DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.



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London, March 21 .- It is just begin-] ting to occur to the English folk that in the rush and turmoll of war they hid lost eight of an humble person who was a strong contributory cause of the had feeling between Boer and Briton, and who is looming up as a problem. What makes the situation especially interesting to America is that the United States has had to struggle with that same problem, viz.: What about the black man?

When the British government emancipated the Boer slaves in Cape Col-When the Boer slaves in Cape Col-cipated the Boer slaves in Cape Col-way in 1834 the seed of the present war was sown. The Boers never forgave Great Birtain, and a great body of them meved north, where they could treat moved north, where they pleased. The the blacks any way they pleased. The | and substituting worse ones, and, | juil, even though he may be looking

He is fairly well satisfied if he can be totally lazy, well fed, or, as a luxury, drunk, with two or three lusty wives to do his work for him.

HIS PART IN THE WAR.

"The black played by no means an

of a Boer. While it was being done his wife stood by laughing at their cries, and when he had finished she brought a kettle of boiling water and drenched the wrotched girls with it from head to foot, making them writh with the torture. unimportant part in causing this war, just as he did in the American Rebel-lion. That is, we find it so if we go back far enough into primary causes. "Cruelty is not the only wrong for which the Boer will have to reckon. He It was simply and solely because Cape Colony was impoverished from wars with the blacks that England was able to send down one official supported by a couple of dozen retainers and that he

balks every attempt to advance his servants morally or spiritually. If he believes they have souls he never tries to reach them, but keeps them on a level with his animals. He declines to permit the black to walk on the footpath that he bimself uses and he forces him to carry a pass and to wear a large and unsightly badge. If he finds him without this badge he drags him off to

en with 'sjamboks' until their flesh was literally in shreds. This was the work

pletely, when the 'sarp' raised his thick boot and viciously kicked him in the stomach eleven times in succession. Women passing by cried 'Shame!' and the 'sarp' swore at them in English--your Beer invariably swears in Eng-lish--and then beat the boy on the head and face with his club until the Kaffir fainted, when he drasged him off to jail. All these 'sarps' are in the pay of gamblers, sharps and prostitutes. "The 'pass and badge' system is an-other iniquity. No matter to what in-tellectual plane a black man may at-tain he is forced to carry a pass giving his description and to wear a numpletely, when the 'sarp' raised his thick

his description and to wear a num-bered badge on his arm-a badge issued by the same officer who issues similar tass for dogs. I knew a colored school-master, teaching children of his own race, near Johannezburg, who inadverwithout his pass. He was a man well known among his neighbors, vet the Reer police descended on his school and demanded to see his pass. Unable to show it, he was selaed and dragged off to jail-dragged out of his own schoolfoom. Another case. A negro-had for years been a coachinan for a rich Englishman of Johannesburg, who went away, and the black started out to look for employment. He had ro-hadge and ha too was cathined imbadge, and he, too, was captured, im prisoned and made par a heavy fine,"

BAPTIST MINISTERS' STORY,

However, a Baptist minister, the Rev. Charles Pummell, likewine re-cently home from the Transval, found much to say on the other sile of the question, and he has worked directly among the Boers and the blacks for years

among the Boers and the blacks for years. "The blacks," he said, "yes, I've heard again and again tales of the Boers' fiendish' treatment of the Kaffirs. In reality they show a necessary firmness, calculated to make him remember which race is the stronger one. Many stories are told of Boer crueity to the blacks, and some of them may be true, but it would be utterly unfair to judge a people by the sets of individuals. Hasn't the south of America seen some instances of absolute deceneracy among negroes". Tell, let me tell you that the black man in South Africa, merely in point of character, as to merely in point of character, as to afford no comparison. You can form no adequate idea of the level of de-pravity which is characteristic of the black man in the Transvaal, of his lust and inhuman cruelty unless you call to mind the most revolting crimes commilited in your own south. You've burned negroes at the stake there. I be-lieve. Yet no one accuses the entire American race of infamous cruelty.

"The Boers never burned any one at the stake. For the Boer to do otherwise than he does, for him to trust the Kaffir, to attempt to make an equal of him would mean only a repetition of the outrages and massacres of which Boer

women and men have been the victims long before today. "Much has been made of the fact that the Boer refuses to allow the black man to walk on the same footpath that the himself uses, this being cited as an instance of oppression, Certainite those who cite it can have no idea of the number of Kaffirs in the Transvaal. those Letting them walk on the common fot-path would mean simple that women path would mean simple that women would have to stay in the house-the reason being obvious. Kindness is wasted on the black. To give to him six pence means an instant assumption of dignity on his part, so much dig-nity, in fact, that you won't be able to get any work out of him for a week. Take the 'pass' system, another source of attack on the Boer. This pass, which every black man is obliged to carry, is obtained easily and has a definite pur-pose. That purpose is to keep a record of every Kaffir, with the name of his employer. It is issued once in every employer. It is issued once in every three months and acts as a check on 'the holder. In the towns no black man is allowed out after 9 o'clock at night. and this rule is a safeguard purely and simply. Were it repeated, massacres would be the quick result. Curtis

Brown, staff correspondent of the New

York Press.

BRITISH ADVANCING ON PRETORIA.



Pretoria is the center of much popular interest at present. Gen. Roberts is advancing on the capital of the Trans. vaal. The above picture shows the ceremony attending on the taking of oath by President Kruger at the Raadzaal, when he was inaugurated as president. It gives a good idea of the fine public buildings in Pret an, whose ultimate fall, the British claim, is only a matter of weeks.



EAGER TO BE GULLED.

The extreme eagerness of an important proportion of the population of this country to be gulled by persons of talent, as recently illustrated on a large scale by the enterprising Miller's 520per-cent enterprise in Brooklyn, is daily attested by new disclosures. The mail of a person named Parker was held up in Boston on February 27, because the postal officials suspected that he was using his postal privileges improperly Within a fortnight \$,000 ordinary letters and several hundred registered letters accumulated for him, besides about seven hundred advices of money-orders which last were returned to the senders Parker's business was the sale of "lucky boxes" for ninety-nine cents each. The details of his methods do not appear.





BRINGING THE WOUNDED FROM THE FIELD.

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An incident of the advance on Bloemfontein. The wounded are being seat to the rear, those unable to walk being conveyed in ambulances, while the men able to hobble along accompanying them on foot. The sight is a common one at every fight and is a continual tribute to the marksmanship of the Boers.

tive Kaffirs whom they "indentured" were a particular source of British Irritation against the Boers. The blacks far outnumber the white in the Transvaal, and it is just becoming apparent to the politicians and statesmen here that the question is not "how shall we govern the Boers?" but "How shall we be more humane to the blacks without getting into trouble?"

get at the true inwardness of this newly developed situation from all view-points I have consulted five au-thorities, all fresh from the Transvaal. and thus have brought together a good deal of information about the South African black man. The first man talked with, whose

name cannot be given for official rea-sons, has spent the last five years in the Transvaal, and is rather inclined to sympathize with the Boers. "There certainly are a great many ways," he

certainly are a great many ways," he said, "In which England's position with regard to the black race in the Trans-val resembles that of the North at the and of the civil war; but there are a lot of points of dissimiliarity, too. "Tou see, the blacks who work for the Boers are not slaves at all, as seems to be the general belief, but are simply men working for wages-pretty low wages, I grant you. Most of them are hird by their employers just as we hire servants, and the rest are 'indentured' for a cartain number of years, as the result of various native uprisings. When one of these revolts occurs and is met and checked the custom is to disperse' all of the blacks who took a hand in it-that is, to remove them to some other part of the country and in-denture them to any farmers or con-tractors who need these. The dentured denture them to any farmers or con-tractors who need them. This doesn't mean making slaves of them, by any means, for the term of indenture never a more than five any wages just as if they were employed in the ordinary way. They live in huts, and each is allowed to bring his family with him; indeed, this is rather encour-sged, for it means just so many more it means just so many more

MUCH LIKE OUR NEGROES comparing their treatment, how-with those of the slaves in your You must consider the different r of the two races. As far as I've able to read, your black is and decent enough sort of man; but that would be flattery if said the blacks in the Transvaal. Fet a good deal of rough treat-Derhaps nearly as much as they They get a good deal of rough treat-ment, perhaps hearly as much as they deserve; for it would be pretty hard even for a Boer to give the average black man as many doses of the 'sjam-bok' as his disposition requires. Put-ting it in a word, he's a treacherous rascal who needs a master. Kindness is lost on him, because he takes tolera-tion as a sign of weakness, and if once you give to him the impression that you are lenient all your authority is gone. Of course there may be cases where servants are treated with unnec-esary cruelty by some of the more primitive Boers, but in general their rasters take the firm sort of course which is absolutely necessary." "What will England probably do with

awful stories of their crueity to the na- | finally, insisting that English should be | out of the back door of his master's the official language in all government dealings and courts of law. Actions like those paved the way, but the free-ing of the Cape Colony slaves and its sequel was the straw that broke the camel's back. It wasn't that the farmcamel's back. It wasn't that the farm-ers were unreasonably loath to give up their slaves; It was that at first a relm-bursement of \$15,000,000, that gradually simmered down to \$6,000,000, was prom-ised to them, and then this amount was made shadowy by the proclama-tion that the money must be drawn by individuals in London. How on earth was the poor Boer farmer to get to London? They said, 'We've had enough. We'll get out.' Then came the Great Trek, and 10,000 families did get out.''

STORIES OF HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

The views of this informant, however, were not shared by a Wesleyan clergy-man who has been a missionary among the blacks and who believes he knows the situation thoroughly.

house. Until a year or two ago he re-fused steadfastly to allow the black to marry-even now he may take a wife only after having paid \$15 to the government for the privilege. Of the 700,-000 blacks in the Transvaal the church of the Boer takes no account and makes no effort to convert or to ald."

INHUMANITY OF THE BOERS.

An officer in the Salvation Army with whom I talked, also for a long time res-

ident in the Transvaal, said: "Here is a case of Boer Inhumanity that I myself witnessed: I was coming out of the Salvation Army headquarters out of the Salvation Army headquarters in Johannesburg, when I saw two Kaffir boys arguing with a 'sarp' in the middle of the street. Finally the con-stable took one of them in charge, slipping the leather thong at the end of his bludgeon around his wrist. As they walked away the boy's small cap fell off and he turned and called to his chum to pick it up. This enraged the 'sarp'-a big, strapping fellow-so much that he drew his arm back and struck the boy a terrible blow with his fist just under the ear. The Kaffir, of course, instinctively drew back, and as he did so his wrist slipped out of the the situation thoroughly. "The Boer's black servants," he said, "apprentices,' as the Boer calls them, but serfs to all practical purposes, hate him, and with reason. At his hands treatment often unspeakable in its bar-barity. I know of a case where two black servants, young girls, having committed some petty theft, were



LAND TORPEDOES. At Ladysmith and Mafeking the beleaguered garrisons had recourse

against assaults to the use of land-torpedoes-or fougasses, as they are tech- E, S, Martin, in Harper's Weekly.

but he represented that his lucky boxes were imported from India, whereas in reality they were made for him in Lynn at a cost of five cents each, so that his margin of profit was handsome. A person who understands advertising and human nature as well as this Parker seems to, ought to eschew doubtful en-terprises, and establish himself respectably in the patent medicine business

CORPORAL M'KAY, WHO SCORNED BOER BULLETS.

When the Highland Brigade was r | "The Campbells Are Coming." Althou outed at Magersfontein, Corporal Mc- | gh his effort was fruitless, he is one of Kay, of the Argyll and Sutherland hig | the heroes of the South African camp hlanders, stepped out amid a hall of aign, and his bravery like that of builets and herolcally endeavored to ral Piper Findlater, of Dargal, will long ly the panic stricken men by playing be remembered by British soldiers.

