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PART TWO

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH SATURDAY DECEMBER 5 1908

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

AMONG THE KAFIRS

THE NEGRO QUESTION IS AGITAT-ING THE SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES



Special Correspondence

APE TOWN .- The white people here are becoming excited over the negro question. During the past six months I have visited lony south of the Zambesi, and the better class of Europeans everywhere have fears of a race war in the In the United States we have one negro to every nine or ten whites proportion is almost reversed There are more than five black men to every white man, and the black men are beginning to appreciate their pos-Within the past year or so sibilities. they have been stirred up by some missionaries of their own race, who are said to come from the United States. The sect is known as the Ethlopian work in Episcopalians and they Natal, Cape Colony and the Transvaal. Their pastors preach the equality of the races, and urge them to stand up for their rights. I have seen negroes in all the cities o South Africa. They wear European clothes and the crowds one sees about the stations are as fully clad as are the negroes of our small southern towns. In many localities' they are beginning to resent their treatment by the whites. In Johannesburg, for instance, they obtect to the laws which keep them off the sidewalks and allow them to go only in the middle of the road when walking along the streets. They do not like the Jim Crow trailers to the electric cars, and they are asking for more schools.

ernment grants are about one-third as much per pupil for the natives as for the whites, and the education given them is but little more than the three Rs. It is the same in Natal and also in Basutoland and Rhodesia. There are now about \$0,000 pupils in Cape Colony, 8,000 in Natal and 10,000 in Basutoland. The Kafirs of the cities are fast coming to the realization that schooling pays, and they are now anxious that their children should learn. A Johannesburg merchant told me of a Kair tenant of his who was educating his 16-year-old daughter. He was asked why he did so and replied that he had noticed that the white man was of little

More Katir Schools Wanted-Labor and Wages-Three Cents Versus One Dollar Per Day-How the Natives are Taxed-Their Lands And How Held-A Look at a Katir Kraal-Queer Customs, Etc.

manual training are taught. morning hours are devoted to and recitations, and a part of afternoon to work upon the farm study each afternoon to work upon the tarm and in the gardens and shops. The school has its military drills and physi-cal training. It has a brass band and the white and black boys play cricket the white and black boys play cricket together. Every Friday evening there

so with a hippopotamus whip. This hurt him somewhat, but he took it as a matter of course and did better thereafter. Now the laws are such that we can only imprison him for small offenses, and we have to try him before we can give him corporal punishment. "As to labor," this man continued, "the negro works all right if you do not raise his wages. When we first entered

gets a divorce The hut taxes of Cape Colony are The hut taxes of Cape Colony are about 10 shillings per year per family. Fourteen shillings is the amount of that tax in Natal and 10 that of Rhod-esia. They recently raised the tax in Basutoland to \$5, and in Natal a higher rate is paid upon all houses of Europ-can construction

ean construction ean construction. These taxes may seem low to Am-ericans, but they are large in compar-ison with the wages of the people, and so large that they lead to the crowding of the natives, several families or un-married adults often living in one hut.

above and below ground, and report as to the treatment of the negroes. Nev-ertheless, the white mine overseer is mnipotent, and he can abuse the naive if he will. I asked the American oreman of the underground workings if he will of a mine in which 4,000 negroes were employed whether he could punish his nen if they did not do as he wished. He replied:

"There is no trouble about that. If you want to mash the face of a negro down here all you have to do is to see that you get him alone in one part o the workings. You can then treat him You can then treat him as you will, and if he makes any com-plaint you can say he assaulted you. The word of the black man is never taken here as against that of the white nan, and so we can run things about is we please

KAFIR LANDS.

The Kafirs own land, all over South Africa. In many places the land still belongs to the chiefs, subject to the rights of their tribesmen, and the chief has no right to sell or trade it away In southern Rhodesia the native commissioners assign the land for huts and grazing, giving each kraal so much. When Cecil Rhodes died he ordered that the natives on his farms be undisturbed, and large blocks of govern-ment lands have been set aside for agriculture in different parts of Rhodesia. In Natal something like 8,000 acres were transferred to a trust more than 50 years ago, and this trust was

Among the Zulus these kraals circular in shape, with the cattle pen in the center, and the buts running around it. In Matabeland they are around it. In Matabeland they are somewhat irregular and in other re-gions they are built like a horseshoe with the cattle kraul near the opening. The cattle are horded during the day-time and are always kent in the daynight.

The kraals usually contain all the houses of the village. These are of different shapes in different locallities. they consist of a vigs woven together In Matabeland they consist of a framework of twigs woven together and plastered with mud, and in Zuluand they are thatched down to the ground. In many parts of Rhodesia the houses are made of clay from the white ant hill. This is a natural cement, and is used for all sorts of buildings. In that country the negroes have grangeles of mud, and they also have granaries of mud, and they also make pigeon houses of it and put them on high poles to protect the birds from wild animals and dogs.

EDUCATING THE KAFIR.

Softar the most of the education of the Kafir has been by the missionaries. There are now something like 5,000,000 of him south of the Zambesi, and his school children are numbered by the tens of thousands. In Cape Colony there are no government schools for the natives. Their education is carried on by the mission schools, which are aided somewhat by government grants and are under government inspection. The hatives have to pay fees, which cover. a large part of the cost, and in some districts they have given money for 'he building of schoolhouses. The gov- and a hospital. Connected with it is a

he' did not know that his girl would teach school, but that he was bound she-should learn.

value without an education, and, if so,

why not the black man? He said that

At present the negro here has no opportunity to get a college education

He is not allowed to go into the universities of South Africa, and as a rule the people would rather keep him uneducated. They look upon the natives as their God-created hewers of wood and drawers of water, and they want them to continue so. They would ra-ther that they should not own real estate nor go into business. The mechanics and foremer, among the whites, would rather not have the blacks learn trades, and they desire to keep the labor of the two races distinct.

THE LOVEDALE CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

As to the co-education of the race there is only one place in South Afri-ca where that is carried on to any extent. This is at Lovedale, about 650

inites northeast of Capt Town. There is a missionary training institution of the United Free Church of Scotland at that place, and in it the whites and blacks are educated together. It is a sort of boarding school with something like 800 pupils; and it might be called an academy, although it has all the branches from the kindergarten to th normal training school. This school is doing much in making teachers and native preachers. Many of the teachers mission schools throughout South Africa have been educated there. and it has done much in bringing it. European pupils to an understanding of the native character. The institution consists of a large central building, a of dormitories many workshops

a literary society and there are oc casional lectures, papers and debates. The girls have their own industrial work, and learn dressmaking, cooking and laundering during their stay. It is not difficult for a Lovedale graduate to get a job. Many of the former students are now interpreters, some are clerks in the government offices, while others are

employed in the stores. THREE CENTS VS. ONE DOLLAR PER DAY,

In Kimberley and Johannesburg, the great centers of the gold and diamond industries, natives are now paid about \$1 per day. This is considered enormous wages for this part of the world. Only a generation ago natives were paid 3 cents for 10 or 11 hours work. Then an ax would buy an ox and a string of glass beads pay a negro for

carrying a load of 70 pounds a hundred miles through the wilds. These are the wages that still prevail in parts of Uganda, British East Africa and Ger-man East Africa, and the white men there will tell you that it is wrong to pay more I remember a talk which I had with

a government official of British Cen-tral Africa. We were talking about the native labor and I asked whether it was possible to get any work out of the blacks of Nyassaland. He replied: "Yes, we get some work from them, but both the government and private individuals are spoiling the labor mar-ket. The African is a great big child, with the muscle of a man. He ought to be treated as a child and be punished when he is bad. It used to be so that the officials had this power. If a native

al Africa he was satisfied with a shilling. Then we gave him three shillings, and now private parties have come in and are building a railroad; they want steady labor and are offering six shil-

"Six shillings? A dollar and a half

"No, six shillings a month. It is too much, and the worst of it is that the native will expect that wages right along, and he cannot see why he should not have it. It is a great mistake.

- TAXING THE NATIVES.

"A dollar and a half a month is 3 cents a day," said L. "That does not seem much to me. And even out of those wages 1 suppose the natives have

"Yes, we collect 6 shillings a year from the well to do and those who have the cash; and we make all others give us a month's work on the roads or he must bring a certificate from his em-ployer showing that he has done work to the amount of three shillings, when his taxes are remitted."

"In other words, every black man must give one month of every year to the government," said I. 'Yes, it amounts to about that," was the reply

In South Africa the natives are charged a hut tax, and they also have to pay dog taxes and wife taxes. Every time a man is married he pays 10 shillings to the government, of which a portion goes back to his chief. In Cape Colony he pays a license fee of from 62 cents to \$1.25 on every dog over when he is bad. It used to be so that the officials had this power. If a native did not obey he was brought up for punishment. He was then laid down on the ground and given 10 lashes or

AMONG THE KAFIR WORKMEN.

So far only a small proportion of the South African negroes has been great-by influenced by the whites. There are altogether between five and six mil-lion aborigines below the Congo Free State, and I venture that those em ployed in the mines, on the farms and in the cities will not number, all told, more than 300,000. There are something like 100,000 in the gold mines. Kimberley had 20,000 before our panic caused the De Beers company to cut down its labor force, and there something like 10,000 employed in the great diamond mine at Cullinan. In all these places the natives are kept in compounds or walled inclosures: and as far as those the whiled inclosures; and as far as those connected with the diamond mines are concerned, they are not allowed to go outside during the terms of their contract. They must buy their food at the company shops; and, although the rates there are low, the commanies probably make a profit companies probably make a profit. Not long ago at a meeting of the De Beers company one of the officials stated what had become of the profits made from the compounds that year, saying that \$55,000 had gone to the sanatarium, \$10,000 to the library, \$15,000 to the town hall, \$10,000 to the school of mines and \$10,000 to the Kimberley None of this money helped schools. the natives from whom it was taken. As far as I can see, the natives are fairly well treated by their employers.

o give all the rents and profits from it to one tribe. A few years later another native trust was given 2,000,000 acres, and this is still administered for the Kafirs of Natal. Within the last few years the native lands have been fenced off from those of the Europeans, and the boundariese between the tribes defined. In that colony about one-half of the negroes live in kraals, on private lands,

paying from \$5 to \$25 per hut to the owners of their farms, which con-sist of from 1,500 to 5,000 acres each. One of these farms will have a group of natives upon it, and the group will be governed by its hereditary chief or headman. Every kraal will cultivate from five to 10 acres of land, and the

remainder is used for grazing in com-

IN A KAFIR KRAAL.

I had a good chance to see something of the wilder Kafirs during my stay in Matabeleland and Bechuanaland, and I also met strange tribes who are allied to them in Northwestern Rhodesia. Nearly all the natives live in what are known as kraals. These are little mud villages, surrounded by mud walls or fences of brush.

The ordinary granary is the size of a hogshead or larger. It has a hole in one side, which is stopped up with clay after the grain is put in. In Zululand the grain is kept in huge baskets inside of the huts.

OWN SEVERAL HOUSES.

In a kraal like this one man owns several houses, corresponding to his number of wives. In the principal hut he will live with the "great wife," and on the right of that will be the hut for the spouse known as "the wife of the right hand." while on the wife of the right hand," while on the left will be that devoted to the "wife of the ancestors," whose children are supposed to carry the honors of the formula. If there are other wives If there are other wives family. their huts are built further over. Each wife is supposed to own her own hut, and the husband is expected to spend week in each before he goes to mother.

In the same way each wife has her own garden or field, which she culti-vates, and for which she alone is re-sponsible. The women do all the planting, hoeing and reaping, and the more wives a man has to work for him the richer he is. As far as the stock is concerned,

As far as the stock is concerned, this is usually cared for by the men. Milking time is at 11 o'clock in the morning, and then the men, stark naked, do the milking. They take the milk in water tight baskets to their huts and pour it into skin bags, where it is allowed to stay until it ferments. The Kaftrs never drink fresh milk, but they eat this koumis or fer-mented milk with their boiled grain or mush. They always have their hig or mush. They always have their big meal at noon, when the men eat first, and the women and the children take what is lef

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

STORY OF LIGHT BRIGADE. A SURVIVOR OF THE CRIMEAN WAR RECALLS FAMOUS CHARGE

which made the charge at Buaklaya, and of 200 men who energed from the storm of shot shu shell half a century ago five old British. heroes met to elate their experiences since and to zee what tricks their memories would play on them in relating his-toric event which brought them to-schar, Of the five survivore three were residents of the states and two of the Dominion but the Dominion, but not one of them id is prettier tale to relate than a Crimen soldier who was not there— | warden of the parish, which, unde the quota, was obliged to raise 2 bright-eyed, grizzly-haired, straight volunteers. We didn't think there was and long-strided Welshman—a resi-cont of Chicago and now, in his when father asked me if seventy fifth year, just returned from a visit in a farmer son in Iowa, who, in November, 1854, was born near the stilled as Delahar attlefield of Balaklava soon after the husband charge, while the famous was a nember of the Welsh Fusi-

For many years there were few ir the vicinit of a certain section of the west side, in that city, who did not konw this shoemaker and Methodist was often difficult to xhorter. It Anorter. It was often dimenic to betermine n which line he was most killful. Le was a good workman, a clear thirter, and a forceful speak-tr, and, while the vigorously ham-mered his lat, he was easerly snatchfum the books placed conscraps chiently abund him and digesting them for plitform use. Hovering in the background was usually a thin, sometimes not, for most of the enlist-

OT long ago there was a re-union in Canada of the sur-tall, who was the mother of his eight children, including the Bala-

"The old Weish Fusheers were ex-terminated in the South African war, when Prince Bonapart was killed," he said, regretfully, but proudly, "How did I happen to get into the Crimean trouble? My father was warden of the parish, which, under the quota, was obliged to raise 24 when father asked me if I wanted to go to the war we all looked at it as a joke. But I said yes, en-listed, and was soon after married and went to the drilling camp at Haverford West, on the coast of Wales where between 6,000 and 7,000 green volunteers were put through the man-wel and the total the angular source of the second

and taught to fire a gun. that and taught to fire a gun. I remember one public meeting held there was attended by 1,000 men and 910 volunteered for service. But, as I said, the whole affair seemed more a joke than real war. We all volun-teered for five ways to here teered for five years to serve her majesty the queen, either in Great Britian or elsewhere, for £20, paid in installments. Our daily rations in installments. Our daily rations were one pound of potatoes, and each company of 100 men was allowed to have four women—sometimes wives,

ments were of young men between 18 and 20. But we had to have our washing done; the service was very particular about the neatness of the uniforms.

were among the first to depart for the seat of war, going to Southampton After a voyage of five days we reached Gibraltar, where we again drilled, es-pecially in minichall firing. The voy-age to Malta was rough, and we looked with some envy at the favored House-hold Guards, on another steamer, who were allowed 18 inches for the width of their hammocks. About the end of March, 1854, we landed at Malta, and a week after arrived at the Dardanelles in the midst of a dreadful snowstorm. Gallipoli was the headquarters of the allied forces, and we found the French already there in possession of the best provisions, tents and everything else As they were far better equipped at the start, especially in the way of clothing, there was considerable grumbling over the situation. I remember they had thick, long gloves to protect hands, and good, substantial their shoes. Part of the time we were in the Crimea we had bitter cold weather, and as many of our men had no gloves they bound their hands in rags. As to shoes, the plight of our soldiers was so bad that Florence Nightengale broke into the ship's stores to relieve some urgent sufferers and was threatened wi court-martial for her insubordination with

patch-bearer to the Duke of Wellington, whose comrade in arms he was for 45 years. Since Waterloo he had seen no active service, had been a good or-"The Scotch and Welsh Fusileers ganizer-that was all. He did what he

could, but he only lived about a week after the English were repulsed with that awful slaughter from Fort Malakoff, the great defense of Sebastopol. "Among the British leaders-espec-ially with the Scotch and Welsh-I think Sir Colin Campbell came nearer broad shouldered, fine-looking man, about five feet ten inches, with a long military nustache, and commanded the brigade of Highlanders. The first im-portant step in the seige of Sebastopol was the battle of the Alma river and the taking of the heights on its banks. In the final furious charge on the Rus-sian infantry and artillery Sir Colin sian infantry and artillery Sir Colin I ment the Highlanders and all the tall soldiers had a great advantage over the short men. The Sixth Irish regiment, among others, was in dire distress, as in fording the streams the water nearly reached every man's mouth, and, in many cases, beyond. As a rule, the Sardin-ians were also short men, although 1 think no commander presented a more

the present king of Italy.

I had great admiration for Pelissier, the French commander, Both French officers and men were fine soldiers in those days, and showed a dash and endurance which have never been excelled. Their final assault on Fort Malakoff was superb, and they gave and took the cold steel in a way which we before imagined was typically Eng-lish. They used their bayonets, swords, clibbed rifles, pistols, gun rammers, pickaxes, stones—anything to beat their way in. They filled the ditch with the tri-color on the walls and then sent word to our Gen. Simpson that they would gladly assist him in the capture of Fort Redan. The failure of had his horse shot from under him and was wounded himself, being altogether the hero of the day. In this engage-losses of the Royal Welsh Fusileers were severe beyond parallel, but the retirement of the Russians across the harbor and the firing and burning of Sebastopol made a repetition of the attempt unnecessary. "But the two great British cavalry

charges at Balakalve occurred nearly a year before the fall of Sebasto-pol. The Russians had captured the magnificent appearance on horseback than Victor Emmanuel, with his noble heights from the Turks and several batteries of artillery. The the Rus-sian cavalry attacked the Ninety-Third Highlanders the only infantry bearing and black, tremendous mus-tache, both of which in a minor degree have been inherited by his grandson plains-the on the red streak,' as Sir Colin called them, tip-

a minor lieutenant. Gen. Kitchener was repulsed, and soon after the was then a little Irish boy four years British heavy cavalry attacked and routed the main body of Russian horse. During a luli in the operations Lord Ragian observed that the Russians were attempting to remove the captured batteries beyond the danger zone. He sent orders to the light brigade of hussars, lancers and dra-goons to prevent this, if possible-obvisously more to harass than to directly attack the Russian forces. The order which reached the Earl of Car-digan, however, was to capture the guns, and though he expressed some their dead, crossed it, scaled the para-pet, struggled up the slope to the old stone tower of the Malakoff, planted derided by the infantry and heavy cavalry, and proceeded to assault six solid divisions of cavalry, supported by about a dozes batallions of infantry and 30 pieces of artillery. For a mile they charged down a gentle slope in the face of volleys of round and grape shot poured out by the batteries, and passed through a cloud of Russian riflemen to within 50 feet of the cannon they were ordered to capture. When they found them-selves entirely cut off from the British troops they turned and again plowed through the Russian army. The nemy was so taken by surprise at the first onslaught that the real butch ery did not commence until the light brigade cut their return passage. The wonder is that even 200 returned from that heroic, useless dash. But wher-

ever soldiery faithfullness is spoken

horse cavalry of the British arm

"About a couple of weeks after ward, before the battles of the In ward, before the battles of the in-kermann, the little wife bore our first child in camp. I took part in those fierce engagements, when the Russians sallied out of Sebastaopol that dark, misty damp November Sun-day to sweep away our little force of grenadiers, fusileers and Coldstream whards from the reads commanding guards from the roads commanding the beleaguered city. And that fearful winter of '55, the struggles for th rifle pits, the second general bomburd-ment on that bolsterous Easter Mon-day-I can see it all. The Russians were men of iron; and instead of a pretty military demonstration and some sharp diplomacy, we found that the two great powers of Europe had been doing some real fighting and outright suffering for over a year be-fore they were ready to make the final assault: and when the assault came it proved to be the most blood; and stubborn of the entire campaign. "I was now a sergeant, and pretty

I was now a sergeant, and pretty popular, and when we got home the officers wanted me to join the scr-vice to go back to Wales. Still I was undecided. A number of my friends were talking it over with me one day at camp, when the little wife came along with the baby. Learning what the conversation was about the laws the conversation was about, she lays the little fellow at my feet and leaves without a word, except the announce-ment that she is going home. I had to follow-didn't I? So ended the Crimean war and my army life."-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Poor Lord Raglan, the head of the British army-an emanciated old man -was not equal to the task cut out for him. He had lost an arm at