. It is not necessary to dwell upon the conduct of the campaign or the history of the war. The ability of our untrained burghers to more than hold their own against the disciplined force, outnumbering them by ten to one, has been amply demonstrated over and over again.

"We feel that whatever the outcome of this present war may be, our sacrifices will not be in vain, and so far from a possible defeat, crushing our natural aspirations, we feel sure that the moral victory will rest with the Boers and will do much to consolidate our national life and character. We believe that the war will continue for some length of time, and we solicit your sympathy and your moral support, inviting you to assist our cause constitutionally as far as lies in your power, not only during the continuation of hostilities, but until such time as peace with liberty and independence have once more been fully restored to both Republics."

The envoys next attack the policy of Lord Salisbury and declare that the representatives of the Transvaal were excluded by design from The Hague conference. They draw the parallel between the Boers fighting to-day for their liberty and the American colonies struggling for theirs. Then they close as follows:

"The voices of Pitt and Burke, and other noble-minded Englishmen, were loud in their protest against the course adopted by Lord North and the Chamberlains and Milners of the eighteenth century, in their attempts to stifle the liberty of your infant Republic. Their mantle has fallen upon John Morley, James Bryce, Leonard Courtney, and the small knot of Englishmen to whom the permanent honor and integrity of Great Britain are dearer than the gold fields of Johannesburg or the desire to revenge Majuba Hill.

"In these dark days of our country's history we follow the example set by our predecessors when they sent Benjamin Franklin and Pinckney on their mission of appeal to the Court of France. In like manner we appeal to you. But we have seen enough of the horrors and the calamities of war without wishing to enlarge its area, and we do not ask of you anything in the shape of direct or forcible intervention such as you secured from France, and to which your historians attribute your ultimate victory over Great Britain. All we ask, and indeed all we need from you in addition to the continuance of that public sympathy and moral support of which we are abundantly assured, is a convincing indication or a pronouncement delivered in such a manner that it will not be subject to the misrepresentations of the British Colonial Minister or leave any doubt in the minds of the European powers as to the fact, namely, that the people of the United States do not acquiesce in what Vattel has termed the monstrous doctrine that the independence of a nation defeated in war is completely at the mercy of the conqueror.

"The British ministry has refused to consider any terms of peace based upon the independence of the two Republics, and the British Premier has publicly declared that not a shred of independence shall be left to them. The annexation of the Orange Free State must make it abundantly clear to all observers that whatever the objects of the British Government were in precipitating this conflict, its fixed purpose now is to destroy the national existence of these small South African Republics. The Boers are descendants of those who, for eighty years, withstood the mighty power of Spain and then ultimately triumphed. They are the direct descendants, too, of those Huguenots who left their beloved Fatherland, France, rather than abjure or modify the principles of their religious faith.

"The history of the last one hundred years in South Africa proves that they are actuated by an inflexible determination to preserve their liberty and national life. Inheriting this glorious past we may confidently state that, undaunted by the sufferings of the past and the tragedy of the present, they will never rest until their liberty and independence have been fully regained. There will be no political peace or tranquility in South Africa until justice and right once more triumph, and though this future struggle opens out a vista of suffering, unrelieved by the more stirring incidents of war, our sorely tried people will not shrink from the ordeal. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the apostle of triumphant commercialism, has termed the British flag the finest commercial asset in the world. We can assure our American friends and the whole world that even if, owing to the irresistible force of overwhelming numbers, we may eventually have to relinquish the present struggle, the British flag may wave over the public buildings of Pretoria and the vast extent of veldt in the two Republics, but it will never appeal to the hearts of our fellow countrymen; to them it will ever be the emblem of oppression and greed.

"With such convictions and with this protest against the partly accomplished violation of the law of nations, we, the representatives of the two sister Republics now threatened with extinction, and looking up to this great American Republic as one of the trustees under Providence of the system of international ethics and as the guardian of liberty, hereby address this appeal to you.

"We feel convinced that if an official expression of your moral support had been delivered before hostilities broke out, this war would have been averted, and that such a pronouncement at any time during the campaign would have stopped and even now would be strong enough to stop the continuance of hostilities.

"We repeat that we seek no alliance, we solicit no expression that might be construed as an unfriendly act on your part toward our relentless and powerful enemy. We appeal for nothing more than that you protest before the civilized world in terms, which, though devoid of hostile or unfriendly animus, will nevertheless carry conviction, that the precedent which Great Britain is about to create in destroying the liberty and the national life of two independent States is regarded with disapproval and disapprobation by the people of the United States of America." (Signed)

"ABRAHAM FISCHER,

"C. H. WESSELS,

"A. D. WOLMARANS."

Envoys from South African Republics

"New York, June 26, 1900."

AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE READER.

Since Lord Roberts issued his proclamation declaring the country under martial law and every burgher a prisoner, the British troops have demolished or burned the homes of the Boer families. Thousands of women and children are without shelter, having been driven from their homes, all are in the greatest need of assistance, money with which to purchase for them the necessaries of life. Can any intelligent person read the sorrowful lines contained in this book, and not feel his heart go out to these brave, struggling people, and offer an involuntary prayer for their delivery from the British nation, which has caused all this misery by its greed for gold? This urgent appeal is made to every reader of this book, and each and every one is asked to send a small contribution; however small it may be, it will be acceptable and do great good.



A SOUTH AFRICAN BOUQUET
FROM THE ORANGE FREE STATE.