

JUSTIFIES THE RAID

Richard Harding Davis Writes on the Strife in the Transvaal.

HEROISM OF LEADERS PORTRAYED.

Uitlanders Ground Down by the Oppression of Boers and Denied Franchise.

ALL APPEALS FOR REDRESS RECEIVED JEERS.

Treatment That Justified the Action of John Hays Hammond and Other Reformers.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Richard Harding Davis has written an interesting review of the recent troubles in the Transvaal.



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, the Noted California Mining Engineer, Whose Heroism in the Transvaal Is Set Forth in a New Light by Richard Harding Davis.

vaal, in which the raid of Dr. Jameson and followers and the action of the Johannesburg Reform Committee are fully justified and shown to be only a culmination of the unjust treatment of Uitlanders by the Boers. Davis says:

On the day that Jameson and his officers were found guilty of infringing the foreign enlistment act and sent to prison, Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer who was a most active member of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg at the time of the raid, was staying in London at the Savoy Hotel.

I happened to hear this and, remembering that Mr. Hammond had been one of those who invited Jameson to enter Johannesburg and who had then left him to fight his way through unsupported, said that if I had to choose I would rather be in Holloway prison with Jameson than in the Savoy with Hammond.

This remark was carried to Mr. Hammond by a mutual friend of Hammond's, who, when asked me to keep my opinion in abeyance until I had heard Hammond's side of the story. The same mutual friend then invited me to dine with Hammond and himself, and for the first time I heard the story of the Johannesburg raid told in a manner which convinced me that the charges of cowardice and desertion against the reform committee were unwarranted. The story has never been made public, but it is full of interest, putting many things in a new light, adjusting the blame and, in my opinion at least, removing the charge of lack of faith under which the members of the reform committee and the people of Johannesburg have been resting in silence.

That they have been silent for so long is because they did not wish anything to appear in print while Dr. Jameson was awaiting trial which might deprive him of popular sympathy which he enjoyed during that period, and which they hoped might help to lessen the severity of his sentence.

That sentence has now been passed, without much regard having been shown for the point of view of the people, and Dr. Jameson is paying for his desertion like a man. And in time, having paid for it in full, he will come out again as picturesque a figure, and with a great mass of the British public as popular as when he won the Matabeleland and administered that troublesome territory in the interests of the Chartered Company and later made his ill-conceived and ill-starred invasion of the Transvaal.

As he has had his turn, it seems only right now that he should give place in the public eye to those who have suffered as well as himself, and through his action, whose plans he spoiled and whose purposes his conduct wrecked, who are represented to the world. For these other men of the reform committee have lain, owing to him, in a far worse jail than Holloway prison, and some still lie there. Some have been sentenced to death, while others have been fined fortunes, and, more than all else besides, they have had to bear the odium of having been believed, both in the United States and in England, to have shown the white feather in deserting a comrade and of failing to keep the promises of help they had held out to him.

The reform committee of Johannesburg was organized with the object of obtaining certain reforms which had grown so serious that the position of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal had become unbearable. There is an objection which is instantly raised whenever the condition of the Uitlanders is described as a matter of fact. It is this: If the Uitlanders did not like the laws of the Transvaal why did they not leave it and go elsewhere; the world is large enough for everybody? Why did they instead plot to upset the government of the Boers who had sheltered them, and who only asked to be left to breed their cattle and to

farm their ranches in peace? The answer to that very fair question is that the reform committee objected did not exist when the majority of its members had entered the Transvaal eight years before. At that time the revenue of the country was barely able to support it and emigrants were warmly welcomed. The law as it then stood was that a Uitlander could obtain full rights of citizenship after a residence of five years, and with this understanding many Americans and Englishmen bought land in the Transvaal, built houses and brought their families to live in them, invested their capital in mines and machinery and gradually severed the ties that had bound them to the rest of the world. But when the gold-seekers grew into a majority the Boer, who still retained his love for pastoral and agricultural pursuits, passed a new law, which declared that the Uitlander could not obtain the franchise until he had first renounced his allegiance to any other country, and then after a lapse of eight or fifteen years, he could, if it pleased the Government, become a burgher, with a right to vote, but that if it did not please the Government he could never become a citizen of the Transvaal.

They were many other grievances, and though Mr. Hammond has refused, on account of his pledge to the Boer Government, to discuss them with me, other members of the reform committee have spoken and written of them freely and they are so well known that they are described as the "admitted grievances." When the Uitlander first came to the Transvaal the revenue of the country was \$375,000. It is now \$10,000,000, and, as I have said, the Uitlander furnishes eighteen-twentieths of that total revenue and yet it has been practically impossible for him to obtain even an education for his children in the State schools which his money supported. The sale of monopolies by the Government to different companies made his expenses excessive beyond reason, and the mismanagement of the railroads led to delay in the transportation of machinery and of perishable goods, which robbed legitimate business of any profit.

Another evil arose from the liquor trust, which gave the complete control of all the liquor sold on the Rand into the hands of one firm, which manufactured a poisonous quality of whisky and sold it without restriction to the natives, upon whom the mines depended for labor, and who for the half time were incapacitated from attending to the work

in it had the same end in view, they were working toward that end with different motives. There were a great many men in our rebellion who fought for the dollars they received, but there were a few who fought for the other men in it held no motives, or that the cause for which they fought was not a good one. There is an element in the Transvaal which can only be described as the unknown quantity, and that element is, of course, Cecil Rhodes. He would have been benefited by the laws of the Transvaal as well understood, but so would everybody else who was interested in the mines, and who was interested in the restrictions, taxes and monopolies, which added burden of expense to every ton of ore that was taken out of the ground.

Cecil Rhodes, as one of those most largely interested, was proportionately interested in seeing labor made cheaper, transportation facilities improved and the mines more interested in the mines instead of the Boers, who were not. As a matter of fact, Cecil Rhodes' interests were not in the mines, but in the development of his cherished plan for a canal through the South African republics that moved him. When he hoped from the revolution we can imagine, that he would have looked at a change of government in the Transvaal and stepped toward the unification of all the republics in South Africa is most probable, and he knew that to such a union the Boers would never consent. But that the whole revolution was a plot to seize the Transvaal and to establish a republic, and that the organization of Great Britain, and that the lives of the reform committee who risked their lives in the cause of the revolution were the puppets of Rhodes, moving at his bidding, is absurd.

There were other big men in the revolution besides Cecil Rhodes. In office with him were other men who had no flag but that of the republic was to be raised when the revolution broke out, and whatever the Englishmen may have wished, the Germans, the Africans and those of the Boers who were in sympathy with the revolution, and the American reform committee, formed a majority which certainly had no intention of turning the reins over to the Boers. It was the history of the Transvaal flag floated over the Goldfields building, which was the headquarters of the revolutionists, from first to last.

Personally, I am convinced, after having talked with the men who were at the head of this revolution, that the greater part of them are not as they are believed to be. They are the best of the country in trying to overthrow the Boer Government and the revolutionists are not as they are believed to be. There were other big men in the revolution besides Cecil Rhodes. In office with him were other men who had no flag but that of the republic was to be raised when the revolution broke out, and whatever the Englishmen may have wished, the Germans, the Africans and those of the Boers who were in sympathy with the revolution, and the American reform committee, formed a majority which certainly had no intention of turning the reins over to the Boers. It was the history of the Transvaal flag floated over the Goldfields building, which was the headquarters of the revolutionists, from first to last.

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Five Thousand Voters From Pennsylvania Visit McKinley.

DECORATED WITH THE GOLDEN ROD.

Delegations Journey Into Ohio to Assure the Major of Their Patriotism.

SPEECHES THAT HAVE WEIGHT WITH THE MASSES.

Pilgrims Greeted as Allies in Protecting the Honor and Prosperity of the Nation.

CANTON, OHIO, Sept. 5.—Decorated with clusters of goldenrod, emblematic of the money they favor, 5000 Pennsylvanians visited Major McKinley to-day to cheer him and to listen to his speeches.

The first delegation, which came on three special trains, arrived at the house at about noon. There were about 2500 persons in the delegation, and they were escorted from the station by the mounted escort, a club of former citizens of Pennsylvania now living in Canton, and by a committee of prominent citizens of that town. This delegation was from Beaver County, and was largely composed of people from the towns of New Brighton, Beaver and Beaver Falls. The visitors represented sixty-five manufacturing establishments. With the delegation was Representative Charles C. Townsend, General John S. Littell and Hon. E. H. Thomas, president of the Lincoln Club.

Edward A. Frethey, a molder, was spokesman. When he appeared on the porch with Major McKinley cheer after cheer burst from the great crowd in the yard and on the streets. Replying to Mr. Frethey's remarks, Major McKinley said:

I greet you at my home as friends and as allies in the great cause which the honor of the country and prosperity of the people are involved. You are our nearest neighbor in the East and are closely connected socially and in business relations with the eastern part of the old Congressional district which since 1842 I have had the honor to represent. The people of this country do not have a more eager to see now. [Great cheering.] The last four years have been long years—the longest four years since our great Civil War. [Cries of "That's right!"] Everything has suffered but the Republican party. [Laughter.] Every great principle of the distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer [great cheering and cries of "Quay! Quay!"] whose unflinching devotion to Republicanism has never wavered and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once placed his name at the head of the list of great men in both your State and the Nation. [Great applause.] I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that on another part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged and for the success of which so many of the people are striving. [Applause.]

I do not recall a time in the history of the country when the question of protection was at issue that your State did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. My fellow citizens, I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of the distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer [great cheering and cries of "Quay! Quay!"] whose unflinching devotion to Republicanism has never wavered and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once placed his name at the head of the list of great men in both your State and the Nation. [Great applause.] I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that on another part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged and for the success of which so many of the people are striving. [Applause.]

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Our glorious country has suffered no dishonor in the past; it must suffer no dishonor in the future. The past is secure and glorious. The present and future are our fields of duty and opportunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less honest and patriotic and brave in the performance of our part? [Cries of "No, no!"] In America we spurn all class distinctions. [Applause and cries of "Correct, correct."] We are all equal citizens—equal in privilege and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to power. It has long been determined that the philosophy of Jefferson is true, and that the land of the free and the land of the brave is the strongest as well as the best Government in the world. [Applause.] Let us keep it so. [Cries of "We will do our part!"]

Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, let me bid you be faithful to the acts, traditions and teachings of our fathers. Take their stand of patriotism and duty your own.

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A few minutes later, when the committee appeared on the porch with Major McKinley, there was a demonstration which lasted several minutes. Men cheered and tossed their hats in the air, women waved their handkerchiefs and applauded, and the young men blew tin horns. When the noise had subsided Colonel Stone made a short speech and introduced William A. Carney, first vice-

president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Carney is a typical workman and is highly respected and trusted by his fellow workers. He made one of the most stirring and effective speeches that have been addressed to Major McKinley. He said, among other things:

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The second delegation of Pennsylvanians under the auspices of the Pittsburg Leader arrived on three special trains about 2:30 and marched with their bands to the McKinley residence. The committee at the head of the delegation, consisting of Congressman W. A. Stone, Major A. B. Hay, representing the Insane, and William A. Carney, representing the laboring men; Samuel Hamilton, representing the business men; J. F. Burke, Captain William Fullwood and T. W. Nevin, editor of the Leader, were taken into Major McKinley's study and presented to the candidate.

A few minutes later, when the committee appeared on the porch with Major McKinley, there was a demonstration which lasted several minutes. Men cheered and tossed their hats in the air, women waved their handkerchiefs and applauded, and the young men blew tin horns. When the noise had subsided Colonel Stone made a short speech and introduced William A. Carney, first vice-

president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Carney is a typical workman and is highly respected and trusted by his fellow workers. He made one of the most stirring and effective speeches that have been addressed to Major McKinley. He said, among other things:

The Republican party has never been unfriendly to the cause of labor and is not today. Some workmen may have been led astray by the promises of false prophets, but the great body of laboring men want work and honest money and believe that the success of the Republican party will bring them prosperity.

Mr. Samuel Hamilton also spoke in behalf of the business and commercial classes.

Replying to these speeches Major McKinley said:

This assemblage thoroughly typifies the National idea of a great American commonwealth, in this, that it represents the equality of all which lies at the basis of popular government.

TURKS AND ARMENIANS.

Panic Caused in Constantinople by a Man Falling From a Window.

Rumors That He Had Been Thrown Out Nearly Result in a Renewal of Rioting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Sept. 5.—A complete panic was caused here yesterday by the fall of an Armenian from a window to the street below. The people who saw the man fall believed that he had been thrown out of the window, and a rumor spread like wildfire that rioting had broken out. The shops in Constantinople and Galata were closed at once and kept closed until the scare was over and the people had become quiet.

It is reported that the Armenian Revolutionary Association is making arrangements for a great Armenian demonstration. The Armenian Catholic patriarch has caused the distribution of certificates intended to identify the holders thereof as Armenian Catholics, and this movement has thrown the Gregorian Armenians into great consternation, fearing that they may be made the chief victims of violence.

Coast Postal and Pension Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—O. H. Green was to-day appointed Postmaster at Stonyford, Colusa County, Cal., vice A. L. Mason, resigned.

The following order was to-day issued by the Postoffice Department:

This office is advised that the steamer Gaelic will not sail from San Francisco on the 12th inst. as per foreign steamship schedule for the current month. The next steamer from San Francisco for China and Japan will sail on the 21st inst.

General Superintendent. Pacific Coast pensions have been issued as follows:

California—Original—William A. Byrnes, San Francisco; James Cavanaugh, Ventura; George A. Hays, Ledyard E. Hakes, San Diego; Nathan Talbot, San Jose; James Smith, Merced; George Phillips, Modesto; George A. Storm, Los Angeles. Additional—Harvey L. Carpenter, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Original widow—Bertha Bennett, San Pedro.

Oregon—Original—Volney Leonard, Dolph; Edward M. Carson, Peninsular.

NEW TO-DAY.

AN OLD FAMILY FEUD. It Causes a Desperate Row, in Which Several Men Are Shot.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 5.—A desperate row took place at Winfield Junction, about fifteen miles below here, this evening about 5 o'clock, between the Slacks, Allens and Balls, growing out of

the mints, if they were thrown wide open to the coinage of every character of metal, and were multiplied a hundred-fold in capacity, would neither furnish the workman a job, nor raise his wages. [Great cheering and cries of "That's right!"] Nothing, my fellow-citizens