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SCHLEY CONDEMNED

But Dewey Stands by Him and Says That He Should Have All the Glory of the Battle at Santiago

The report of the court of inquiry in the Schley case has been filed. The majority says:

Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch with the Cienfuegos and should have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored, on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. on that date.

He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron. He should have promptly obeyed the navy department's order of May 25.

He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30.

He did not exercise his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm Commodore Schley caused it to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Viscaya and Colon.

The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting it into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision.

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membered that the News has always opposed imperialism. The organs of the "grand old party—the party of labor and its protection by high tariffs"—have not a word to say in condemnation. It is just the condition that the great industrial combinations want in these states. The News says:

"Santiago Iglesias, president of the federation of workmen of Porto Rico, has discovered the unwisdom of trying to put new wine into old, old bottles. This is the way of it, and a strange way it is.

"In August, 1900, the currency of Porto Rico was changed from pesos to dollars, an amount of 40 cents, and nearly all merchants and employers adopted the new scale. Whereupon Iglesias decreed that the price of wages also should be raised at the same time, and at the same per cent.

"This was most horrible, and not to be endured, so a venerable Spanish lawyer was brought to light, who severely punishes the crime of trying to get a raise of wages, and Iglesias and a number of his lieutenants were arrested, charged with conspiracy.

"Two of these gentlemen were released, and seven were sentenced to four months' imprisonment. On the 11th inst., Iglesias was sentenced to two years, three months and eight days' imprisonment as a ring-leader. The organization has been ordered disbanded as an illegal society, on account of this conspiracy, and in spite of the fact that it is an allied institution, under the supervision of Mr. Gompers, president of the American federation, it will do business hereafter as its legal representative.

"Former Spanish jails is not a fate to be courted. The federation was to have held a meeting today, but for various reasons, sufficiently obvious, it will not be held. The case has been appealed to the supreme court, and pending the hearing there, which will probably take place next month, Iglesias is at large, 'preaching' his 'hellish doctrines' to the 'alligators,' as Doolley says.

"This is a concrete example of what has been going quietly on in this country for a long time, only that we get at things in a different manner. First, we adopt the gold standard, which increases the value of money, and the difficulty of getting it, and then the operation of trusts, we raise the price of all provisions and supplies, some 10, some 50 and some 100 per cent, for instance, common salt. Having raised the price of commodities, say 40 per cent, to strike an average, and decreased the purchasing power of money, say 50 per cent, a philanthropist comes along and raises the price of food 10 per cent. This is what is known as prosperity. A commission should be sent to Porto Rico to explain it.

"On the other hand, imagine the regret with which some employers, who shall be nameless, must regard this excellent old law; how they must wish that in annexing Spanish possessions they had not been so miserably assisted by these lovely old Spanish statutes. Think of a law that makes it a felony to try and get one's wages increased! Isn't that a gem? But, alas, for the present generation of money changers, a law of that kind is like an olive orchard; the only way to get anything out of it one's self is to have it planted by one's great grandfather.

"The great duties, more powerful to him, it seems that in Porto Rico they fight as the English are fighting the Boers, by disqualifying the enemy."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Populist Principles Making Giant Strides—Great Financial Journals Now Advocate Them

The increasing popularity of populist principles should satisfy the most enthusiastic man in the ranks. A few years ago when one of them tried modestly to call attention to the fact that the solution of the railroad domination of legislatures and courts and the oppression of the people by extortionate freight and passenger rates, was the government ownership of the roads he was answered with the cry of lunatic, socialist or anarchist. The plutocratic hirelings occupying the editorial chairs of the great financial journals are as a specimen of the long-haired and wild-eyed production of the Kansas or Nebraska plains. But now behold what a change has come over the people. Continued extortion, the constant bribery of legislatures, the absolute control of courts by corporation influence, has so aroused the people that even the great financial journals begin to understand the writing on the wall and populist principles are finding at last a defense even there. The United States Investor published recently the following article:

"It amounts to a certainty in our mind that the railroads would be as effectively handled by the government as the postoffice department now is, and that is saying a good deal. Government will give the people all that the people insist upon it giving them. In some things the people are tolerant and allow the government to pursue a shiftless course, but not in matters which they know for a certainty affect their pocketbooks. The people of the United States allow the government to draw from them every year an extravagant amount of money to be spent in useless ways, but they do not consciously permit the authorities at Washington to do anything that will impede the operation of their various industrial pursuits. They think they know what they need and they make the government give them exactly what they think they want. Now, in the matter of railroad privileges the public know what they need and under government control of the railroads they would unquestionably get what they wanted. The government could not tamper with the railroads even if it wanted to; its shortcomings

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WASHINGTON PRESS CENSOR

Complaints of His Favoritism—Suppresses one Publication and Allows Another Just Like It Admittance to the Mails

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1901.—(Special Correspondence.)—It is thought that during this session of congress some unreasonable regulations made by "The Little Caesar"—very little, too—as Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has come to be known—will be given the sanction of legislative enactment. At present Mr. Madden is as absolute as the Russian czar and as unfairly capricious as the Turkish sultan. In the same decision he will both affirm and deny a proposition with all the unconsciousness of any autoerotic who is neither required to think nor to be consistent.

He has inflicted almost incalculable and irreparable loss on the publishers of the United States by his ill-advised despotism and taken such snap judgment on numbers of them that their business has been practically ruined.

Like all the administrative chiefs in this city, Edwin C. Madden is a foreigner by birth—a Cannock—and he embodies all the absoluteness and exclusiveness of the officialdom of monarchies.

But Mr. Madden has become too arrogant and has aroused and alarmed the publishing interests of the country, outside the newspaper press which he so slavishly and sedulously cultivates.

In the current issue of the "American Printer," of New York city, Madden's sinister, exasperating and autocratic assumption of press censorship is vigorously exposed and denounced by the editorial.

"Newspaperdom," another organ of the craft, comes nearer to accounting, however, for Madden's insane if not infamous attempt to discriminate against certain railway, express and other monopolies (under the guise of economy in the carrying of second-class mail) than anything I have seen. Madden is made to bear the brunt of sufficient accusation, by this paper in a leading editorial, to justify a congressional investigation. Herewith is the concluding paragraph of the editorial:

"For Madden, in his frantic endeavors to hide the real cause of the post-office system's cost—the favoritism shown to certain contractors for supplies, the extortions practiced by the railway and express companies, and the insatiable appetite of these monopolies for a greater share of the public money—Madden has gone a step too far."

The government "blue book" contains no such designation as "E. C. Madden, Press Censor," yet the press censorship is a fact, and so is the downright usurpation of power which is the salient feature of that department's methods. Today the censorship of the unreasonable, Madden is harming only a limited class of business men—the publishers. Tomorrow it may—in all likelihood it will—be the lot of all newspaper publishers to fall under the lash of his ambition.

Beginning last spring with his notorious circular aimed at the abolition of so-called premium publications, Madden has had to exert supreme authority over the publishers of periodicals of every class. His ill-treatment of the Appeal to Reason and the Challenge will be recalled, and it is known here that he discriminates to the extent of barring from the mails certain publications offering premiums and doing absolutely nothing in the case of other publications making identical offers.

Where last spring Madden asserted the right to relieve the pressure of the second-class mails by any means possible to his conception, this winter he assumes to dictate to publishers what his advertisers shall say and how they say it, with grades of paper, the color of inks they shall be printed.

Madden has no legal authority for all this. Congress has repeatedly denied to postal officials the privileges assumed by him. But what's a little thing like congress between postal officials and the railway and express companies?

Complaints against Madden are referred by the postmaster general to Madden himself, and the country is treated to the incredible spectacle of a public official sitting in judgment upon his own acts!

The publishing trade has been debared in great measure from privileges honestly used, therefore it is more than time that the business interests of the country awake to the dangers involved, but this they likely will not do until they are affected directly by the arbiter's insolence.

If we are to have a press censorship, let us have at least an exact knowledge of the methods that the censorship proposes to apply. If the third assistant postmaster general is mightier than the law, if the created is greater than its creator, let us have a law on the statute books to that effect and for that purpose. Let our public servants be taught that their power is subject to the will of the people who gave it.

The findings of the court in the Schley investigation have aroused widespread indignation. I can say with truth that attaches connected with some of the court officers discounted in advance the findings thereof. A cabal is now positively known to have existed in the navy department, by and with administration consent, to blacken the reputation of one of the greatest of modern sea-fighters—Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. The verdict was reached by Ramsey and Ben-Lam by utterly disregarding the testimony of the officers under Schley and who participated in the battle, and accepting the statements of those who feared for the permanency of their

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jobs if they testified contrary to navy department wishes. While Schley is bearing the brunt of this infernal persecution, Sampson is counting his prize money—won in a battle in which he was a non-combatant—and reflecting over the joyfulness of the modern afternoon tea party, and the blessedness of having a "stand-in at court."

A congressional investigation is talked of, but it is unlikely to come to pass. The republican majority will "kill" it in committee. The republican party has no time to allow the vindication of the man on the fighting-top while there is a big treasury surplus in sight.

The Bonine trial is ended, and a verdict of acquittal was to have been expected. The morbidly curious and the lover of sensationalism and racy gossip will be nervous now until something of the kind again transpires to absorb their time and attention. And it will transpire. The millennium is not in sight at this writing.

DISGRUNTLED REPUBLICANS

Imprisonment of Labor Leaders in Porto Rico—Will Still Aid the British With War Material—American Concentration Camps

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1901.—The machine republicans are worried. President Roosevelt is listening with profound and visible impatience to the urgent wishes of the party leaders who respect appointments and respect appointments to office, and then turns on his heel and appoints whom he pleases, frequently a man whom no one had even thought of. This looks well from the grandstand, but to the men who built up the vast organization of the republican party it is little short of suicidal. Right and left, the party leaders are disgruntled, and predict under their breaths that just what has happened in Boston will take place in scores of large cities and hundreds of smaller towns when the spring election comes on.

In Boston, it is worthy of note, Gen. P. A. Collins, former member of congress and a sterling high-minded democrat has been elected mayor by nearly 20,000 majority, sweeping the present republican mayor out of office by the largest majority ever cast in Boston.

President Roosevelt is not to be condemned by democrats for his course as to political appointments. But there are a thousand men capable of filing with him today, and it is a matter of good politics to make appointments from active party men when they are fit for the place. Organization is the key to successful party action, and without it no party can hope to win at the polls. Roosevelt makes a good many mistakes in his impulsive and ill-considered selections to office. The public discovers the character of the mistakes when the men whom he has selected have had a chance to show their operations. It is much easier to put an incompetent man out of office than it is to find a thoroughly competent man to take his place.

The local and state leaders are whetting their knives and laying back for the next convention. There can already be named the leaders of six states who will control their delegations against the renomination of Roosevelt.

In the meanwhile the democratic leaders in congress, freed from any and all difficulties over questions of patronage, are getting solidly together on matters of party policy, and will make a better presentation of democratic doctrine than at any time since they went out of power. Questions of taxation, tariff reform, and federal control of corporations will present opportunities which will make capital for future use.

One singular instance of what we have inherited from Spain is shown in the sentencing to over three years in prison in Porto Rico of Santiago Iglesias for "conspiring to raise the rate of wages." That is a crime under the Spanish law, and yet that Iglesias did in fact was to take steps with his fellow-men, when the American dollar was substituted for the Spanish one, to equalize wages to the same standard. The real trouble is that the big planters, most of whom live in Spain, do not want organized labor to gain a foothold in the island and as Iglesias is the organizer sent there by the American federation of labor, it was determined to drive him out and make an example of him.

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HOT AFTER KNOX

The Anti-Trust League Goes for Him—To Investigate the Clicks in the Army

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1901.—(Special Correspondence.)—On Friday evening at about 9 o'clock Washington was startled by the cry of "Extra," and eagerly were they grabbed by the hungry news-seekers. The jury in the celebrated Bonine murder trial had gone out at 4 in the afternoon and all were breathless for a verdict in this most interesting case. It was the most celebrated trial in the city's history—of late since Mrs. Surratt was tried and convicted for complicity in the murder of President Lincoln—and when the cry of "Extra" was sounded everyone thought it was the verdict in this case, but all were fooled—a case far greater nationally, one likely to cause a storm of disapproval, had been thrown out by the president and says that there has been, and is, a "ring" controlling the management of the navy department—it was the verdict of the court of inquiry in the Schley trial. This body decided in favor of the navy department in all but two of the counts raised by the precept—and a verdict in favor of the navy department was a verdict against Schley. Admiral Dewey proved himself the man we all believed him to be and dissented from the opinion of the court far enough to declare that Schley was no coward and that the credit for the victory at Santiago was due entirely to Schley. And it is Admiral Dewey's opinion that the country at large will accept. Admiral Schley has refused to discuss the findings of the court, further than to say that he will maintain his policy of silence about the verdict. But there are others who are not willing to have the case and its findings passed over with so little comment.

Representative Livingston (Dem.) of Michigan today told the president he intended to offer a resolution in the house of representatives during the coming week to investigate the condition of affairs in the navy department—Long, Sampson, Crowninshield, Maclay and the whole outfit—and even many republican leaders have declared in terms positive their willingness to support anything that will vindicate Schley officially—for in popular favor the case has been long decided, and decided in Schley's favor. The city of the whole affair is that Captain Lemly—arch maligner and servant to Long—did not stick to the charge of "cowardice" raised by his brother maligners, the court of inquiry was prepared to return any verdict the department wanted, which could have alleged "cowardice" just as easy as they had the other findings returned. But the case has been decided at least in one count in accord with popular will—that Schley was in command when the battle of Santiago was won and that, after all, was the material point—the very fact that will vindicate Schley officially. The other circumstances of the verdict are entirely matters of opinion, points on which perhaps no two other naval experts could be expected to agree. There seems to be one thing that may have influenced the committee of inquiry and that is that had they rendered a different verdict Sampson would have had to turn over to Schley \$21,000 prize money. Of course, the inquiry would not have specifically ordered a refund, but it would have opened the question.

The fight on Attorney General Knox is still waging—and waging with even greater force than ever before. The senate gave the American Anti-Trust league until today to present their charges to the committee on judiciary and today the league filed with the committee a brief and papers containing at least 50,000 words. The league has engaged as its counsel Hon. Frank S. Monnet, ex-attorney general of Ohio; George C. Rice of Ohio, Hon. A. A. Lipscomb of Virginia, Judge R. S. Tharin of South Carolina, Samuel C. Via of West Virginia, Hon. F. S. Stebbins of Massachusetts and Hon. Blair Lee of Maryland, who seconded the nomination of W. J. Bryan at the Kansas City convention. These gentlemen, each acknowledged to be an able lawyer, have appeared as prosecutors and are prepared with a list of witnesses to substantiate every charge made against Knox. The exhibits include at least ninety documents prepared by the attorney general and accompany the petition sent to Senator Hoar, chairman of the senate committee on judiciary. The statement recites "that the attorney general has been refusing and neglecting to perform the duty imposed upon him by his oath of office. His conduct demonstrates conclusively that he is standing at the door of the courts of the United States denying citizens the right to have their cases heard." The fight has now continued for two weeks—a thing unprecedented in the history of the country—and the prospects are that the case will be heard in the senate proper until the holidays. The Anti-Trust league has brought in charges on every other case save that of the armor plate trust, and they have asked the committee to allow them more time to prepare this case. It is understood that the committee will hear from Hon. Hillary T. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy, on the charges made against this trust. He will be a strong witness against Knox. The fight against Mr. Knox has grown to such proportions that it is seriously embarrassing to the administration, and it is believed that if charges made by the league are not thoroughly investigated by the committee that they will be brought before the whole senate when the nomination of Mr. Knox comes before it. However the senate decides in the case, it will show to the world that the attorney general has closed the doors of the courts to

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those seeking to fight the trusts; it will show that the trusts are fully represented in the cabinet; it will show that the democratic party and its allies had sufficient ground on which to base their charge that the republican party was controlled by the trusts.

The Philippine tariff bill, introduced some days ago, was reported back to the house on Friday and placed on the calendar. By agreement arrived at in the committee the bill will be called up on Tuesday of next week. The vote will be taken on Wednesday. The majority of the committee presented a report through Chairman Payne, saying nothing about the morality of the bill, but laying stress on the fact that revenue from the Philippines is needed. Democratic Leader Richardson presented the minority report. It attacks the system of government for the Philippines, the Dingley bill and the tariff acts of the Philippine commission and then denounces imperialism and colonialism. It recites that the rates are to be fixed by the president and says that the rates of tax in such a measure must be high enough to satisfy the president. This is a kingly power. Indeed, it is a greater power than many, if not most, kings possess. It is useless to say that this officer will always exercise his mighty and unlimited power wisely, prudently and patriotically. It is better to clothe him with such unrestricted power, and that, too, in a republic where its officers are supposed to be restricted and governed by a written constitution. However, the bill will be passed by the majority by a strict party vote, with the exception that Congressman Littlefield (Rep.) of Michigan—the successor of Dingley—will oppose it.

On Monday last there was a nice little fight in the senate. Senator McLaughlin, the gold democrat from South Carolina, arose and wanted to know why he had not been invited into the democratic caucus. This immediately drew the fire of Senator J. K. Jones, democratic leader of the senate, who explained that he had invited McLaughlin for the past two years and that he had failed to attend. Senator Jones further said that he had asked McLaughlin if he wished to be invited and that he had told him that he did not want to attend the democratic caucus. One thing brought on another and Senator Tillman finally got mixed up in the fight. Tillman further told McLaughlin that he was not a democrat and that he did not represent the people of South Carolina. This McLaughlin resented and Tillman openly challenged him to resign from the senate and go before the people of his state, offering as a consideration that he (Tillman) would resign and go before the people and see which of them would be returned. This McLaughlin accepted and the senate went into executive session while the papers were being prepared. But when the senate opened to the public again McLaughlin was evidently sorry that he had accepted Tillman's challenge and withdrew from the bargain by refusing to present a resignation. Tillman has now proven that McLaughlin is afraid to go before his people. This will probably end the celebrated controversy, but Tillman will probably sling a few sarcastic jibes at McLaughlin, the fearful, before the session ends.

The committees were appointed in the house on Tuesday and Nebraska received a present in the form of an appointment of Congressman W. L. Starr (Pop.) to receive the minority leadership on the committee on militia and also the minority leadership on one of the select committees. Robinson, Neville and Shallenberger were also given good appointments, while the mighty Burckett received the tall end position on the committee on appropriations. Pretty slim for him who boasts of being "big."

Yes! The Washington news-gatherers are having lots of fun out of your new Senator Dietrich. He has been pretty careful of one thing, however. He has kept from being interviewed, for whenever he does his display reminds one of the word ignorance. He was interviewed on the irrigation question and pronounced that "we should open our penitentiaries and have the work done by the convict labor." He probably does not know of the big danger to competing labor from such a scheme and probably does not realize that the state does not control a criminal outside of its own borders. If Nebraska should send its criminals into the hands of some other state, for instance, what jurisdiction would the Nebraska prison authorities have over them. Suppose that you should send Bartley or some of your other appropriators of finance to Utah, might not the republican governor prevent the return of him to prison? This is just what Governor Durbin is doing with the fugitive Taylor in Indiana. But the biggest joke of all is on they tell on Dietrich. He is said to have gone over to the senate annex to procure some books, and while there espied the word "Gamble" painted in bright letters over one of the room doors. Dietrich (so they say) hung around this committee room for quite a while, and failing to "get next" he asked a policeman quietly when it would open. "Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise," Dietrich was told that this was simply the committee room of Senator Gamble and went away satisfied. Well, he has done so many ridiculous little things that they need not be mentioned. He perhaps will learn after a while.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to found a university in Washington comprising departments of higher education. But his offer in its present form is not likely to be accepted. It comprises an offer of \$10,000,000 in United States Steel corporation bonds. The government will refuse to do the stock dabbling necessary to convert

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SETTING UP IMPERIALISM

Congress Passes a Bill to Apply It in the Philippines—The Democratic Protest

Under the gag rule congress set itself to work immediately to apply imperialism in the Philippines as designated in the supreme court decision. But the slightest opportunity was given to intelligently discuss the question. The time for discussion is arbitrarily fixed by the speaker of the house and his rules committee. A bill was prepared and rushed through the ways and means committee providing for a tariff on the people of "our new possessions." They who have to pass the tariff on the islands have not a word to say. They are not represented in congress. It is simply pure imperialism.

Representative Richardson presented the minority report, signed by all the democrats of the ways and means committee except Mr. Robertson (La.). The report says in part:

"The measure is but another step in the well-marked line of imperialism. It is enacting a policy of pure colonialism, and the worst form of that policy. We are opposed to our government attempting to hold territories as colonies and treating the inhabitants thereof as subjects, and imposing upon them the government of force. The colonial plan set up by this bill is unjust and illiberal in the extreme."

The report further says that the secretary of war, in effect, made the tax law for the Philippines, and thus exercised greater power than most kings. Continuing, it says:

"The second section, in effect, declares that the Philippine islands are foreign territory to the extent that all importations therefrom into the United States shall pay the same rates of duty as are provided in the existing tariff laws of the United States known as the Dingley tariff act. The Dingley act has proven itself to be a trust-breeding measure.

The report shows that the United States shared in the Philippine trade last year to the extent of \$5,427,566, representing profits of about \$1,085,541. "This paltry sum," it says, "is insignificant when we consider it has cost us more than \$85,000,000 to maintain our army in the Philippines for the last year. Other nations, without incurring the expense of a dollar, are getting \$48,000,000 worth of the trade. We will have expended when the next year closes for our army in the Philippines and our operations in the orient not less than \$450,000,000. This does not include the immense increase in naval expenditures and the \$30,000,000 paid Spain under the treaty of 1898. The casualties which have occurred in the effort to enforce the policies of the majority in the islands are of such appalling magnitude that it should shock the public mind. We do not believe the people of those islands can be made citizens of our republic without gross injustice to our people, nor can we hold them as subjects without the most radical changes in our form and theory of government."

It will be seen that one democrat refused to sign that report, that is to say, he calls himself a democrat. When the party leadership in congress gets enough vim into them to heave such men clear out of the party and let them get their complete allotment of the most radical changes in our form and theory of government."

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HUMANITY AROUSED

All Nations and all Peoples are Protesting Against the Worst Spanish Cruelties in South Africa

There was a great meeting held in Chicago a few days ago to protest against English cruelty in South Africa. Five hundred of Chicago's leading citizens were on the platform and many thousands in the audience. The audience contributed \$5,000 for the alleviation of the sufferings of the helpless women and children, dying of starvation and for want of clothing and shelter in Kitchener's concentration camps. The resolutions that were passed make the following complete statement of the case that has ever heretofore been given to the public. For that reason they are here reproduced:

"Whereas, a state of war has existed for more than two years between the English government and the burghers of the South African republics; and whereas, the progress of this war has demonstrated the impossibility of conquering the burghers in a war conducted according to the laws and usages of civilized states; and in force among civilized states; and

"Whereas, the English government has departed from the laws and usages of civilized warfare to effect the conquest of the South African republics; and

"By the forcible confiscation or destruction of property of non-combatants, peaceful inhabitants of the territory lying within the zone of war.

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