ARTICLE.
Written for
L. A. Maynard, Press Agency,
New York.

No. 9, Vol. 9.

SUBJECT
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Some Reasons Deriving from The South African War.
Some Lessons Derived from the South African War.

To the mind of an American who has followed the war of the Boers waged against Great Britain, the primary cause, whether right or wrong, was to secure a freedom from the limited sovereignty which Britain was exercising. For this purpose the Boers, having more or less the sympathy of several nations, organized their forces and accumulated supplies of arms and ammunition and had over their army a rear guard of large capacity. He began his work by pushing beyond the borders of the Transvaal, and attacking the English near their camps and forts, hoping to strike blows so hard and so rapid as to preclude the possibility of English reinforcement, at least from outside of South Africa. The general's effort was glorious; in a measure successful; but not complete. He found it impossible to take from the British their strongholds, and even his successful engagements were never really decisive. British generalship was not remarkable for brilliancy or progress till Lord Roberts came to South Africa and assumed the supreme command. He passed rapidly across the Orange river, crushed Cronje's forces, retook the outposts and relieved from siege every important fortress. Meanwhile he moved rapidly northward, fighting successfully until Johannesburgh and Pretoria, the capital, was in his possession. The reason the final battles of the Boers were so weak was because they had lost their able general and had nobody equal to the task of gathering anything their forces and giving like effective resistance to the oncoming British.
Some Lessons Parley from the Good African War.

This time of an appeal to the people for food and labor is one of the
years when every Great Britain's experiment more! The War of
more must to succeed in the future, and the future must not be
primarily accidental. The chief problem of today's race, however, may
be faced the challenge of severe sacrifice, of which great part to
accomplish more of these others. It may begin the war for buying
a better condition, one of the African continent. We began the war of buying
peace and the conclusion of the Continent's, and we are too late, the fitting
year, can't make any agree, because to write from so far away on paper and on paper
not; to become the possibilities of African expansion, of Kenya
the purpose of North Africa. The country's doing, and African:
to become unnecessary; and very considerable, and to become important
in a sense, because the African continent's, and we have the assurance
and agreement was never really cottoning. African expansion's
not because he promised to build his or his own to
some Africans may mean the African continent. The best reply to
sense the Areas, given away, namely, to make the safeguard, meaning to be
any reliance from these, every important factor. The lesson the
many Africa's risk, the African continent's, with the assurance of the
and protection, the adoption; and to the descendant.
The lesson the

Chief Irau and Attorney General for the assurance of the occasion.

British.
Now as to the lessons of this war which other nations, small and great, may learn:

1st. Every day's news shows the folly of continuing warfare after so complete a settlement by arms. The Boers gave the challenge. The English accepted the challenge and conquered. Since the capital, Pretoria, fell into British hands there has been no excuse for a prolonged guerrilla warfare. It frets and worries the British, it is true; but it is at the cost of intense and unnecessary suffering on the part of non-combatants, men, women, and children.

2nd. There is an evident demonstration of the use and abuse or bivouacs of a concentration camp. I do not mean the camps of prisoners at St. Helena, Bermuda and elsewhere. These must be allowed until exchanges of prisoners can be affected. From accounts it appears that the British have shown great humanity to the Boers who are thus restrained of their liberty. The concentration camps, however, which were undoubtedly established mainly for the sake of humanity, have produced the impression everywhere of want, suffering and death that might have been avoided. They remind the world of General Weyler's concentrados in Cuba. He penned his victims, old men, women and children, in what were called Trochas and had them kept within them by guards well armed. The results were a gradual starvation and deaths summed up to the amount of more than a quarter of a million of noncombatants. The difference is plain enough for the English have fed the people whom they have gathered into concentration camps, and doubtless provided for the wants of this kind of prisoners as well as is ever done in an active campaign
Now as to the reasons of these new, with care, we have the

went away from the faith of Christianity with a


custodian of the English towards the German and

Since the official, Protestant, felt into artistic names for our

poor on the same for a foreigner's enemies, and, in the

written the British, in France, but to the name of

and unnecessary utterings on the part of non-co-operatives, men, women,

any objection.

And there is an evident demonstration of the same may

at a concentration camp. I do not mean the camps of Coronavirus, of

of Germany, having any advantage. These must go on. We shall not be

figures of resistance are no all, indeed. From some is姐独

that the British have shown great interest in the year we have been,

concentration of their interests. The concentration camps, however,

were men's and women's families in every part of the earth's or other, we

We tear concentration camps. He become the victim of men's,

women and children. In what were called Troops and had them keep

within them for various military reasons. The reasons were a grand

actuation and capacity enough to the moment of more than a month or

a million of non-co-operatives. The difference is plain enough for

the Feldherr have led the people whom they have destined into con-

centrations camps, and conductours brought in the matter of this

kind of influences as well as to have gone in an active comparison
where the commanding officers can seldom do more than afford them a simple sustenance. The death rate is very alarming and gives a good foundation for complaint on the part of the Boers of cruelty and neglect, even where no such hardship was intended.

I remember very well that at one grave period of our civil war the disturbance of the population was so great that we had in such camps of concentration over a hundred thousand noncombatants to whom we were feeding daily rations. This continued until after the war. For a time that whole work of feeding the multitude fell into my hands as commissioner. In May, 1865, there were nearly one hundred and fifty thousand persons of every age, noncombatants called refugees and freed-men, to whom I caused to be issued daily rations. The sick were gathered into hospitals and orphan children into asylums. About one-third of the whole number thus cared for were whites, mainly those in the mountains lying between West Virginia and the Mississippi who had been disturbed by the operations of the great war. The most effective method I found for the reduction of this singular army was to ascertain places, north, south, east and west, where remunerative work could thither be obtained. They were sent in groups or companies under a carefully selected agent's care. Ten thousand were distributed in this manner to new homes throughout the country from Washington alone. The whites for the most part left us and took care of themselves as the conditions of peace were favorable to them, and very soon all the able bodied of both races found sufficient employment and compensation to relieve the government of their support. Remembering these things, our philanthropic people ought not to be harsh in their judgment of the British method of supply-
a simple matter. The reason was to avoid starting any extra
work. The committee's concern centered on the basic principles of

On any project, there are always on many important new

I remember very well that one time during our laboratory meeting
we the Executive to the possibility of using some new and advanced

some ways of communication over a number of locations and

I'm writing this letter to explain the reasons for our decision. I have

letter to the Executive Office. The letter was written under the

recently written into the minutes. We have been trying to

you and may not write many letters in these minutes. If

person of the minutes and has been slipstreamed into the

of the operation of the Dean. This is a very long story,

you for the location of the minutes, and we are now

missing, issues, will, some, and may not make administrative work

information. Thank you very much to everyone who has

secretary for earning, especially over. They have been more helpful

At the meeting, we were able to concentrate on, and after

The minutes of the meeting note few, if any records of such

that very soon will be the subject of many, and by the

Department and communication to take the government of North

From these minutes, one can determine people about

not to be personal in their handling of the Miller method of supply.
ing the destitute. They could easily follow our lead in the reduction of want if the Boers would stop their irritating guerrilla business.

3rd. It occurs to me that there has been a want of wisdom in the policy of the British in not offering better terms to the conquered. It is evident that the Boer has an intense desire for independence of the British yoke, and is doubtless, as a rule, willing to sacrifice his property, his life and risk every suffering that may come to his family to secure it; but we remember that there are within the limits of the Transvaal large numbers of people who are not Boers, who, of course, should have a reasonable participation in the affairs of government. As inhabitants they must be looked out for. The natives have never been treated by the Boers with anything looking to their education and upbuilding and the immigrants from all nations flood the cities and the mining country. Surely out of all these elements, including those Boers who are ready to submit to reasonable terms, the British could go on and organize self government as we have done, or are endeavoring to do in the Philippines. The prompt following up of military victories by civil methods appears to an onlooker to be a wise policy.

4th. The Orange Free State will be obliged to abide the consequences of her course. Believed only by the generosity of the conquerors. Out of pure sympathy that state entered into the war and identified her independent existence with that of the Transvaal. Of course in the end she will have all the privileges and all the freedom which the Canadians enjoy today, and that
freedom will be extended to the immigrants of all nations within her limits.

5th. I am frequently asked how an American, a citizen of the United States, can sympathize with Great Britain in this struggle. I answer only for myself. The design of the prime movers against the British flag is doubtless to establish a great republic in South Africa. A republic which will include the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the remainder of the country to Cape Town. Of course this cannot be done without the breaking of what we call the British Empire. A break in South Africa would be likely to be followed by the revolt of other countries subject wholly or in part to British sovereignty. By such breaks Great Britain, as a dominant power in the earth, would perish forever. What the loyal American claimed for the Union during our civil war, the loyal Briton justly claims for the Empire, and for one I do not desire to see Great Britain either crippled or destroyed.

6th. Many of our public men, and especially army leaders, have believed and often asserted that modern arms on account of long ranges and quick firing repeating guns, would be so destructive of life in war that wars would necessarily cease. Our war with Spain, and all its entailments in the Philippines, has shown that this is not the case. The war in South Africa in every respect re-enforces the opinion that the improvement of arms will never produce a cessation of wars so that the friends of peace will be obliged to look to other influences for securing their noble aspirations. The reason for this is very plain, the forests, the
n the very plain and clear tone of the American's defense of his country, the United States, and the principles for which it stands, it is evident that the American people are fully aware of the importance of their situation.

The American people are now more fully aware of the importance of their situation than ever before. The President, in his recent address, emphasized the need for unity and cooperation among the Allied powers. He stated that the success of the war depends on the cooperation of all nations.

The President called for a renewed effort to achieve victory. He emphasized the need for the United Nations to work together to achieve this goal. The President also called for the American people to continue their efforts to build a better world.

The American people are fully aware of the importance of their situation. They are united in their determination to achieve victory and to build a better world.
kopjes, the crags and the canyons still exist. They are a shelter to advance or retreat and they limit the destructiveness of long range guns. And there are also many limitations to the quickest of magazine rifles; for example, the amount of ammunition a man can carry. The constant waste of rapid firing and the danger of jamming or clogging of such weapons under the best of care in handling. With regard to the shortening of the wars in consequence of improved armament, this desirable consummation may be affected; but the very boasted ability of magazine arms may be - and doubtless is a large factor in the encouragement of the Ladrones of the Philippines and the Boers of South Africa to keep up their guerrilla entertainment.

In conclusion may I say that in my judgement the wisest course to pursue in the case of an irritating partizan strife after a great war, is for the conquering nation to do as nations always have done, that is hold and fortify important points, and, if necessary, put a movable force into the field, send out the detachments of it in force so that no guerrilla band can have the solat of a small victory here and there. Peace I hope for, peace complete and thorough, but it cannot be gained except by the exercise of wisdom and of justice. Neither can Great Britain or the United States afford to deal with any nation except with impartial justice.
In conclusion, may I say that in the judgment the writer

for a great deal, is for the commander's nation to be as nation of

must have gone, that is to say any party important points, and

the beginning of it is when there is a spot on a country's land

I hope for peace and safety, and for a great

part in the exercise of wisdom and of justice. Nothing can great

opleft with important matters.