

public affairs, and led them in that course which, while advancing their own interests, has been best for the empire. He is by far the most powerful, as well as the ablest, Kaffir in the public life of the Cape Colony. It is therefore well that England should understand his attitude and be largely guided by it.

How is it that Mr. Jabavu, with all his personal influence and that of his paper, is opposed to the war; and how is it that he and the Kaffirs are largely in the same political camp as the Afrikaner Bond? For it is an incontrovertible fact that, for the first time in the history of South Africa, responsible native opinion is on the same side as the Dutch, and in opposition to the so-called English.

The answer is short and emphatic. In the first place, the natives look at the war very much as the Dutch do. They consider it a capitalist intrigue, instigated and engineered by Mr. Rhodes for the purpose of seizing the Transvaal, in the same manner that war was forced on the Matabele, that their country might be seized. They look upon the war as a crime and a disgrace to England, and say that people who can treat Dutchmen so badly will treat natives much worse when they once have them in their power.

In the next place, though they have been no lovers of the Dutch, and have up till recently allied themselves with the English, yet they now say (and it is a truth capable of demonstration) that, since Mr. Rhodes came into power, the English have treated the natives worse than the Dutch have.

Like the Dutch, they have a firm belief in the English people, but the same thing is alienating both them and the Dutch—namely, the policy of those who now in South Africa arrogate to themselves the claim to be representatives of English opinion.

Now, what is it that finally alienated the political support of the natives from the English?

It is easily explained.

There are no Kaffirs or colored persons in the Cape parliament. This being the case, they seek for white champions to represent and defend their interests in the legislature of the country. In choosing any man, they ask themselves no other question than this: What is his attitude towards the native? On that alone they decide.

The two men they think most of are probably Mr. R. P. Solomon and Mr. J. W. Sauer. The other principal native champions are Mr. J. Rose Innes, Mr. John X. Merriman, Mr. J. C. Moltano,

Mr. J. T. Moltano and Mr. William Hay. All of these have been long recognized as pro-native men, and have had the support of the Kaffirs and the colored people generally.

Now, it happens—indeed, it is inevitable—that, without exception, these men are opposed to Mr. Rhodes. (It is remarkable that Mr. Sauer, Mr. Innes and Mr. Merriman were members of Mr. Rhodes' cabinet, and that Mr. Solomon, who was counsel for De Beers, was once returned to parliament by that company.) They are opposed to Mr. Rhodes—which means also to the South African league, of which he is president, and to the so-called "progressives," whose de facto leader he is—for several reasons, among them being his duplicity, his degrading influence upon public life, his oppression of the natives, his cruel treatment of the Dutch, and the harm he has done England in South Africa. When the last general election took place Mr. Rhodes and his supporters tried in every case to prevent the return to parliament of the pro-native men. But the Dutch, recognizing in these same men lovers of justice and upholders of the best English traditions—the Dutch, aided by the native vote, put the native champions into parliament. (Mr. Innes, who was, I think, elected unopposed, did not need the Dutch vote, though he would have got it. Mr. Rhodes was anxious to keep him out, but found him too strong.)

With his keen "political instinct," the native judges those to be his friends who befriend him, and it matters not to him whether those friends be English or Dutch; and here he sees the "English" (as represented by Mr. Rhodes, the South African league, and the "progressives") straining every nerve and spending thousands of pounds to keep his friends out of parliament and thus leave him unprotected and unrepresented, while the Dutch have taken them up and put them not only into parliament, but into the ministry. Of the four men who practically compose the ministry, three (Messrs. Sauer, Solomon and Merriman) are avowed and recognized native champions. Add to this that the pro-native men that were kept out of parliament at the last general election (such as Mr. William Hay and the late Mr. C. T. Jones) were in every case defeated by Mr. Rhodes' influence.

Now, the native looks these facts straight in the face; he takes the false professions of friendship of those who would keep his friends out of parliament at their true value; and, without necessarily allying himself with the

"Dutch," he draws off from the "English" and joins a party which includes the Dutch, some of the best English South Africans, and his own champions, against a selfish capitalism, masquerading under the guise of imperialism which will be as bad for him as for all the right sort of men in South Africa, whether white or black, and which is led and controlled by men who have shown themselves to be his deadly and unrelenting enemies. As between Rhodes and the Bond, the native chooses the Bond—there is the hard fact with which no vilification of the Dutch can do away. He recognizes that Dutch sentiment towards the native is changing in his favor, while, on the other hand, he sees that the same persons and forces that are killing the Dutchmen for their own selfish ends will enslave and crush and, if need be, kill him as soon as they have the power to do so. The natives on the spot, led by such cultured, disinterested and far-seeing statesmen as Mr. Jabavu and Mr. Bokwe, who are at the same time passionate lovers of that England we used to know, supported and championed by all the recognized pro-native white statesmen, are far more valuable and trustworthy witnesses than any other can possibly be.—S. C. Cronwright Schreiner, in the London Speaker of April 7.

"George," queried the dream-visitor, "what would you do if you had the battle of Manila to fight again?"

"What would I do?" responded the self-made presidential candidate. "I would postpone the event until the day before the holding of the democratic convention."

And the dream-visitor said no more, for he is sufficiently versed in worldly wisdom to comprehend the subtle allusion to the fickleness of the American people.

G. T. E.

Nutrite—Do you think the Boers will let the English army reach Pretoria?

Proboerine—They would be foolish if they did. Why, they haven't prison facilities for half so many soldiers.

G. T. E.

BOOK NOTICES.

"Japanese Notions of European Political Economy, being a summary of a voluminous report upon that subject forwarded to the Japanese government, by Tentaro Makato, commissioner to Japan to make the investigation," has just appeared in a third and revised edition. This is the little book that we described (34-6) upon its first appearance as "a unique pamphlet which may or may not be a contribution to the literature of wit, but

which, if it is, should take high rank." In the edition before us its author, James Love, confesses that the book is a satire. His explanation is that he believed that the form would merely interest the reader and not mislead him as to the origin of the work. The author was right in his supposition. The satire is evident upon careful reading. Yet it consists only in affixing a fictitious Japanese signature and giving a Japanese setting to one of the cleverest and soundest reviews of current political economy ever put into the language. The form Mr. Love has adopted, that of an official Japanese report, does excite special interest and tend to fix the reader's attention; and it does not in the slightest degree detract from the value of the book as an economic essay. Students of college economics will find it useful for clarifying purposes, and all readers will find it interesting and mentally stimulating. It is published by James Love, 627 Market street, Camden, N. J., and by the Scottish Single Tax League, 13 Dundas street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Enid Widdrington, an English woman, considers "The Moral Issues of the Transvaal Question" in an address published by S. Burns Weston, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia. It is a defense of the Boers.

"Reconciled: A Story of Common Life" (Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Frank Vierth), the first literary venture of a woman whose name is withheld, brings into sharp contrast the social conditions of idle rich and industrious poor. The author has made a mistake in pointing the moral of her story as it proceeds. It would have been better not only as a story but as a sermon, had she cultivated the story teller's art more and the preacher's less. She has succeeded, however, in putting the lesson she would teach into a form more attractive than the essay to ordinary readers.

The "International Journal of Ethics" (Philadelphia: International Journal of Ethics; London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Paternoster square) opens with a paper on the nature and significance of monopolies and trusts by Prof. Richard T. Ely. It contains, also, on the subject of American imperialism from the ethical point of view, a paper on the ethics of expansion by H. H. Powers, of Cornell university, and one on the ethics of our Philippine policy by Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia.

"A Plan for Funding the National Debt" (Chicago: Cameron, Amberg & Co.), by William A. Amberg, offers suggestions for funding the entire national debt in short term bonds, bearing competitive interest and serving as a basis for bank reserves and currency circulation. This plan, while doing away with the gold reserve, would establish a stable paper currency exchangeable upon demand for the new bonds. The bonds would be issued for nothing but this currency—not even for gold or silver. Consequently the currency would, for the purposes of investment in the bonds, be preferable to any other currency. When money was redundant it would flow into the subtreasuries for bonds; when it was scarce, bonds would flow into the subtreasuries for currency. Mr. Amberg's pamphlet is very brief but very clear, and presents a currency plan which certainly commends itself to adversaries of the present currency monopoly scheme, and to

which it is difficult to see what objection competitive banking interests could offer.

"Effective Voting the Basis of Good Municipal Government" (issued by the proportional representation committee of Ontario), explains the principles and practice of proportional representation.

"The Gold Standard in Japan," by S. Uchida, Japanese consul at New York, appears as the February, 1900, number of "Sound Currency," published by the Reform club, 52 William street, New York.

ATTORNEYS.

Chicago.

CHARLES A. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Suite 616, Ashland Block, CHICAGO.
Telephone, Main 2711.

HARRIS F. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
806 Chamber of Commerce Building,
CHICAGO.

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Dated, Chicago, April 7, 1900.
SAMUEL C. FRY, JR., Administrator.
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