CHINESE VERSUS KAFIRS

HOW THE EXPULSION OF THE CELESTIALS WILL AFFECT THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD MINES.

18

een decreased by exportation and in

WITH THE CHINESE MINERS.

more reliable." Speaking of the teachability of the Chinese as we watched them drilling the holes for blasting and loading the ore Mr. Seagraves said: "Those men came to us green. Their homes are not far from the Chinese wall, and they probably never heard of dynamite until they reached here. Notwithetanding, that they are doing

NORTH CHINESE THE BEST.

Special Correspondence.
J OHANNESBURG.-John Chinamat, must go out of the Transvat, Gen. Bathas hand has written ibat decree on the industrial wait of South Africa. No more cooles are to be imported. The first shipment of Sofot back to China was made, now more than a year age, and others will be exported at intervals writt these vellow slaves, as they are called, are values of the Rand.
THE CHINESEE AND THE WORLD'S GOLD.
This movement will affect the whole investments of the yellow meta which have been flowing out of these investments. With, for a time, dam the winch have been flowing out of these investments of the yellow meta which have been flowing out of these investments of the sold say.
This movement will affect the sold say invest to a billion dollars' worth of buil item and about half of this has been investment out since the Beer wirt. It has a foothed in the way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite way. It was a part of the agree well cared for that very few died or ite a foothoid in the land.

GOLD. This movement will affect the whole world. It will, for a time, dam the enormous streams of the yellow metal which have been flowing out of these mines and will cut down the gold sup-ply of the nations. Within the past twenty years South Africa, has pro-duced a billion dollars' worth of bul-lion, and about half of this has been turned out since the Boer war. It has been mined largely by Chinese cheap labor, and low that the Chinese are to go, the mining mabobs are in despair as to getting others to take their pieces (dolt mining in the Transvarl is a to obtain a foothold in the land.

With The Chinese induced barrows buring my stay here 1 have gone through the mines and watched these Chinese at work. They are far more industrious than the negroes and form a much better labor supply. While go-ing through the underground workings of the Simmer and Jack, the greatest producing mines of South Africa. I was told by Mr. Seagraves, the manager, that the Chinese will do at least one-third more work than the native Afrias to exciting others to take their pinces toold mining in the Transvari is a low grade proposition, and it must be carried on at low wages. Out of the 65 or 70 mines now on the Rand more than one-third do not yield over \$750worth of gold to the ton, and in some the yield is still less. The quantity of one is practically inexhaustible, and the quint is limited almost entitle. of ore is practically inexhaustible, and the output is limited, almost entirely, by the amount of labor at hand. List year it was about \$130,000,000, or be-tween one-third and one-fourth of the whole gold supply of the world. It could be doubled or trebled if the Rand had the labor, and if it has it not, it must fall. There are more than 50,000 Chinese here at work, and they form the best of the unskilled labor that the Rand has ever had. third more work than the native Afri-cans. Said he: third more work than the native Afri-cans. Said he: "We have increased our output that much with 10 per cent less men, than when we worked negroes only. It is only a few years since that we had 5,000 native Africans. We have now 4,000 Chinese to take their places and our product is one-thrid greater and the work more satisfactory. The Chin-ese are more easily handled and are more reliable."

THE NATIVE LABOR SUPPLY.

But first let me tell you something about the native labor of South Africa. There are about 5,000.000 negroes in the British messessions south of the equa-tor, and there are berhaps 1,000,000 tor, and there are perhaps 1.000,000 more in Portuguese East Africa over the way. Of this, however, a large number are computed of eld men and women and children. The men em-ployed in the mines range in age from 15 to 40 and it is estimated that there is only something like 400,000 realiable employes in the whole portu-lation. Moreover, the netwice will not n callable employes in the whole nonu-lation. Moreover, the nativ's will not work longer than six months at a time, so this cuts the constant supply down to a possible 200,000, which, even if it could be relied upon, is far less than the wants of the country. Before the Roer war there were 11.-600 natives employed in the gold mines. This number dropped to almost nothing during that struggele, and the high

This number dropped to almost nothing during that struggle, and the high waves then hald by the armies and oth-ers so disorgarfized the industry, that when the war closed and the mimos again began to work the shortage in the labor supply was 30,000 and more. It was then that the possibility of get-ting Chinese was discussed and, as a result, the Celestials were brought here by the shipland. by the shipload.

HOW THE CHINESE CAME TO AFRICA.

The importation began in 1904. The first shipment came in July, and by the close of that year 20,000 of these al-mond-eyed, pig-tailed workmen were getting out gold. Since then about 50 or more steamer loads have been brought, and the total invasion has amounted to 60,000 or more. This has

Serious Labor Questions in South Africa-How the Chinese Were Imported and How They are Treated-Their Wonderful Efficiency -A Visit to Their Compounds-The Daily Life of a Chinese Miner-Among the Kafirs-Where Can the Transvaal Get New Workmen?



CHINESE MINERS AND WHITE BOSSES UNDERGROUND. Photographed for the "News" by F rank G. Carpenter.

and then we have a suicide from a and then we have a subcide from a man who has played away all his sav-ings. Sometimes the men hang them-selves, and others take enough oplum to cause death.'

DO NOT LIKE NATIVE MINERS. "How will you get along without the

wain, and this provide the second sec Chinese?" I asked. "I really do not know," was the re-ply, "You see, it takes some time to teach the native how to work, and he will not contract for more than a few months. Half of his term is spent in learning, and as soon as we have made "Is it not uncommon to get labor from north China. I thought most of him thoroughly efficient he wants to leave. The negroes here will not work more than one-third of the year, and the emigrating coolies were from the south?" more than one-third of the year, and we cannot be sure of more than three or four months from any of them. The Chinese work right along year in and year out. The native when he has four months' wages ahead, like as not, goes home and buys a wife, and we see him no more. It would take 150,000 or 200,000 newroos asturosing coch mau 200,000, negroes, is upposing each man worked only four months, to equal the steady work of the Chinese, who are now to be shipped back home."

IN THE CHINESE COMPOUND. During my visit to the various mines I have gone through many of as the whites. The bathroom of th the Chinese compounds and have watched the men both at work and at Simmer and Jack must cover about a quarter of an acre. It is filled with great tubs and vats, and during my visit to it I saw at least 50 of these play. They are healthy-looking fel-lows, taller and more muscular than the Chinese of the United States, and, vellow-skinned men splashing about in as a rule, better citizens. The comthe water.

I then went on to the kitchen, where hundreds of great kettles of steam-in- beef stew were ready for distri-bution. Each kettle contained about as much as a cider barrel and the aroma was appetizing. There were also great pots of rice and vegetables, There were the whole comprising the rations for about 4,000 men. As I looked the Chinese came in to

get their food. They marched in in regular order, each being known by his number. I saw many of them eat-ing and observed that they used knives ing and observed that they used kinves and forks. At first they would eat with nothing but chop-sticks. Now many are adopting western clothes and western ways. The rations allow-ed each man are one an one-half pounds of rice, one pound of meat, one pound of white bread and one-half

DAILY LIFE OF A CHINESE MINER The daily life of one of these Chinese may interest you. He wakes about 4 o'clock in the morning at the sound of the bugle, and takes his place in a gang the bugle, is to share of a boss), which is in charge of a boss who leads them into the dining

dav

THE NEW LABOR SUPPLY.

The question as to how the loss of the The question as to how the loss of the Chinese is to be repaired is discussed everywhere in the Transvaal. At pres-ent there are in the mines about 18,000 whites, 98,000 natives and in the neigh-forhood of 50,000 Chinese. The number of mining companies employing Chinese is over 30 and these companies proof mining companies employing Chinese is over 30, and these companies pro-duced in 1906 more than \$50,000,000 worth of gold. They paid out in wages and salaries something like \$25,000,000, and in addition considerable in the way of food supplies and other stores. Their dividence ware between \$7,000,000 and

dividends were between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

When the Chinese have gone it is supposed that their places will have been filled by natives. There is a great prejudice here against the Hindoo, and is hardly probable that he will be inported.

As to the negro labor supply, a large part of that now in the mines is from Portuguese East Africa. It was brought here by contractors, who pay the Por-tuguese government \$4.25 per head and agree to give the natives good wages and good treatment. Indeed, it is said that before the Chinese came more than 80 per cent of the colored labor was

brought in from outside the Transvaal. On my way down the coast I met the agent of a labor organization who had agent of a labor organization who had been drumming British Central Africa for labor. He had contracted for a large number of negroes of various tribes, whom he marched down to the port of Chinde and there loaded them on the steamers. Central Africa is not thickly populated, but I am told here that about 10,000 natives can be annu-ally brought from there to the Rand If

ally brought from there to the Rand if

pounds are walled inclosures, entered only through turnstiles, so that every man who comes in or goes out leaves a record. Each Chinaman has his number, and this is taken when he comes in. He is paid by his number Chinese, his bath.

known to their employers by name Each individual is only a number. He may have been Wun Lung before he came in, but he is 1875 or something else. It is by these that he gets his bed, his clothes, and, strange for a IN THE BATHROOMS. I understand that many of these

were stripped naked and scoured at Tien-Tsin before they took ship for South Africa. Since then they have enjoyed this luxury regularly, and they now wash themselves quite as much

and by it he gets his food and sup-plies. In fact, the 4,000-odd celestials in the Simmer and Jack mine are not

Celestials never had a bath until they were stripped naked and scoured at Tien-Tsin before they took ship for

The men sleep in bunks, in rooms about 10 feet square and 20 feet high, with nothing but a ziac roof overhead. the proper inducements are offere world are about 3 or 4 cents a day that the 50 cents or a dollar paid in Such a room is supposed to accommo-date 60 Chinese, although it has seldon mines seems riches. more than 48 MEN FROM RHODESIA

Another possible source of labor Rhodesta. There are now many m groes from Basutoland and Bechuan groes from Basutoland and Bechunna-land here. During my stay in Rhodesia I was told that the negroes of that country make fairly good workmen, and that if rightly superintended they will form an efficient labor supply. They move slowly, but they work stea-dily and do not "loaf on the job" like the average American or European. The ordinary working day is about it hours long, and the wages in the non-

boy, who leads them into the dining hall for breakfast. He ents under the electric light, sit-ting at a table. At the close of the meal a bugle again sounds and the men march out gang by gang. The roll is then called and it is ascertained just exactly what coolies are working, and the reason for the absence of those who are not in the gang. Then the bugle blows again and the Chinese move off to the shafts and go down underground. Each takes a half loaf of white bread along for his luncheon at milday. As to the time the men stay in the nnine this depends on their skill and on the jobs on which they are working. If on piecework they can depart when they have done a certain amount. For

If on piecework they can depart when they have done a certain amount. For instance, the hammer boys, who drill holes for the blasting, are supposed to make two feet in a day, but if they can drill that in three or four hours they are at liberty to return to the surface, or they can stay and work on at the rate of 1 cent per inch for all above that. The most ever made by any one in a day is 78 inches, and one of the Chinese gangs here has an aver-age of 54 inches per man, which means that they make about 56 cents per day in addition to their board and lodging. As a rule the men work on until 5 o'clock, when 'they march back to the compound for dinner, thus closing the compound for dinner, thus closing the

rall, and the stream of carriers went on continuously from daylight to dark. I doubt not they could do equally well in the mines

A PECULAR WRENCH

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AN ENGLISH AUTHOR WROTE.

hours long, and the wages in the i there are \$10 per month, including cost of feed. On railroad constru

ordinary workmen are paid \$3 a m and receive their food in addition extension of the Cape to Cairo rai is being constructed with native and I am told that these negroes lay track almost as fast as the track-laying machines of the States when manipulated by our labor. During the last stretch

allroad which ends at Broken HI

laid five and one-half miles in 11 and on the average they laid mor

a mile of track per day for son, like 400 miles. In this work th and steel ties were brought al-the cars as fast as the track wa

The natives took the rails from cars and carried them to the About 15 men were required to

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

"No shade, no shine, no fruit, n "No shade, no shine, no truit, no flowers, no leaves—November!" Many Americans would add no freedom from catarrh, which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly troublesome. There is abundant proof that catarrah is a constitutional disease. It is related to seaveful and consumption below on

constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one -of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sar-saparilla has shown that what is cap-able of eradicating scrofula, com-pletely cures calarrh, and taken in time prevents consumption. We cannot see how any suffer-er can put off taking this medicine, in view of the widely published re-cord of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's Greatest It is undoubtedly America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest disease -Catarrh.

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essary, dismiss them all.

(Continued from page seventeen.) d from each canning

the twelfth century, and the head of the family in those ancient days was one of the paladins of Charlemagne. one of the paladins of Charlemagne. For many generations the Furstenbergs gave to the country to which they owed allegiance statesmen and warriors famed for their skill and bravery. The present prince graduated from the University of Bonn-on-the-Rhine, where the emperor also studied. The prince interested filmself in politics be-fore he graduated from college, and in 1892 attracted a great deal of atten-tion by a speech in the Austrian Rejensrath, strongly advocating Ger-man nationalism. Several years later he was elected vice president of the Austrian house of lords and became one of the accepted political powers of the country. As the head of the Con-stitutionalists, or German-Austrian Lib-erals, he is constantly advocating the claims of the Austro-Germans. Perhaps one may trace in this circumstance one one may trace in this circumstance one reason for the high regard in which he is held by the German emperor. M. TR. BARNETT,

eral George N. West of Vancouver sums up the results; The total catch for the season of the sockeye salmon was 338,000 cases, and was distributed among the different

sockeye salmon was 335,000 cases, and was distributed among the different packing sections as follows: Frisser Riv-er, 74,000; Maars, 37,000; Skeena, 134,000; Rivers Inlet, 60,000; outlying points, 45,-600. This is an excess over the pack of 1007 of 24,000 cases, which was 334,000. The excess of the pack for the year was largely confined to the cannerles on the Fraser and Skeena river, there be-ing a noticeable falling off in the pack on Rivers Inlet. It is reported by the inspector of fisheries for the province that the number of salmon reaching the spawning grounds this senson is at least triple the number that have done so for several years past. The provincial government has passed regulations curturling the size of nets to be used, also enforcing the regula-tion that no fishing should be done from Saturday to Monday. Fishermen holding Dominion licenses which did not con-tain the restriction as to size of nets objected strongly to the enforcement of the porvlineal regulations in that re-spect. The laws and regulations in connection with salmon and other fish-eries in this province are receiving close attention at the present time, as fears are entertained that with the unrestrict-ed fishing that has prevailed heretofore this industry will become depleted if not entirely runned in a few years.

A HAIR'S BREADTH ESCAPE.

MARK TWAIN CAUGHT OUT. A poet, a pair of trousers across his mees, sat in his attic trying to thread

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

FASHIONABLE FIDOS HAVE TAILOR BILLS

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1876

(Continued from page seventeen.)

A poet, a pair of trousers across his knees, sat in his attio trying to thread a needle. "The proper way," he said, "is to hold the thread still and push the needle to-ward it, or to hold the needle still and push the threat toward it. Mark Twain says both ways are right; then he says they are both wrong." Taking down "The Prince and the Pauper." the poet gead: "He did as men have always done, and probably always will do to the end of time-held the needle still and tried to thrust the thread through the eye, which is the opposite of a woman's way." Then the poet, taking down "Huckle-berry Finn," read; "Bless you, ehild, when you set out to thread a needle, don't hold the thread still and fetch the needle up to it, hold the needle still, and poke the thread at it-that's the way a wo-man 'most always does; but a man al-ways does t'other way." who believed in the transmigration of the souls of animals. For instance, "Erected to the memory Zulzika. Until we meet again," tell the trans-cendental tale of a cat heaven, while "Darling Bogey, in everlasting memory of a faithful and devoted little com-panion" speaks of the immertality of the pet doglet; or the dog petlet, as the case may be—unless, or course,

the pet dogict, or the dog petiet, as the case may be—unless, or course, it happens to be a cat. It may be recalled that Lord Byron also put up an elaborate monument to his dog "Bosun;" so the people who patrorize the Hyde Dark a tra-tery are not without a distinguished example example In Paris, there is an even more

In Paris, there is an over unite elaborate animal cemetery than the Hede Park one in London. It is situated on the Ile de Chines-or Dog Island-where on the Unite handsome specimens of the main-

mental art. One beautiful memorial cellur - '------' a great St. Bernard which saved no isser than 40 ll.es. The pillar -s 30 feet high. Another monument is in-seribed "To Jappy," and beneath his effigy are the words of Pascal--'The more I see of men, the better I like iny dog." REGINALD CARVER. If you suffer the

If you suffer from constipation and liver trouble Foley's Orino Laxative will cure you permanently by stimulat-ing the digestive organs so they will act naturally. Foley's Orino Laxative does not gripe, is pleasant to take and way he are have to take layatives conwou do not have to take laxatives con-tinually after taking Orlno. Why con-tinue to be the stave of pills and tab-lets. F J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors."

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