DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

MILITARY STRATEGY OF BOERS

A Distinguished Writer Says it is Probably Obtained from Their Bible Study-Good Book is Their Guide in Everything Else-Diplomacy Shown by Joshua and Other Biblical Characters in Fighting Their Enemies.

after Israel.

Kruger and the calm confidence shown in the omnipotence of the Almighty by his off-repeated assertion that "God will help the Boers conquer their enemies," is now a matter of world-wide mies," is now a matter of work writer in knowledge, says a well known writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is this sublime faith in the wisdom and mercy of a higher power that has excited the whole Christian world's admiration for this rugged and spirited, yet fervently religious, old man of the South African veldts. Nor has this homely and orthodox bellef in an infallible God been without its influence in shaping the destinies of the Transvaal. Newspaper readers are familiar with stories of the Boer soldier going into battle with the Bible in his hand and a psalm upon his lips. Can the truthful and unprojudiced say in the light of such facts that the burghers are a savage lot, incapable of the responsibilities of government and controlled only by mo-tives of sordidness and greed? It is prefectly reasonable to suppose

that a people who accept the Bible as

The deep piety of President Paul , were liers in ambush against him be-

hind the city. "And Joshua and all Israel made as And Joshida and all farmed made as if they were beaten before them and fled by the way of the wilderness. "And all the people that were in Ai were called together to pursue after them; and they pursued after Joshua

A DAY OF CARNAGE.

"And the Lord said unto Joshua: Stretch out the spear that is in thy hand toward Al; for I will give it into thine hand. And Joshua stretched out the spear that he had in his hand toard the city. "And the ambush arose quickly out of

their place, and they ran as soon as he had stretched out his hand; and they entered into the city and hastened and set it on fire And when the men of Al' looked be-

hind them they saw and beheld the smoke of the city ascend up to heaven, and they had no power to flee this way or that way; and the people that fled to the wilderness turned back upon the

And when Joshua and all Israel saw | with him.

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REBUILDING A BRIDGE WRECKED BY BOERS.



ions went to the gates of the town. While it was yet dark in the morning Gaal came to the gate, and leaving his fortification to pursue a small force, as he thought, was defeated, and Abimelech forced his way into the gates. The greatest strategist of the Bible was, however, Joshua, and his conquest

the greatest. STORY OF A MALARIA GERM. What the Germ Has to Contend With in the Human System.

Theodore Waters, in Alnslee's, has edited the life-story of a malaria germ. Here is the germ's description of a light with the phagocytes: "Just then a lot of our new-born brothers began crowding upon us from behind, and when we turned to remonstrate, we saw, away to the rear, a great com-motion. A fight and a retreat were going on. It was staughter of the most horrible kind. There at the head of a tide of blood were columns of the state of blood were columns of phagocytes cutting into the rea.guard of malarial germs, killing hem, swal-lowing them whole, and growing lustier as the process went on. It was an awful spectacle, I hung back, fascinat-It was an a will spectracie, i hing back, taschat-ed. A phagocyte would race down the current with a swift overhand stroke, reach out and grasp a microbe from behind. Then the arm of the phagocyte would shorten, and, as it seemed to me, retreat into the white monster's interior, dragging the germ with it Screetimes a phagnetic would with it. Sometimes a phagocyte would grow facetious, and would bump against a poor germ as though shoul-dering him out of the road. Away would go the poor germ, swimming fast in order to avoid the encounter, but his enemy would then swim faster, strik-ing him fair in the middle, and, with a slow motion going inside out like a glove, and actually taking the germ in with him. Ugh! I should have re-mained there in a sheer spell if my companion had not pulled me along

last Congress Senator Warren of Wyast congress senator warren of wy-oming was able to hold up the river and narbor bill until 2 o'clock on the morning of March 4 and could have defeated it had he not yielded to the personal solicitation of senators hav-ing appropriations in the bill. Friends of Adjugant General Corbin

Friends of Adjutant General Corbin wanted his office advanced to the rank of major general and tried to get an amendment to that effect upon the army bill that passed late in the sesarmy bill that passed late in the ses-sion, but the single objection and de-termined stand of Senator Pettus of Alabama prevented the amendment from being adopted. The bill could have been defeated and an extra ses-sion forced by one man. Senators Gorman and Coekrell at the same time practically, dictated to the majority what the bill should contain before they would allow it to pass they would allow it to pass. Senator Butler of North Carolina, alone and unaided, prevented the con-firmation of Hamilton G. Ewart as United States district judge by simply talking against time.

IT MAKES THEM TIRED.

There are a gr. at many representa-tives to whom this deference to senators is very galling. It makes them weary when told that some proposition which they present to a department is satisfactory and proper, and if they "will only get one of your senators to indorse it we'll put it through." John L. Wilson, when a representative from Washington, chafed under this con-stant reference of all requests to the senators. Having been indiana born and an early friend of President Harri-son, he thought some little considera-tion should be shown him. "Mr. Pres-ident," he said one day, "I would like to get just one little thing done, just one little appointment without trotting around after the senators from my which they present to a department is around aftar the senators from my State to get their approval." But Har-rison, who was once a senator, replied: "The Senate is part of the appointing power. I cannot break down the rule that I have established." And Wilson dashed out muttering words which dusted but indifering words which would have made Harrison's Presby-terian blood run cold if he had heard them. It happened that the same day a vote was to be taken in the House af-fecting silver. Wilson was against the silver side, and Senator Power, of Mon-tana, small and waspilke, was urging Wilson in strong targets to choose he Wilson in strong terms to change his opinion. "See here," thundered Wilson, who, though very small, had a voice like a lion, "To senator ridden enough from my own State, and I'll not allow



Of course it must be understood that of the representatives-in fact, all those who by long service have at-tained the rank of leaders-are given equal precedence with senators in the departments and, in fact, everywhere "senator" means almo, in fact, everywhere save in social life, where the word "senator" means almost as much as "cabinet officer" or "diplomat." The senators entertain more than the rep-resentatives, and that makes all the difference in the word with the first difference in the world with the "soci-ety." The man who furnishes food and ety." The man who furnishes lood and drink to the multitude is most popular. Many members of the House do not to seeial popularity or to be the recipients of any favors from officers of the government. They simply want to look after the interests of their con-

to look after the interests of their con-stituents and object to the necessity often imposed of securing senatorial in-fluence before requests are granted. "The only time I can get anything in the way of patronage." said a Repub-lican representative, "is when the sen-ators from my State are divided and fall to arrea and then by miting entifail to agree, and then, by uniting with one of them on some man I want, he sometimes gets in."

where is no better medicine for the





Impressing as many Kaffirs into the service as can be obtained, the British engineers are slowly replacing the bridges destroyed by Boer dynamite with temporary structures like the above. Observe in the photograph the gang of Kaffirs carrying one of the huge wooden beams. The bridges are built to stand the weight of heavy artillery.

Al.

fairs also turn to it for strategy with which to fight their battles. They have, perhaps, studied the military tactics that led the Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt and that enabled Joshua to conquer the land of Canaan. The diplomacy shown by the Boers in entrapping their enemies and utterly routing them is of such high order as to provoke comment from the leading generals of the whole world. Why is it that these peaceloving Dutch farmers are able to leave their firesides and amaze and confound their enemies with the highest examples of military fin-

JOSHUA'S SEIZURE OF AL

Their leaders are all preachers of the word. Prayer meetings are held nightly in the laagers. Every Boer can repeat chapter on chapter of the Bible ver-batim, and their especial delight is in the Old Testament war stories. There are numerous instances in the

present war which would indicate that the Boers have turned to the Bible for their strategy. Their rapid movements into the enemy's country, the formation of laagers, or camps, from which they suddenly make dashes, the setting of an ambush into which they have drawn the enemy by pretending to re-treat, all have their counterparts in the strategy of the Bible. Of the notable occasions in the con-

quest of the Holy Land, in which strategy was used successfully, probably the most conspicuous is that em-ployed by Joshua at the capture of the city of Al. This was the second great city taken in that campaign. Jericho was the first, but its capture is looked upon as the act of a supreme being whose command the walls fell flat. At Ai, however, Joshua was simply commanded to go up and take the city

by a certain strategy. The Bible account of the capture shows that the first attempt to take A1 was unsuccessful, because in the sacking of Jericho two men had not obeyed divine command to destroy every thing in it. Therefore, the first force sent against it of 3,000 men was routed sent against it of 3,000 men was routed and put to the sword by the men of Al. But when Joshua complained to the Lord he found out what the matter was, and the offenders having been punished and the plunder burned, a fresh attack was planned. How it was executed is told in the eighth chapter of Loghua in these words. Joshua in these words:

AMBUSHED HIS ARMY.

"So Joshua arose, and all the people of war to go up against Ai, and Joshua chose out 30,000 mighty men of valor and

nt them away by night. "And he commanded them, saying: "And he commanded them, saying: Behold, ye shall lle in wait against the city, even behind the city; go not very far from the city, but be ye all ready. "Joshua therefore sent them forth, and they went to lle in ambush and abode between Bethel and Al on the west of Al; but Joshua lodged that whether and the nearble.

west of Ai; but Joshua lodged that night amongst the people. "And Joshua rose up early in the morning and numbered the people and went up; he and the elders of Israel before the people to Al. "And all the people, even the people of war that were with him, went up and drew migh and came before the cliy, and pitched on the north side of Al; now there was a valley between them and Al. and

'And he took about 5,000 men and set them to lie in ambush between Bethel and Ai, on the west side of the city.

and Ai, on the west side of the city. "And when they had set the people, even all the host that was on the north of the city and their liers in walt on the west of the city, Joshun went that night into the midst of the valley. "And it came to pass when the king of Ai saw it that they hasted and rose up early, and the men of the city went out against Israel to battle, he and all his people, at a time appointed, before the plain; but he wist not that there

their absolute guide in every-day af- | that the ambush had taken the city and | fairs also turn to it for strategy with | the smoke of the city ascended, then they turned again and slew the men of

"And so it was that all that fell that day, both of men and of women, were 12,000, even all the men of Al.

It was but a little while after this that Joshua was taken in by the men of Gibeon, who came to him with old shoes Gibeon, who came to him with oid shoes on their feet and moldy bread in their pouches. They made him believe that they had come from a distance, and, aithough he had been commanded by the Lord to kill all of the dwellers in that part of Canaan, he made a treaty whether the the they were with them, thinking that they were from a far land.

Another time when strategy was used by Joshua was at the time war was made upon him by Adonizedec, king of Jerusalem: Hoham, king of Hebron; Johia, king of Lachiah; Peram, king of Jarmuth, and Debir, king of Egion. They gathered all their host and en-camped before Gibeon and made war on it. Joshua determined to help his alles and acception in the University. of his strategy, "Joshua ascended from Gilgal, he and all the people of war th him and all the mighty men of for. Joshua came upon them sudden-1, and went up from Gligal all night. And the Lord discomfited them before Isreal and slew them with great slaughter and chased them along the way

that goeth up to Beethoron JOSHUA DEFEATS A GREAT HOST. This victory gave Joshua great pres-tige and another combination of kings was formed against him, composed of Johin, king of Hazor, and Joab, king of Maden, and the king of Shemron, and the king of Achshaph and the kings that are on the north of the mountain and the Canaanites and the Amonites and the Hittiftes and the Perezzltes and the Jebusites and many more. And they went out against Israel in such a multitude that they are compared with the "sand that is upon the sea-shore." It appears that they met and pitched their camps together at the waters of Mermon.

But Joshua didn't wait for them to give battle, but, according to the Bible story, he "came upon them suddenly by the waters of Mermon and fell upon them. And the Lord delivered them into the hand of Israel, who smote them and chased them into great Zidon and into the Valley of Mizpeh castward." Then without waiting for any of them to gather he turned suddenly back

"and took Hazor and smote the king thereof with the sword, for Hazor beore time was the head of all those kingdoms. So far as the Boers are concerned,

they have employed the same while sort of strategy during the present war. they have not always been successful. At Glencoe they did work the Ai plan to a partially successful termination, but they couldn't perform the Hazor act on Ladysmith or Kimberley be-cause the British were made of differnt stuff from the Canaanites. There are other cases of strategy in

the Bible, but they are told of in gen-eral terms. I tvid used great strategy in hiding from Saul, whom he did not think he should fight. His battles with thick he should light. His outlies with the Philistines and Amelekites also show him to have been a strategist. Saul was a great fighter, but no man-nger; he was a blunderhead. Jonathan was a general, and if given his own way would have made a great success of some of the batiles that Saul did not. The Philistines understood David and Jonathan. When the leader of the Philistines wiehed to take David into battle with him one time he was ad-

vised not to, "He will fight against Saul," was the way the advice was given "but not against Jonathan." A piece of strategy that is not often mentioned is when Gaal and his brethren fortified Shechem against Abime-lech, Word was sent to Abimelech, and

" 'Make for a red blood cell,' he called as we went onward. "What,' said I, 'a red cell? We have just come from one!

"'Never mind,' he replied, 'find a red cell and eat your way inside. It is our only chance. See, the others are doing it! Sure enough, many of my brethren

had selected a good red blood cell and were penetrating the skin and climbing inside to escape the phagocytes. It seemed to me so unfortunate, just as we had gained our freedom, but it was better than death. So we looked for cells. Every cell we came to, however, was being ocupied, and it seemed to me that the phagocytes were gaining on us when my companion suddenly pulled me to one side and cried: "Look out! look sout. Keep away

from that current near the center there. It is worse than death! 'What is it?' I cried, for I could see

nothing. "Don't you see?" he said, hugging the wall of the tunnel, 'there it is, that discolored streak, running near the center of the stream. It is caused by what men call quinine, and it is deadly

if you swim in it." "'How does it affect you?" I asked. " 'If you swallow it, it numbs you-makes you incapable of motion-stupe-

makes you incapable of motion-stupe-fies and prevents you climbing into a red blood cell-li is living death, and the friend of the phagocytes!' "I shuddered and swam on. At the end of a sewer-like opening, my friend darted to one side and seized a red blood cell which was unoccupied. He began work on it at once. "'Good-bye, brother!' he said. 'Here is where I ston. Tye work to do. Hope

is where I stop. I've work to do. Hope you'll get aut of the wet before our white friends catch you. Look out for the quinine strenks."

TWO HOUSES ARE COMPARED.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 14 .- Representatives in the lower house of Congress receive the same compensation, the same mileage and same stationery and other allowances that members of the Senate are given. But there the similarity ends in the two positions. The prominence of senators over representatives is everywhere acknowledged. It is the senators who are given the right of way in all departments and the precedence in all social functions. Cabinet officers grant more time to senators than to representatives, and some subordinates will take great pains to please a senator where they will almost ignore a rep-resentative. There are of course many reasons for this. There are only 90 senators and 257 representatives. The senators are elected for six years, and often serve three times that period, while a representative passing through the biennial election furnace is fortunate if he is returned a third or fourth time. The senators have more influence because they have more power. A representative, even if joined by a dozen of his fellow representatives, is un-able to block the wheels of legislation or to prevent any measure from passing. A single senator earnestly antag-onistic to a measure can postpone, if not defeat, it.

INCIDENTS OF ONE MAN POWER. This one man power is exhibited in the closing days of a Congress when the session will expire at noon on March 4, and all legislation not passed and signad fails. At the close of the

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