

ing to arms against Kruger, but better counsels prevailed. Kruger was once more triumphant.

Quarrels with England were frequent. The Boers wanted Swaziland, and Kruger made all manner of unofficial promises of the good things he would do if he only got it. Various raids into British territory were started, and more than once England and the Transvaal seemed at the point of war, and fighting was only avoided by Kruger giving way.

Meanwhile a new man had arisen in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes. He and Kruger had first come to dispute over the Bechuanaland question, and soon they knocked against each other in further ways. In England there seems to be a common idea that all South African politics are summed up in the names of Rhodes and Kruger. This is far from correct, but it is certain that the two stand as the great representatives of the two divergent lines of policy—Rhodes for British supremacy and equal rights for all white men south of the Zambesi, Kruger for an independent Afrikaner nation. Rhodes as Premier of Cape Colony, head of the diamond trust, "De Beers," chief of the great