

MOULDERS OF DESTINY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African war will always be notable for the number of new men it brought so suddenly and so conspicuously to the front. First among these men, of course, is the British commander-in-chief, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller. This man is a soldier, a politician, an administrator, an adjutant-general in the imperial army and an English country squire. He is now over 60 years of age, and has lost his early slimmness, but none of that earlier activity, solidity and unfailing self-reliance which distinguished him as an officer in, successively, Canada, India, Egypt,

Irishman by birth, distinguished himself early in the affairs of the Transvaal campaign. He first saw service in the Indian mutiny. There he was under Roberts at Kandahar, where his great bravery and dash attracted the attention of his superior officer, who is also an Irishman. Later White took part in the fierce struggles around Kabul, Shorpur, Sakhti Shah and Charasiah, in Afghanistan. He was made a knight for advancing at great risk, single-handed, along a ledge of rock and shooting dead one of the Afghan leaders. It was Lord Dufferin who

the Cape, where he is engaged on "special service." His highness is a major in the Fourth King's Royal rifles and an enthusiastic soldier, though it is a foregone conclusion that he will not have a very active part in the settling of affairs. Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Symons, who fell mortally wounded in that fierce engagement so early in the war, was a popular and gallant officer, and will be greatly missed from the front in the Natal field force, of which he was commander. Col. Otter, the leader of the Canadian troops, has also seen



and South Africa. Lord Wolsley was impressed with Redvers Buller's ability in the Red river campaign, seeing in him the making of a great soldier. He was never a genius. His capacity for troop handling has been painfully and slowly acquired, though perhaps his tactical skill is instinctive. He is today a great, blunt, harsh-spoken man, with an unbending will and a temper that is volcanic in its fury. He never would say two words where one would do. He is even repellent in his abruptness, but under the caustic crust there is said to be a kind and generous heart.

Sir F. Forestier Walker, who primarily had command of the South African forces, is known among his friends as Freddy, being, as has been at times said of Dewey, a little bit of a dandy, and handsome, tall slender and the beau ideal of the aristocratic young Englishman. He is a typical guardsman, and his dress is always faultless. But he has fought so hard in Egypt and among the ferocious Zulus that people forget he is somewhat of a dandy and think of him only as the hero of a hundred fights. He is only 44 years of age, and yet he has been advanced to the position of a general officer.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Methuen, who was chosen for command of the First division in South Africa, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest lieutenant-general in the British army. He joined the Scots guards in 1864, fought in Ashanti in 1873, and in Egypt went through Mahuta and Tel el Kebir. He was also mixed up in the Bechuanaland expedition and has had plenty of minor campaigning to do in the north-west of India, that ever ready practice ground of the British officer. His lordship is a courteous and polished gentleman, well tested by hardships in the field.

Gen. Sir George White, who is an

made the discovery that White was one of the ablest officers in the service and eventually secured for him the command in chief of the Indian army. There is nothing academic or theoretical about this general. He shines more on the battlefield than he does in the council chamber and is a gruff, outspoken man, with indomitable will and a stern sense of duty.

Major-Gen. French, who was sent to the Cape to take command of the cavalry, took part in the Nile expedition of 1884-85 and was mentioned in the dispatches for signal bravery. He is one of the most promising of the younger generation of English officers, as also is Gen. Yule, who has come so prominently to the front of late, and who is a Canadian by birth.

Lieut.-Col. Baden-Powell, who first came into notice during the Transvaal war as special-service officer in command at Mafeking, has seen much service in South Africa. He first went to Natal with Sir Baker Russell in 1884 and fought through the Bechuanaland expedition. He also commanded a flying column during the Zulu war and has always distinguished himself for valor and discretion as an officer. He is a genial and popular man, and is still young, as officers go.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein is the only member of the royal family seeing actual warfare at

considerable active service and is looked upon as an officer of promise. He fought throughout the Fenian raid and also in the Riel rebellion.

Of the Boer officers, the wily and foxlike Joubert and the intrepid Cronje are, of course, the most important. Gen. Cronje will be remembered as the vanquisher of Jameson in the battle at Krugersdorp and is generally regarded as the best fighting man in the Boer army. He fought at Laingsnek and is fearless and daring. Commander Pretorius, who was wounded at Elandsbaagte, was also one of the best trained of the Boer officers, and his loss was no doubt keenly felt by his countrymen in the field. Another officer in whom the Boers place much faith is Gen. Jan Kock, who was originally in command of the Boer forces at Ingamani, but was wounded early in the war. Commandant Botha, who was killed in the sortie at Kimberley, was a famous Dutch fighter who first distinguished himself at Breckhorst Spruit. It was this same Kimberley engagement that brought forward Col. Murray as a fighting officer of great tact and energy.

HOW CAVALRY CROSS RIVERS



The accompanying illustration will give a good idea of how English cavalry cross the South African rivers. Each engineering corps is usually supplied with two collapsible rafts, packed away in sections. When water is met with in a march to the front, the different sections of these rafts are

speedily bolted together, while the troopers divest their horses of all trappings, tying the same up in their horse cloths. After this eight troopers at a time cross the water in each boat, carrying their arms and accoutrements with them, and swimming four horses on each side of their little craft.

Flu-do-Sic-De Danger Sign.
The skull and crossbones which make so familiar a sign on apothecaries' labels for poison have a rival now in Germany in the form of a conventional

representation of a zigzag bolt of lightning, which is painted on transformer chambers, poles and other places where there is danger from a high voltage electric current.

War Arrows and Ancient Battles.

Among the flint, quartz and jasper arrow-heads frequently found in this country are certain forms known to archaeologists as "war points." For arrows they were made small, sometimes not more than three-fifths of an inch long. They are triangular in outline, and were intended to stick fast in a wound. Prof. W. K. Moorehead says that war points are found abundantly scattered in certain localities where there are no indications of villages having existed, and the inference is that such places were battle grounds, where the red men fought in ancient days.

Homes Built Off Shore.

In Tupsueli, in new Guinea, the houses are built on piles in the open ocean, a good distance from the shore. The object of this is to protect the inhabitants against sudden attacks of the kindly head hunters, who always are on the lookout for victims, whose heads they need in their business. Other villages in this happy land are perched up in all but inaccessible trees for the same weighty reason.

Memorial for a Stewardess.

A London paper suggests a memorial to Mrs. Rogers, stewardess of the steamer Stella, which was cast away in March, with great loss of life. After aiding the women passengers, to the last one, to secure life belts and take their places in the boat, she refused to overboard it by entering it herself, and went down with the ship.

When a fellow is told that he takes the cake, he wonders if it is dough.

AS TO EXPORT PRICES

NOT NOW ON FOREIGN BARGAIN COUNTERS.

In Free Trade Tariff Times American Manufacturers Were Sometimes Exported at a Loss, but That Condition No Longer Exists.

The sale to foreign consumers of American manufactured products at a lower price than American consumers are required to pay is one of the principal counts in the indictment which free traders bring against the American policy of protection. Indeed, this, together with the claim that trusts are fostered and promoted by protection is almost the only ground of attack remaining for the free traders. The splendid facts of a revived domestic trade, of a wonderfully enlarged export trade, and of a general condition of unprecedented prosperity growing out of the restoration of a protective tariff, these great facts are so patent and so indisputable that the free trader of today is reduced to the extremity of opposing protection on two pretexts only, that of responsibility for trusts, and that of enabling our manufacturers to make big profits on the goods they sell at home while selling the same class of goods to foreigners at much lower prices.

The first of these indictments—that relating to the trusts—is easily disposed of by the proof that trusts thrive in free trade Great Britain fully as well as in protected America, and that the most powerful of all our domestic trusts are those which are not in the least degree affected or benefited by a protective tariff.

The assertion that protection lays an unjust burden upon our own people by compelling them to pay higher prices than foreigners pay for goods produced in this country prove to be quite in the nature of a boomerang. To begin with, the assertion is at present false and promises to remain false for some time to come. It is downright absurdity to suppose that, with our mills and factories running overtime in order to catch up with orders for goods, our manufacturers are sacrificing any part of their profits in order to sell abroad at reduced prices goods which they are unable to supply in sufficient volume to meet the domestic demand. American business men don't do business that way.

Present information bearing upon this point is at hand in the shape of a report just put out by the treasury bureau of statistics, whose energetic chief, Mr. Austin, has just made a tour of observation to the manufacturing centers of New England and the Middle states. Mr. Austin concludes that if the places included in his visit are fairly representative of the conditions generally existing among manufacturing establishments throughout the country, as they undoubtedly are, there can be no occasion for complaint that mills and men are lacking employment. Mr. Austin visited the cotton, woolen, worsted, silk, fiber, carpet, print goods, rubber, boot and shoe, hat, pottery and watch and clock manufacturing establishments, and in no case did he find a lack of orders for the manufacturers or of employment for men and women during employment. On the contrary the great cotton, woolen, silk and other textile mills are running on full time and overtime, while the manufacturers of rubber goods, boots and shoes, clothing and pottery reported their orders far in excess of their capacity to fill with promptness.

"Our chief difficulty," said the manager of a great manufactory of rubber clothing, "is to get a sufficient number of employees and sufficient machinery to meet our orders. The crude rubber we can get, though the importations of that are increasing rapidly, and the price advancing because of the increased demand; but the costly machinery and the skilled labor which are to do the work are not so easily had. We maintain constantly a school for the instruction of young men and women in the lines of work required in our factory, and yet with the constant reduction of our force by the demands upon it from other mills of this character, we are short of hands and unable to keep up with our orders."

Similar statements were made by the managers of other manufacturing establishments. The cotton mills, woolen mills and silk manufacturing establishments were running at their full capacity, and in some cases over hours, while the great boot and shoe manufacturing establishments were reported weeks behind with their orders, which come from all parts of the United States and of the world. During the last eight months between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 worth of boots and shoes, the product of American factories, have been sent out of the country, the total of the eight months being double that of the corresponding months of 1897. Of this large exportation of this single product of our factories the exports to the United Kingdom alone were \$177,734, against \$267,175 in the corresponding months of last year; to the West Indies, \$167,519, against \$167,420 in the corresponding months of last year; to British Australasia, \$392,435, against \$208,783 in the corresponding months of last year; to Mexico, \$206,880, against \$66,816 in the corresponding months of last year; to Africa, \$94,605, against \$54,653 in the corresponding months of last year, while shipments were also made to Asia, Oceania, Central and South America, as well as to the great industrial and manufacturing countries of France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

An illustration of the activity of the

manufacturers in other lines is found in a statement made by Dr. Wilson, the head of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, and also the director of the export exposition: "Our chief difficulty in the preliminary work of the exposition," said he, "was in the fact that the manufacturers of the country were so busy that many of them could not find time and the necessary force of employees with which to prepare exhibits satisfactory to themselves, while in many other cases our requests for exhibits were met with the statement that, since they are now months behind with their orders, the display of their products would merely add to their temporary embarrassment by bringing them a still greater excess of orders over their capacity for production. In the great iron and steel manufacturing industries we found that many of the establishments had from six to eighteen months' orders ahead, and that they were working to their fullest capacity and unable to increase their product without an increase in machinery, which, of course, cannot be made in a moment."

In the iron and steel industry the figures of our exports show that the extreme activity of manufacturers extends not alone to the home market, but to that supplied by other parts of the world. The exportation of manufactures of iron and steel in the eight months ending with August, 1899, amount to \$662,008,971, against \$52,925,082 in the corresponding months of 1898, \$40,757,920 in the corresponding months of 1897, and \$29,957,090 in the corresponding months of 1896.

A still further evidence which our foreign commerce figures show of the activity of our manufacturers is found in the rapid increase in the importation of materials used by manufacturers. The importations of fibers for use in the manufacturing industries in the eight months ending with August, 1899, amounted to \$14,377,758, against \$11,989,146 in the corresponding months of 1898 and \$9,851,516 in the corresponding months of 1897; hides and skins, \$32,606,820, against \$27,747,084 in the corresponding months of 1898 and \$22,637,286 in the corresponding months of 1897; india rubber, \$22,860,318, against \$17,418,404 in the eight months of 1898 and \$13,100,645 in the corresponding months of 1897, and raw silk for use in manufacturing, \$23,452,903, against \$16,639,211 in the corresponding months of 1898 and \$13,416,156 in the corresponding months of 1897.

Does this look as though our manufacturers were engaged in supplying foreign consumers at cut rates? They are, of course, doing nothing of the sort. There was a time—the free-trade tariff time of 1893-97—when American exporters were sending abroad considerable quantities of domestic manufactures at a very small profit, sometimes at a loss, for they needed the money with which to pay wages and keep their mills and factories in operation. Many of them, however, were unable to continue producing and were forced to shut down altogether. But we are no longer doing business under free-trade tariff conditions, no longer looking for a foreign outlet for surplus production without profit or at a loss. Foreigners continue to buy our goods in constantly increasing quantities, but they are paying current market prices for them. These are not the bargain-counter times of "Cleveland and tariff reform." They are the flush times of McKinley, protection and prosperity.

Blown Off the Earth.



An Object Lesson for Kentucky.

"Way down in old Kentucky" they are feeling the difference between keeping the American market for ourselves, in supplying the demands of the American people with American products, in keeping American money at home and in attracting the gold of other countries to the United States—the difference between all that and the giving up freely to foreigners all the advantages of the American market. Mr. George Braden, president of the Globe Fertilizing company of Louisville, recently spoke as follows: "In Kentucky the general business conditions are better than they have been since 1893, and in some respects they are better than they have ever been since I can remember. Manufacturers are very busy, and concerns are paying better dividends than they have paid for a long time. In addition, a goodly number of new industries have sprung into existence, and there is, therefore, plenty of work at good pay for all. Money is easy, and we have felt no stringency whatever."

This sort of thing ought to swing Kentucky over permanently to the party which makes its fundamental principle of faith the protection of American interests.

Surely an Ophan.

A calico trust in England has been capitalized at \$50,000,000. As its parent cannot be a protective tariff, Democrats will claim that this trust is an ophan.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHANCE FOR FREE-TRADERS.

To Get Up an Industrial Census Showing There Is No Prosperity.

The figures of the industrial census of the American Protective Tariff league for 1899, showing, by comparison with March, 1895, in free-trade tariff times, a gain of 39.56 per cent in the number of hands employed, a gain of 54.09 per cent in the gross sum of wages paid, and a gain of 10.40 per cent in the average rate of wages per capita, lead the Press of Paterson, N. J., to ask:

"Is it any wonder that Mr. Bryan wants the American workers to shut their eyes to this state of affairs and prefers to get his calamity issues several thousand miles away in the Philippines?"

Free trade stump-speakers and free-trade editors fight shy of the facts of Dingley tariff prosperity. They get as far away from them as possible. Thirteen thousand miles away, in the Philippines, is none too far for them. If they could raise some sort of an issue on the planet Mars they would welcome the opportunity to divert attention from the truth regarding protection and prosperity. They are disgruntled at President McKinley's Thanksgiving proclamation because it so convincingly sets forth the greatly improved condition of things. Some of them call the proclamation "a Republican stump speech," while one ardent journalistic exponent of Bryanism has gone so far as to mutilate the proclamation by omitting from its recscript the statement that "in all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity."

The industrial census of the American Protective Tariff league does not please the Bryanites and the free traders. Not one of them has referred to it in any way. It is not agreeable reading for them. It does not fit in with their scheme of politics. The way to make a hit with Mr. Bryan and his free-trade friends is to get up an industrial census that will show precisely the opposite of that which is shown in the tariff league's statistics—one that will show depression, disaster, desolation and ruin in place of enormously increased payments of wages to American work people. Here is a chance which the New England Free Trade league ought not to overlook.

A PERILOUS REMEDY.

Free Trade Would Smash Industries That Would Not Smash the Trusts.

The fact that trusts are already international and hence that the removal of protective duties would aggravate rather than remedy the evils complained of at the hand of trusts, was forcibly presented in the remarks of Hon. Henry W. Blair, ex-United States senator from New Hampshire, delivered at the Chicago Trust conference of September, 1899. That portion of Mr. Blair's contribution to the deliberations of the conference relating to tariff and trusts is printed in the current issue of the American Economist. Clearly it is pointed out that as a consequence of the abolition of our protective system the trusts and all other employers of labor in industrial enterprises would be forced to transfer their field of operation to countries where labor is cheaper than in the United States. Either they must do this or else they must lower the American standard of wages and of living down to a point where they can successfully compete with the cheaper payrolls of Europe and Asia, and, as Mr. Blair suggests, later on, of Africa and the Oceanic islands, whose inhabitants may easily be taught the use of the machinery which now does nine-tenths of the world's work.

"Any man," says Mr. Blair, "can take a million-dollar plant of cotton, woolen, sugar, or any other product of manufacture, to England, Russia, China, Japan or the Philippines, in his pocket, or in his check book, while the thousand laborers who have lived by working that plant for half their lives in this country are obliged to remain and starve, unless they choose to work for foreign pay." The ease and celerity with which capital can always adapt itself to new conditions, while labor must remain rooted to the soil of its birth or adoption, is tersely illustrated in the sentence just quoted. It is a point of vital value in the discussion of the trust question, and ex-Senator Blair has done well to bring it into view in connection with his interesting survey of the perils possibly attendant upon the removal of protective duties for the purpose of smashing the trusts.

Sam Jones on Prosperity.

Sam Jones, the picturesque exhorter, occasionally stops his talks on religion long enough to speak a little on worldly affairs. A few days ago he was preaching in a town in Georgia, and, dipping into politics, got off the following:

"The biggest fool in the world is the one who stands up and argues against facts. I was talking to one of those old free-silver loons a few days ago and called his attention to the great prosperity which has come upon our country, mills and shops running on full time, and I said truly prosperity has come to our land again. He said: 'It ain't struck me yet.' I said: 'It's mighty hard to hit nothing.'—Bozeman (Mont.) Avant-Courier.

A Typical Bryanite.

Aguinaldo has progressed so far that he is willing to accept independence with a democratic tariff. He is a silver man, of course, for he stipulated when he sold out to Spain that he should be paid in Mexican dollars.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.