A Trade of \$100,000,000 A Year Which is Gobbled by Europe Openings for Our Cottons and Farming and Mining Machinery-Tunisia is Governed-The Bey and His Sheiks Worked by the French-The Postal, Telegraph and Banking Facilitie .- The Native Courts and Why the Jews do How not Like them-Italians Overrunning the Country.

that of American machiners and s. He says our windmills have a more successful than any of the res and that several hundred have ady been sold.

AMONG THE FARMERS. Tunisia and Algeria once supplied he bread of Italy, and they are now are of the bread baskets of Europe.

the bread of Italy, and they are now one of the bread baskets of Europs. They produce quantities of wheat and other grains; but the farming is so poor that the average yield of Al-geria is less than eight bushels, and that of the wheat belt of Canada something like 25 bushels. With proper machinery this yield might be doubled. The dry hands of northern Africa need deep cultivation to pre-serve the moisture, and it may be that a vast amount of new land can be brought into use by what is now known as dry farming. At present the surface is only stratched. The plows are so light that you could swing one around your head as easily as a well loaded Indian club, and the farmers often carry them to and from the fields on their shoulders. They are little more than forked sticks shod with a thin piece of iron. They have but one handle, and are so made that the plowman does not need to press rypon them as he walks through the furnews. The result is that large bunches of weeds or bushes cannot be plowed up, and the farmers work their way in and out through the brush. They have to cut most of their grain with the sickle, as it would be impos-sible to run a mower through the field. FARMING MACHINERY.

Uncle Sam In North Africa

side

HIS HIGHNESS THE BEY OF TUNISIA. He is Ruled by the French But Gets \$300,000 a Year-Photographed for The "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

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 (Copyright, 1997, by Frank G. Carpenter,)
 T UNIS.—Uncle Sam should send his commercial travelers to Tunisia and Algeria. These two French colonies are rapidly increasing in population. Tunisia has doubled within the past 10 years, and Algeria is growing both by immigration and by its increased number of births. If it were not for the divorces both countries would be more populacia than they are now. The most of the rest of the rank of a minister with a salary several times as large. tion and by its increased number of births. If it were not for the divorces both countries would be more populous than they are now. The most of the people are Mohammedans, and their marriage laws are such that a man can get rid of his superfluous wives far more casily than the American ean divorce his only one in South Dakota or Oklahoma. There are now about 15,-000 divorces in Algeria every year, and this is almost half the number of mar-riages. All that a Mohammedan has to do to secure a separation is to point his wife to the door and say, "I di-vorce you!! I divorce you!! I divorce you!!!" and out she goes. It is not much better with the Tunisian Jews: the chief difference being that the Mo-hammedan Hasthe right to four wives, while the Jew can have but one. At present plural marriage is decining in popularity among the Mohammedans, With the influx of Europeans liviog grows more and more expensive, and it costs too much to keep up a harent with more than one mistress.

There are telephones in all the chief dries. Algeria sent more than 5,000,000 elephone messages last year, and 104 ong distance conversations were more they are located are poorly lighted and there is no business whatever ofter dark.

long distance conversations were more than 1.000,000. Tunisia has a telephone system, and I can stand in the hold here and be connected with the cities for miles around. I have stready spok-en of the rates. They are far lower than any we have in America. I can send a wire from here to France for a cent a word, and I could do the same were I 500 miles below in the Desert of Sahara. If I remember correctly, our telegraph companies charge about 10 cents a word from New York to San Francisco, and no message is sent for less than 25 cents. Here the minimum charge per message is 10 cents, and one can telegraph to Great Britain. Italy, Deumark or Germany for far less than we can send a message across our con-tinent. The telephone rates in Algiers are 3 cents for three minutes and 8 cents for long distance message soul side. The charges in Tunisla are about the same OPENINGS FOR UNCLE SAM. Tunisia has a foreign trade of about \$30,000,000 a year, but Uncle Sam gets almost none of it. We sell but little to Algeria, and that, not-withstanding its foreign commerce, amounts to more than \$120,000,000 per numm. This is a large trade for a colonial possession, and it seems the larger when it is remembered that the population here is almost alto-gether agricultural and that it dresses in cottons. I see some American means in the stores, and not a few of the French establishments carry sal-mon. There are windmills from Chi-cago scattered here and there through-out the Tell, and there are American many of the bazars. As to the cot-ton goods for these eight or ten mil-lion people, they come chiefy from France, Germany and England, and the same is true of machinery, both of which lines are specialties of our own. The most of the trade of all kinds is with France. The charges in Tunisla are about

A GOOD POSTAL SERVICE.

A GOOD POSTAL SERVICE. Both of these countries have a good postal service. There are postolitices in every town, and, of late, the malls have been carried on camels to many of the cases of the desert. The let-ter rates to Algeria, Tudis and France are 2 cents, and postal orders up to \$4 may be gotten for a cent, and up to \$10 for 5 cents. I can buy a postul order on America to the amount of \$2 for 2 cents, and the same rate is given for England. India, Canada and Japan. There are almost daily mails from Our vice consul, Mr. Proux, who is our vice consul, Mr. Proux, who is use of the bankers of Tanis and whose opinion is of considerable value, tells me that there is an opening here for others and that several hundred have already been sold. As to American machinery and the tools in which we are so strong else-where, the people of Tunisia hardly know them. This is shown by our sales of 1901, when they amounted to only about \$6,000, whereas France sent in similar goods to the amount of more than \$500,000. England is now selling something like \$1,000,000 worth of cotton goods to the Algerians, and France about half that amount. The limber of north Afrea comes chiefly from Norway. It might be sent from our southern states. The country is almost treeless, and all the wood of value has to be brought in from abroad. for England, india, canada and append There are almost daily mulls from here to Europe, and France can be reached from either Tunis or Algier In just 24 hours. The postal business is rapidly grow

There are something like 50,000-packages sent through the Alger-mails every year, and fully half many through the post offices of unisia.

MONEY AND BANKS.

Both of the provinces have excel-lent banking facilities, Every town of any size has its banking establish-ments, and the cities are represented by the chief banks of France. I was able to draw money at Birka, down in the Sahara, and I have had no readly monthes in return to be Trouble anywhere in getting my let-ter of credit cashed. The Bank of Algeria, which is connected with the government, has a capital of \$4,000,000 and its paper notes are exchanged for gold in any part of these French col-onies. The Credit Lyonnais has branches in all the Algerian cities, and onles. The Credit Lyconnais has branches in all the Algerian cities, and the same is true of the Bank of Tun-isia as to the cities of that province. The money used is French in Algeria and Tunisian in Tunisia, but it is all on the French decimal system.
 and there is no trouble making change.
 In addition to the banks above mentioned there are agricultural banks in both Algeria and Tunisia, which make loans to farmers and settlers, and Algeria has seven savings banks with deposits of more than \$5,000,000.
 So far, banking here is in its infance, The natives have not been accustomed to taking care of their money that way. They do not like to go to the banks, for fear their friends will think them hard up, and that their business is borrowing. Therefore, they hide their savings under the part of their houses. Many of them put their surplus into jewelry and this is especially so of the Bedoulas and Kabyles, the richer women among whom are often loaded with gold distance are the Jews, who charge exorbit their busines is of the banks are the Jews, who charge exorbit the saving the surplus into the banks are the Jews, who charge exorbit the saving of the banks are the Jews, who charge exorbit the saving of the banks are the Jews who charge exorbit the saving of the banks are the Jews who charge exorbit the saving of the surplus into take notes bit and rate of interest and take notes

banks are the Jews, who charge exor

Such when as Tunis itself imports pays practically nothing, and so the people have been bringing in Russian wheat and sending their own off to France and making thereby a big profit off the difference in the respective tariffs. The French government has now discovered this trick, and I under-stand that it will soon tax Tunislan grain just as it does the grain from other countries. OPENINGS FOR UNCLE SAM.

OUR MINING MACHINERY.

Our manufacturers of mining machin-ry should keep their eyes on this part of North Africa. Both Algeria and Tu-nisia are developing their minerals. Alof North Africa. Both Algeria and Tu-nisk are developing their minerals. Al-geria has already given eighty conces-isons for mining iron. zinc. silver, lead, mercury, copper, antimeny and coal. It produced about \$200,000 worth of iron hast year and something like 50,000 tons of zinc dre. There was also a consider-able output of copper and silver. Within the past few months petroleum has been found in Oran, and phosphate beds are being developed in different parts of Algeria. I am fold that there are phosphates all over the southern part of Tunism. I know of a phosphate company at Sfax whose shares have jumped up a chousand per cent within the last two or three years. The phos-phates are near Gafsa and they are now reached by railroad. They are brought on the trains to Sfax and are sent from there at the rate of about a shiplend per day, the buik of the pro-duct going to Europe. Tunista sold more than \$2,000,600 worth of phos-phates last year. phates last year.

OVERRUN BY ITALIANS.

OVERRUN BY ITALIANS. I find that French Tunislans are somewhat alarmed at the large influx of lialians. The Scillans and Neapolitans in large numbers are coming over to Tunisia to buy, lands and to take ad-vantage of the inducements offered to coloulsts. Boats can go from here to Naples in 36 hours and the voyage from Palermo is made in a night. The Stellians just now are terribly poor, and the taxation is such that they can make no money in farming. They are thrifty and do well on these poor lands of North Africa. As it is now there are perhaps as

lands of North Africa. As it is now there are perhaps as many Italians as French in Tunisia. The French peasant loves his home, and he will not leave without he thinks he is going to have things his own way. The chief troub'e with farming, in this part of the world, is the scanty rainfall. Centuries ago the land was heavily wooded, and in the times of the Ro-mans there was a great olive forest ex-tending all the way from Tunis to Al-glers, a distance about as great as from Philadelphia to Chicago. This has long since been cut away, and the only vege-tation now on the mountains is scrub since been cut away, and the only vege-tation now on the mountains is scrub oak, with here and there a forest of cork. Every bit of wood available is used for fuel, and even the roots of the clive trees and the trimmings of the grape vines are sold. A large part of the wood is turned into obscroat, and this forms the chief fuel of both Algeria and Turisia. and Tunisia.

HOW TUNISIA IS GOVERNED.



TUNISIA AND ALGERIA NEED AMERICAN GOODS.

ONE OF THE NATIVE JUDGES OF TUNISIA. Pho ographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

has also a native governor and subordi-nates to help him and all the orders as regards the natives go cut through them. If the Frenchman or other for-eigners get into trouble they are judged only by the French: and if a foreigner has trouble with a native he comes before the same powers. As to dis-putes between the natives themselves, and after the Koranic law. The bey holds a court every Saturday morning, and he can condemn a native oriminat to be hung if he pleases. He often does so; and as the executions are public any foreigner can go out to see. These methods of procedure are satis-factory to both natives and French. In

These methods of procedure are satis-factory to both natives and French. In fact, they suit every one excepting the Tunislan Jews. There have been Jews here ever since the Princess Dido came from Tyre to Carthage and the Jews stand on the same ground as the Arabs. They dress in Arab costumes, and, as to the meu, one could not tell the differ-ence.

Of jate years under modern conditions some of the Jews have been growing prosperous, and many of them are now learning French ways. They have be-



Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me. according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find re-lief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man today. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure. "Guaranteed best remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by Z. C. M. I. drug store, druggists. 50c.

Eagles' Day, June 19th, Salt Palace



67 WEST FIRST SO.

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31

grows more and more expensive, and it costs too much to keep up a harent with more thath one mistress.
AFRICAN FRANCE.
Notwithstanding all this, African France, as these two colonies are called, has more and more people from year to year. It is a big country. Algeria, outside the vast territories of the French Sahara, is as large as all New England, with New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey added thereto, and it has a population larger than any of our states outside New York.
Tunisia is just about the size of Alabama, and it has as many people as Massachusetts. The population of the two countries is fully one-eighth that of the whole United States, and the most of the people might be consumers of American goods. So far, our dear Uncle Sam seems to be running his consular business here on the cheap. We have a poorly paid consul

cheap. We have a poorly paid consul wire.

banks are the Jews, who charge exor-bitant rates of interest and take notes for much more than the amounts loaned. The Jew comes to the man's house, and makes the loan there, and at the end often gets both house and money. In the French banks the of-fice hours are from 8 to 11, and from 2 until 4. At noon every one knocks off for a rast off for a rest.

HOW THEY DO BUSINESS. -Similar hours obtain in the large business houses, but they open early, and, with the exception of the noon rest, remain open until dark. All of the cities have French sections, with stores and business establishments like those of Europe. The great bulk of the trade, however, is done in ba-zars by thousands of petty mor-chants who occupy cells no larger than a good-sized plano box, and who sit

chants who becapy cers no larger that a good-sized plane box, and who sit on the floor, while they wait for their customers. Such establishments open shortly after daylight and close long before nightfall. The streets where

and service and the service of the s

as a well loaded indian club, and the farmers often carry them to and free are little more than forked sticks where the fields on their shoulders. They are little more than forked sticks where but one handle, and are so made that the plowman does not need to press poon them as he walks through the forrows. The result is that large the plowed up, and the farmers work the plowed up, and the farmers work the the plowed up, and the farmers work the plowed up, and the farmers work the the dust the size it would be impos-sible to run a mower through the field. FARMING MACHINERY. It is only the French settlers, and mow and them an Italian, who have modern machinery is used. Algeria that our machinery is used. We sell \$100,000 worth or so of agri-cultural implements there every year, this being our share of the \$2,000,000 at the is the string which makes the act of the trank is either trod-of don keys, or ground out by driving heavy sleds about over it. The chard is blown away by throwing the strand of the Tunisian wheat fas been exported to France, while the Tunisians hee exported to France free from duty, whereas and other foreign wheat pays a high tariff.



DR. ZIMMERMAN, Manager. free, with other work Teeth extracted positively without pain TELTH STHOUTPLATER A SPECIAL



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