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Declares Boers Will Yet Win Independence. in the ward rise and our cause and with the one l.

| rather than return to sleep on the ruins |

onger. Our fight may appear hopeless, our miss may be decimated, our friends ay become lukewarm, but our people has become lukewarm, but our people will never cease struggling, they will never lay lown their arms until our liketues are won and our freedom is liketues are won and our freedom is casured. Hundreds of our people have lost their lives, all of us have lost our properties, our farms have been de-troyed, our factors and herds confis-troyed, our factors have been driven

stroyed, our nocks and herds confis-cated, and many of us have been driven thousands of miles from our wives and children, but these things we wikingly bear, for we are confident that we shall be triumphant in the end. EVERYTHING TO GAIN; NOTHING TO LOSE.

Your American forefathers fought for several years without gaining any im-portant victories, and in Europe their ause was considered just as hopeless is many Americans and Europeans now mark on but the time came, thanks

as many Americans and Europeans now regard ours, but the time came, thanks to the brave men who knew no sur-ender, when they astonished the world by the victories which led to the found-ing of the great Republic which now is a series. refuge.

the same way in which Washingled the American colonists to final and placed his name on the atory and placed his name on the roll of undying fame, so shall Ghris-in Dewet lead our small forces to imate triumph. I say that Dewet our Washington because he is the in who is the present leader of our rees. If he lives his ability and the hung of the men under him will ike our cause victorious; if he dies is captured, then there are a hunthe our cause victorious; if he dies is captured, then there are a hun-ed other able men to take his place. I great cause does not hings upon man's life, and more than one man win a war. Dewet, I say, is the shington of South Africa; if misfor-e should overtake bits, there are ne should overtake him there are dge Herzog, Froneman and Hassen-oek, as capable generals as he, ready

take his place When I say that the Boers will win ce we never expected

The Boers will yet win the war arguing the Boers will yet win the war arguing the Boers will yet be free and in-feended, and General Chris-dependent, and General Chris-tian H. Dewet is the man who is in bleieve as sincerely as I know that there is a Creator was to be realized within the next may not be realized within the next rest, and Demeral Washington and the sountrymen kept on, year after is countrymen kept on, year after is did continue to right for liver-winds, whether it will require eight arguing of almost forty thousand men-ting the sound whether it will require eight arguing of almost forty thousand men-ting the sound whether it will require eight arguing of almost forty thousand men-ting the sound whether it will require eight arguing of almost forty thousand men-ting the sound whether it will require eight arguing of almost forty thousand men-ting the sound whether it will require eight arguing of almost forty thousand men-ting the sound the arguing and incidentally captured it is efforts and incid

tried to capture us, and Dewet laughed at his efforts and incidentally captured from him at Rooidaal in June sufficient where clothing for every burgher in the army, 3,700 shells and enough small arms ammunition to last his forces for three years! And Dewet did this with less than five thousand men!

with less than five thousand men! Since last June the entire Boer army has been supported by the British tax-payer. Almost every single rifle in the Boer army was captured from the Brit-ish in battles, every cartridge and shell used in our fights since June was tak-en from the British, all of our com-missariat supplies for man and horse were taken from the Eritish. When-ever there is a lack of anything in our camp we sally forth and take it from the British. the British.

The English taxpayers are furnishing the sinews for both armies in South Africa, and so long as the Boers can secure the necessaries of war so cheaply and easily they need have no fear that the national treasury must issue bonds to carry on the struggle.

The Boers will continue the war by The Boers will continue the war by harassing their enemy continually, for years if need be. They will make it necessary to keep a mighty force in the country, and sooner or later Eng-land will realize that she cannot ar-ford to spend \$500,000,000 a year, year af-ter year, when none of her citizens ex-cept a elique of mining men can ex-pect to gain anything by the vast ex-penditure. penditure.

ALLEGED BRITISH BARBARITIES.

Even now, six months after the an-Even now, six months after the an-nexation of the republics, the Boers are in such complete control of the whole country that the two hundred thousand soldiers of the queen cannot wander from their garrison towns ex-cept in bodies almost as large as our whole army. Dewet and the other generals will continue to make attacks upon the railways and garrisons, they will make incursions into Cape Colony. will make incursions into Cape Colony, where their Afrikander brethren are

ten I say that the Boers will win war I mean that they will win it ut any foreign assistance. Medi-ing their lot mean assistance ing their lot mean and the same ing their lot mean assistance. ing their lot more unendurable, and they will continue to outwit their op-ponents at every point, always bearing mind that when their ammunition and food are exhausted the British taxpayer is ready to furnish more. The British army's practice of de the birther arms of the Boers has done almost as much as anything to keep the burghers in the field. It is a policy which is probably sanctioned by the laws of warfare when carried discriminating manner, but a my mind, the British destroy prop erty uselessly, almost wantonly. The territory of the two republics is dotted with the embers and ruins of the homes of men who were Boer leaders before the war. The homes of scores of the Volksraad members of the Free State and the Transvaal have been destroyed for the mple reason that the British blamed these men for having brought on the war, and not because the army could gain any advantage or teach a lesson by the destruction. I could cite the names of scores of men whose farm-houses have bene destroyed by the British because Boer commandoes have We passed over the farms. Now, it is as impossible for a single Now, it is as impossible for a single further as they ever were. Our resolution to fight is based upon the simple fact that we have nothing our republics have been annexed to the Stribb empire, our property has been ost, our farms destroyed. Our flows and much be destroyed. It stands the empire, our property has been to our farms destroyed, our flocks berds eaten by the British soldiers to reason that when a burgher with the ur wives and children are scat-to whatever the British generals seemed it expedient to send them. te alone in the world and them. are alone in the world with our I to remain with the forces in the field

Commandant W. D. Snyman spent one year with the Boer forces and fought in seventeen big battles and in innumerable shirmishes. For sixmonths he was on General Dewet's staff, and was with that general when he came within a hair's breadth of capturing Lord Kitchener. Mr. Snyman was a candidate for the Cape Colony parliament just before the war, and was a wealthy farmer in the north of the colony. When the war began, says the New York Herald, he joined the Boer forces, and took a leading part in the battle of Stormberg. Afterward he joined Dewet and followed that leader. In September he leared that the Cape Colony had offered a big reward for him, and President Steyn urged him to leave the country, "Go to America," he said. "If they catch me they can only send me to St. Helena, but if you are caught you will be shot." Commandant Snyman came here with his sixteen-year-old son, who was with him through the whole of the war, but the other members of his family, his wife and his other children, he knows nothing of. He left them at his home, but his farm of three thousand acres has been confiscated and his wife and children may have died since he last heard from them, a year ago. Like thousands of other Boers who were once wealthy, Mr. Snyman is now without means as a result of the war.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS STRUGGLE TO BE READY FOR NEW ATTACK AT ROODE HOOGTE.



In their invasion of Cape Colony the Boers took Roode Hoogte by surprise, defeated the British forces there and destroyed the railroad at that point. Another attack is feared, and while every effort is being made to repair the damage done and restore railroad communication, equal care is taken to throw up defenses to repel assaults if renewed.

FIRST LOOK OF ENGLISH OFFICERS AT THE SCENE OF COMING CONFLICT.

of his home, In the opinion of all of ous our chances of success are becoming bright er every day. In the first place, we know that the English people are be-coming heartily tired of the war, and this, feeling is growing stronger every time a long list of killed and wounded treaches Great Britain. They know that they cannot withdraw a soldier from the country, and that for every man killed or wounded they must send out

another. The three long lines of railway to Pretoria from Capetown, Durban and Delagoa Bay must be constantly guarded by thousands of men; all the garrisoned towns together require many more thousands; then there are the vast armies of men constantly pursu-ing Dewet, Botha and the other generals—all these things make it neces-sary that England keep an army of more than two hundred thousand in the country. If any men are withdrawn our forces will sweep the whole land

our forces will sweep the whole land from the British hands. Then, too, our army is growing nu-merically stronger daily. Dewet has recently secured hundreds of able men from Cape Colons, men who have been disgusted by just such things as happened at Worcester the other day, when the farmers held a meeting and the British lined the sur-penedice bills with onlick-firing curs to rounding hills with quick-firing guns to prevent free speech.

HELPLESSNESS OF THE BRITISH.

The annexation of the two republics has been a slap in the face of every Dutch Afrikander in Cape Colony, and I am willing to wager my life that the majority of the Cape Colonists will yet rise and assist in gaining for their race that liberty and freedom which are denied them by the British government.

We are making headway continuous-We are making neadway continuous-ly and the British army is in a worse p plight today than it has been at any stage of the war. The British occupy the larger towns, I confess, but that is as far as it goes. Botha is only a few miles west of Pretoria and has been there for several months. They cannot drive him away and he practically has drive him away and he practically has them besieged most of the time.

If Kitchener wishes to drive Botha away he must recall some of the troops that are pursuing Dewet. As soon as he takes the troops away from Dewet that Boer will go on the rampage. In short, the British have not nearly lice it properly, let alone fight the twenty thousand Boers in the field.

To show how easy it is for the Boers to move through the "conquered terri-tory," I will cite one incident which oc-curred in September. Then the Free State officials decided that they would ask President Kruger to go to Europe, and President Steyn was chosen to go to the Transvast and urge Com Paul to to the Transvaal and urge Oom Paul t About seventy of us accompanied go. About seventy of us accompanied President Steyn on his journey north-ward, and we traveled right along the edge of the British outposts, through the whole length of the two republics and reachedKruger near the Portugues border. And the British had the coun try so well in hand that never a shot was fired at our party! After Mr. Steyn had succeeded in in-ducing Kruger to go to Europe he and his handful of men went westward through the Transvaal, around Prethrough the Transvaal, around Pre-toria, along the outskirts of Kitchener's army, and reached Dewet's laager without having come in contact with the enemy. The incident merely filus-trates that if President Steyn, the most than a thousand miles in the land which the British say they have "firm-ly under control" there must be something vitally wrong with that style of Lord Roberts said at Durban the other day that the Bores had been misled by their rulers, and that the day had arrived when the burghers were having their eyes opened. I want to say that in all the twelve months I was with the army I never heard one Boer blaming Kruger of Steyn for beginning the war. Nor did I ever hear one Boer blaming them for continuing the struggle, I can confi dently say that if either or both of those men had taken it upon themselves to ask the burghers to surrender during any one of the grave crises that we passed the Boer feeling would have been so outraged that they would have shot either or both of them.

This has been the people's war: not This has been the people's war: not that of the rulers. The Hoers may run and they may make themselves ridiculous hy retreating precipitously when the British hordes advance, but they mean by it no surrender. They retreat merely to find a better position whereon to make a stand.

RHODES CAUSED IT ALL.

RHODES CAUSED IT ALL. In common with all other Boars, I do not biame the British people for this war. I can understand that they are heartily sick of it, but that their pride can brook no defeat for their army, and now that they have entered upon the war they want their flag to come out triumphant. I do not blame the English people, I say, but I and all the other Boars biame the English statesmen who led their country into the struggle at the behave of the men-who have most to gain by the war-men like Rhodes, Belt, Robinson and other political gamblers who own the gold and diamond fields of South Af-rica.

These are the men who brought on the war, deliberately, maliciously and with a sprecise planning as if they were negotiating for the purchase or amalgamation of several mines. Rhodes is the man who plunged England into this war, and Rhodes is the man who will gain most by it. He is the man who is halled as the great empire build, er. I say that Rhodes will yet be called the empire destroyer. Now he flatters the British by call-ing their flag the greatest commercial asset in the world; some day not many years distant he will tear down that flag in South Africa and replace it These are the men who brought or

years distant he will tear down that flag in South Africa and replace it with one of his own design. Rhodes loves the English nation with an af-fection that has the marks of pounds, shillings and pence indelibly written on every fiber of it. And England then will not deserve any pity for when she pardoned Rhodes and his proteges, the Jameson raiders, she sowed the wind 'rom which will grow a whirlwind of empire breaking velocity. There can be only one ending of this war so long as a handful of Boers re-

There can be only one ending of this war so long as a handful of Boers re-main. The Boers are fighting for their freedom their liberties and their homes, and they will not cease until they have won the fight. It may spear gloomy now, but the sun will yet rise upon a free South African people. The blood which has been shed by our people is nourishing our just cause, and the day will surely come when we shall stand side by side with your great republe, which also passed through a long and

side by side with your great republe, which also passed through a long and bitter struggle before it escaped the yoke of British domination. Freedom and liberty is our cry now and for all time. We have oppressed nobody and we want to be unoppressed. England told your forefathers that she was training them disting but, they was treating them justly but they knew their ills and fought to rid them-selves of them: we are told that Engvernment is fitst for a hundred years we have suffered under its burdens and we shall suffer no longer. DEWET UNDAUNTED. Somewhere down in South Africa Christian Dewet and his gallant bursh-ers are being pursued by fifty thousand soldiers, with hundreds of mas-sive guns. Day after day he leads his army of great-grandfathers and chil-dren to places of safety. Night after night he stands in front of his tent. and calling his burghers together asks the God of Battles to guide and direct them. He is not fair to look upon, he wears homespun and his hat has seen years of usage. He never saw the cover of a book of military instruction, and he probably does not own He was a a shilling in the world. He was a butcher and a breeder of cattle before he went into the field against the trained generals in England, but he will lead our people to victory. In my mind's eye I can see Christian Dewet leading forward his men and saying: "I will never surrender, boys, as long as two of you remain by me." ONE OF THE FORTUNATES. It is reported that E. W. Scripps, the head of the Scripps-McRae company, is negotiating for the purchase of 10, 000 acres of land adjoining his already large ranch at Miramar, north of San Diego. It is his purpose, it is said, to stock the land with deer and turn the whole into a great hunting park. The tract of land is wild and contains many hills and canyons.

ve, though the an welcomed, naturally. win we must fight, fight, fight, ast fight until our present enemy ants us independence or until not one us is left allve to domand it. These not only my own sentiments; they shared by every burgher who is ong the eighteen or twenty thou-Boers now in the field.

When I hade goodby to Gen. Dewet the Free State in September he d to me:- If you hear that I have dered, deny it. I will never sur er: I will fight as long as one man ds by me." President Steyn—that a patriot—said to me on September as I left him near Komati Poort: You may tell the American friends of our cause that as long as I live I shall lefted that cause. We will continue

ight until we win." That is the spirit which animates the rmy, from the youngest boy in ranks to the oldest grandfather

ries a rifle, Why do you continue to fight when i must know that you are beaten?" be one may ask. Ah! but that is setly what we do not grant. We shad more reverse to do by the had many reverses, no doubt. But

our wives and children are scatdeemed it expedient to send them.

Each steamer arriving at Capetown from England brings fresh contingents of soldiers to recruit the ranks of the British forces battling against the Boers. Keen interest is felt by all in their first view of the land in which their metal is to be so severely tried, and in which an unknown fate awaits them.

PAUL KRUGER & COMPANY.

The Bond, the Foreign Press and the Pulpit.

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ligent, and upright Boer, who has en for thirty years a member of e Free State Volksraad, a progrese legislator, and the right-hand an of Mr. John George Fraser, is ast publishing at Capetown, a book the war. Our correspondent at cemfontein, who has seen the MS. of this work, states that its appearace will cause something of a senstion. He has been permitted by Mr. totha to forward the following chapfor publication in the "Daily

have been told that there are peoin Europe, in England and in dea who admire Paul Kruger.

can understand our ignorant Boers by misled by a man of powerful chality, who, knowing them well play upon their weaknesses and alices like an expert player on the age of a violin. But that Oom Paul dupe well-educated people, that of understand.

only way I can explain this myss that a veil of romance has round this rugged old man, and Surope being 6,000 miles away achim as seen through the eyes of uped burghers.

made the burghers believe that he prophet, who, like Moses, was ans of communication between hd his chosen people. This is Y true. In the early days he ranished to ranished for long periods, and he came back he made the peo-beve that he had been commun-ith God. It was absolutely beauvantage out of the Transvaal. In proof of what I say, take the scandals over the mealie and donkey contracts, the dynamite monopoly, the liquor and jam concessions, the Netherlands Rail-way, Lewis and Mark's bottle concesby the hurghers that Kruger, as in Heidelberg at the time, a sion, and numerous others; and I ask: What benefit has the country derived

Paul Botha, a typical, rugged, in- | the very morning on which it was fought. Add to this his indomitable will, through which he made himself believe that there were two Gods, one in heaven and Paul Kruger on earth, and his undoubted courage, proved in many Kaffir wars, then you will understand his despotic influence.

HOME TRUTHS.

Let me tear this vell of false romance from him, and let me try to show the man to you as he really is, and as those Boers whom he has not succeeded in duping always knew him to be. We know him-an avaricious, un-scrupulous, and hypocritical man, who

sacrificed an entire people to his cu-pidity. His one aim and object was to enrich himself, and he used every means to this one end. His ambition for power was subordinate to his love of money. He used the Transvaal as a milch cow for himself and his following.

I ask his admirers to show me one good thing he did for his country dur-ing all his years of power. He spent millions of the country's money in pre-tended benefits, millions which were in reality expended for the purpose of feeding up a crowd of greedy favorites and aasvogels (vultures), men who were necessary to him for the further-

ance of his own ends. Paul Kruger has been accused of creating many monopolles, but the greatest of all was the monopoly, on a ruly impudent and colossal scale, for windling the Transvaal-at the head of which he himself stood. Any one be-hind the scenes knows how impossible it was, even for the most dishonest man, outside of this ring, to gain any tutions for the public benefit in the | fore he found better means of enriching Transvaal, such as schools, universi-ties, industrial institutions, public works, roads, or railways to justify the vast expenditure of money? No!

KRUGER'S AVARICE. If you want to know where the money has gone search the pockets of Paul Kruger and Co. To show Kruger's avarice and hy-

poerisy look at minor matters. His salary as president was £8,000 per an His num-and £8,000 which he hourded year after year; he lived, not like the president of a country, but like any Dopper farmer, never spending a single sixpence on charities or any other mat-ter of public benefit. And then he actually had the effrontery to make an

application to the Volksraad for an al-lowance of £300 a year as entertain-ment money, of which he also pocketed the larger portion, as the only entertaining he ever did was to give cups of morning coffee and a pipe of tobacco. The very house in which he lived was gift of Nelmapius, the concessionnaire founder of the Hatherley distil-This man was afterwards justly lery. prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced by the presiding judge, but subsequently released on the order of Paul Kruger, which proceedings resulted in the resig-nation of the judge concerned, who

was, it is interesting to recall, a son of Sir John Brand. The matron of the Dynamite Explo-sion hospital talks to this day of Oom Paul's crocodile tears when he visited the wretched sufferers, mostly Dutch, He talked of his "arme" (poor) He burghers, large tears rolling down his cheeks, but never gave a single six-pence to help them. He did, in fact, donate £10, which he never paid.

During the war, how did Kruger and Steyn feed the destitute wives and children of their "arme burghers" who were risking their lives on commando? Their rations consisted of mealle meal. Boer meni, and nothing else whatever. I know because I was on the relief committee at Kroonstad. When I now see the country around Kroonstad made into a desert, the farms burned, and the Boer men, women and children huddled together in refugee camps absolutely destitute and living on the char-ity of the British, then I tin-gle with indignation to bear that the cruel author of all this avoid-able misery, rich, snug and safe, is on the same to be a safe is on result of the battle of Majuba on from any of these? Are there any insti- in the Free State thirty years ago, be- really rest.

himself, as a swindling dealer in oranges and tobacco, and one whom we strongly suspected of being a very cute slave-dealer. THE CRIES OF HIS GANG. Te Water, and others, raised unrest in the Cape Colony. This successful anti-

Paul Kruger's successful policy against England, for which England is much to blame, perverted the minds of the greater portion of the Dutch population of the whole of South Africa. 1



There reigns in England a deep feeling of resentment aroused by the many disasters met by British arms in South Africa. Africa. The war office, desirous of averting as much as possible of this recentment, has demanded the resignation of Sir Henry Colville, who was in command at Lindley in May last when the yeomanry were surprised and badly cut up. Gen, Colville refuses to resign his way to Europe, and going to be re-ceived by the queen of Holland and made a hero of a hero who was known

am convinced that Kruger's influence | completely changed the character of the Bond—an organization which I believe Hofmeyr started at the Cape with the son prepared for them by such unscrupulous schemers.

When I come to think of the abuse the pulpit made of its influence I feel as legitimate purpose of securing certain political privileges, but which under if I cannot find words strong enough to Kruger's henchmen, Sauer, Merriman, express my indignation.

God's word was prostituted: a relintous people's religion was used to urge them to destruction; a minister of God told me himself, with a wink, that he had to preach at the English because otherwise he would lose favor with Orange Free State, and the Cape Colthose in power. These parsons who snorted fire and destruction from the These parsons who bitiously hoped by the same means to raise themselves to the same pinnacle. pulpit, however, carefully stayed at home during the war. I heard one anx lous parson in a war sermon urge his burghers. "Go forth, meet the enemy, I shall remain on the mountain top praying for you like Moses of old." solemply adding that his dear wife, wh felt for them as much as he did, would take the place of Aaron and support him when he got tired .- Paul Botha, in

GROWTH OF POPULATION. Foreigners Will Continue to Come in

This Country.

T. V. Powderly, commissioner-gen eral of immigration, in the Chicago Record. The century has witnessed on of the most remarkable movements of population in the history of the world The first official records of the arrivals of allen passengers in the United States were kept in the year 1820, when they numbered only 8,385. It is estimated that the total number of aliens who had arrived from the foundation of the gov ernment to that date was 250,000 and 1 has been estimated that about 98 pe cent of the alien arrivals were into grants. On this basis it is reasonab grants. On this basis it is reasonable to suppose that the immigrants dur-ing the first year of the present cen-tury numbered about 5,000. During the last fiscal year of the century they numbered 448,572, and the total number of immigrants since the foundation of the government, estimating that 98 per cent of the alien arrivals prior to 18

vere immigrants, would foot up 20, 548,491 Will the tide continue to flow for the next century at its present height? This is a difficult question to answer As the country becomes more thickly populated it is reasonable to suppose

that the proportion of immigrants to the total population will fall even if there is no material reduction in the my poor people, through want of educa- | actual number of immigrants. It may

tion, had to swallow undiluted the poi- | be, too, that congress will deem it wise at some time in the future to im-pose restrictions on immigration that will tend to still further retard it. The probability is that the twentieth

century will see the tide of immigra-tion still flowing in considerable volume toward the shores of the United States, but that it will set still stronger in other but that it will set still stronger in other directions, possibly toward the temperate regions of South America and Africa and toward the great island continent of Australia, where the popu-lation is still very small in proportion to the area of available land.

There is little room in Porto Rico There is little room in Porto Ricol for additional population, but there is unoccupied land in Hawali and the Philippines are capable of sustaining a much more dense population than they have at present. In these Islands the inhabitants of the east will have an opportunity to find refuge under our system of government without coming system of government without coming to this continent.

A GREAT TIME TO LIVE.

The lucklest person probably who has ever lived on this old round earth is the American citizen who in this year of grace, 1961, is near to middle age. A man, say, of 40 or 50, has witnessed most of the developments in the way of practical science that have taken place during the nineteenth century. In addition to this valuable and interest-ing experience the man of 40 or 50 of ing experience the man of st of a st even 60 may reasonably expect to see many developments in the twentieth century which will give him a most en-viable opportunity of contrasting the achievements of two distinct periods of effort and progress .- Kansas City Star.

WOULDN'T EQUAL EXISTING PAPER

It is seriously to be doubted, says the Hartford Telegram, whether an endowed newspaper could equal those published under the present system in any of the respects Dr. Parkhurst suggests. Enterprise and the inclination to adopt new ideas are usually wanting in any endowed institution. The control of his independent newspaper would probably fail into the hands of faddists or cranks and its notion of the truth and solution of the truth and value of news would be as warped as that of the unreliable "yel-low" papers that have excited Dr.

Parkhurst's wrath.

and unworthy of a hearing. I have suf-fered bitterly from this taunt, especially under Steyn's regime. The more hostile you were to England the greater patri-London Daily Mail. you were accounted. This gang, which I wish to be clearly understood spread over the whole of South Africa, used the Bond, the Press, and the pulpit to further its schemes. HIS PRESS AND HIS PULPITS. Reitz, whom I believe to have been an

British policy of Kruger created a num-

ber of imitators-Steyn, Fischer, Esse-len, Smuts, and numerous other young

educated Afrikanders of the Transvaal

ony, who, milsied by his successes, am-

Krugerism under them developed into

If you were anti-Kruger you were

stigmatized as Engelschgezind (pro-English), a traitor to your own country,

a reign of terror.

Reitz, whom I believe to have been an honest enthusiast, set himself up as second sponser to the Bond, and volced the doctrine of his gang: "Africa for the Afrikanders," "Sweep the English into the sea." With an alluring cry like this it will be readily understood how easy it was to inflame the imagina-tion of the illierate and uneducated Boer and to work upon his vanity and prejudices.

That pernicious "rag," Carl Borckenhagen's Bloemfontein Express, enor-mously contributed in spreading this doctrine in the Orange Free State, myself firmly believe that the Express was subsidized by Kruger. It was no inystery to me from where Borcken-hagen, a full-blooded German, got his ardent Free State patriotism. In the Transvaal this was done by the Volks. stem, written by a Hollander, and subsidised by Kruger; by the Rand Post, also written by a Hollander, also subsidised by Paul Kruger; and in the Cape Colony by the Patriot, which was started by intriguers and rebels to their own government at the Paarl-a hot-bed of false Afrikanderism. Ons Land may be an honest paper, but, fostering impossible ideas, it has done us incalcu-lable harm. It grieves me to think that

