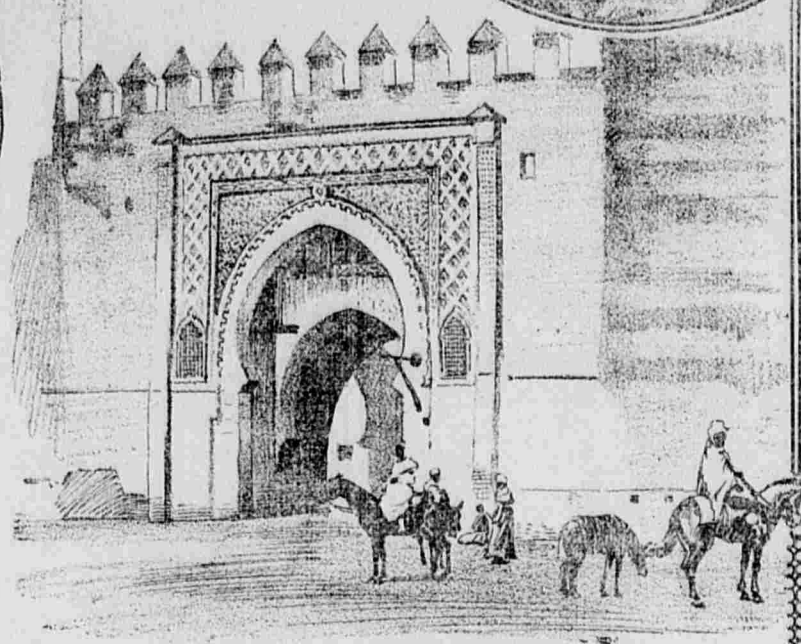


Caid  
MacLean



## Gateway to the Sultan's Palace



In the United States we have had men known as bandits. Jesse James of Missouri was perhaps the most conspicuous representative of the class. But between Jesse James and Raisalul there is a gulf of difference so vast that comparison is impossible. James belonged to modern civilization. In his behavior he was a product of the age, and in the civil war, and his outlawry resulted directly from that experience and its consequences in his individual case. Raisalul belongs to an ancient barbarism. His outlawry is a part of the prevailing system in Morocco, not merely the result of an episode in warfare. It has been said of Morocco that the Sahara is the only place where only the lawless survive and the law-abiding are looted. This is true. The brigands collect their taxes, so called, by looting. The brigands collect their means of livelihood in like manner.

### Why Raisuli Goes Free.

Why doesn't the Moroccan government capture or kill Raisuli? That question occurs to the average mind. The answer is that Raisuli is an adept in the art of reprisal. Let Morocco capture Raisuli and the brigand's followers would sweep down and carry off Moroccan officials by wholesale.

**Descendant of the Prophet.**  
Ralsuli is about forty years old. He is descended from the ancient aristocracy of Morocco. It is said, in fact, that he is a descendant of the holy prophet, Muhammad, and that the point of being a consistent Mohammedan. He was educated for a religious career, but early in his youth he discovered that cattle stealing was more profitable. In Morocco, it should be said, is no law against such a trade, so deeply under the ban as it is in the United States. That sort of robbery was a part of the mediaevalism of England, and it is a part of the present day mediaevalism of Morocco. Ralsuli was in his father's hands with the powers that be in his native land apparently, but the basha of Tangier disliked him. The young man was invited to a state conference. He was asked to bring with him his claims, and was riveted about his neck, his hands and feet were loaded with gyves, and he was thrust into a fetid dungeon.

of cruel confinement. The man declares that he made a solemn vow never to cut his hair until he had wreaked full vengeance upon those who had caused his captivity.

And so it was that Rainsui descended from his mountain fastness to the outskirts of Tangier. There lived an old man, an Italian, who was reputed to be a miser. He wore shabby clothes and appeared to be poor. But the gossips of the neighborhood declared that he had much hidden wealth.

With him lived his daughter, her husband and two children. One day Rainsui and his followers entered this home and demanded the old man's hidden treasure. He was told that the family was poor; that the story of his miserliness was a falsehood. The ban-

**Capture of Harris.**

Walter B. Harris is an English nobleman who lives in Tangier and incidentally represents the London Times as a correspondent. He is a close friend of the young sultan of Morocco. Four years ago he was captured by Raisuli and carried off to the mountains. The brigand demanded a ransom, which Harris refused. After two weeks of captivity, the robber chief determined to bring his victim to terms. He entered the room where Harris was confined, threw down a pile of money and said that if a man he had murdered and informed the prisoner that this horrible thing would be his roommate until he arranged the ransom. Harris stood it for a whole week. He possessed

Ralsus, the next important catch was Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen. He grew up in Trenton, N. J., where he still owns a large part of the gas works. He is rich enough to live where he pleases. For thirty years or more he lived in Tangier, was noted for his kindness to the poor, had visited the horrible prisons of Morocco, giving comfort and aid to the inmates, and had written books and plays and painted pictures. He was known well in America and England.

Raisuli was kind enough to his captives. He astonished them by asking them what they would take—in the way of wines. The brigand brought them a choice of wines, and the coolness of a mountain spring apologized because he had no ice. He was truly polite. Then he sent word to the sultan of Morocco that unless that dignitary sent him \$55,000, he dismissed the governor of Tangier and released all of Raisuli's followers who were in prison the "gentleman bandit" would proceed forthwith to kill the sultan. The British ambassador, the subject whom he had the pleasure of entertaining as his guests, Raisuli, a has been stated, is a diplomatic bandit. He knew what would happen to Morocco if the sultan did not accede to

**Coerced by a Brigand.**

In just one day after Hay's historic message reached the sultan, Perdicaris and Varley were restored to liberty. The sultan yielded every point asked by Raisuli. The warships, of course, could not have harmed Raisuli, but they could and would have blown up a few Morea pirates. The brigand chief, however, had been harmed. Thus the brigand coerced his own government by bringing about an international complication. He compelled Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay to compel the sultan to stand and deliver. It is a matter of fact that the sultan's history furnishes none other like it. In no other country perhaps could such a thing happen in the twentieth century. All of which shows that Raisuli, no matter what his personal qualities, is a bigger individual than a person and one with whom the nations of the world must reckon, whether they like it or not.

**A Superior Native.**

It appears that Perdicaris since his release has been the chief apologist for Raisuli. He said recently:

"You ask me to state what I think should be done with Raisuli. I have always advocated his own scheme—namely, that the experts represented at Tangier should arrange with the sultan the appointment of Raisuli as governor of Tangier itself."

Perdicaris goes on to say that Raisuli when appointed governor of Fasilah had done so adequately, and surrounding Tangier, shortly after the American's release, kept his promise, restored the roads and established a degree of order in that district which had not been known for years. "Raisuli has done so admirably to any native I have ever met in natural character, except, perhaps, the late sultan."

JAMES E. STILES.

*The Romance of Reclamation—An American Epic;  
Wonderful Work Now Being Done by Irrigation*

Where is there a finer and fuller programme of human endeavor?

Some time in the future there may be a new American holiday, called Reclamation day, for June 17, 1962, was the anniversary of the passage of the Carey Act and reclamation of the deserts. Under the provisions of this act the moneys received from the sale of government lands were to be set aside for the reclamation of the great American desert, or rather the several deserts or semiarid regions, by irrigation. Appropriations of money were continually made for this vast work. Already twenty-five large reclamation projects were under way. Ten thousand men are working on dams and ditches. More than 2,000,000 acres of land now practically desert and worthless will be watered by the engineers and workers. Hundreds of thousands of farm homes will blossom in the deserts—deserts no longer, but beautiful agricultural areas. Hundreds of towns will spring up along the water canals and beside the immense artificial lakes. Increased farm production will run up into billions of dollars with it. Health, beauty and opportunity for human happiness will be augmented beyond any statistical computation.

**Good Business Move.**  
Now, isn't there an epic in all this? But this is not all of the story—not half, by any means. The foregoing figures relate to work already in progress and to be completed within three or four years. The ultimate reclamable area of the American arid lands is placed by the Interior department at about 79,000,000 acres. So successful in its beginnings is this reclamation work, so splendid a business proposition is it

for Uncle Sam, that there is no question as to its continuation until the ultimate and final acre of thirst cursed soil shall be watered and occupied. This may require twenty years or more. It will cost perhaps \$2,000,000,000. Frightful risk of money? Not at all. The United States government is not spending a dollar that will be charged up to

profits in taxes, having increased the taxable wealth of the country by billions of dollars. Billions is meant, not millions.

It costs about \$30 to reclaim an acre of land by giving it a drink when it gets thirsty. The land unirrigated is worth a dollar an acre or nothing. Irrigated it is worth at once from \$60 to

the reclamation projects to refrain from using enthusiastic superlatives. The superlatives, as the diagnosing doctor would say, are "indicated." These reclaimed millions of acres of our own interior possessions will be worth more to the United States than the Philippine archipelago many times multiplied. We are annexing by engineering an im-

duces more abundantly and more vari-  
ously than the main watered lands  
of the rich Mississippi valley. This has  
been demonstrated beyond doubt in the  
considerable spots already irrigated and  
settled. Just as soon as an irrigation  
plant is put in operation the home hun-  
gry farmers rush in and develop the  
land. They are eager to occupy it, fo-

and grease wood or perhaps some  
scraggly buffalo grass. The new grass  
—the alfalfa in six to ten cuttings an-  
nually—the wheat, the orchard and  
berry products pay for the land and  
the water, and the farmers and the  
families live happily ever after.

This is the age of engineering. Our government engineers for years past have been studying the problem of supplying water to parched land areas. Those snow fed rivers going to waste are now being harnessed, their waters dammed and stored for systematic outlet to the land. They do the seas no good, but they will reclaim and develop the lands. Engineers are now in the act of transforming into highly productive farms a series of desert areas equal in the aggregate to half a dozen of our great states. Is it not wonderful? Yet it is a simple problem in scientific engineering.

In former years it has been too often the "policy" of the United States government to give away its lands to great corporations, or through carelessness in the administration of the public lands, and individuals to steal the land. For the most part, happily, these millions of acres now being irrigated were considered wastelands and the result was the acceptance by itself. What glorious joke on the land grabbers! Here and there, however, corporations have acquired arid lands and built irrigation systems, but for the most part the profit of the settlers, but these acquisitions are comparatively small. They are useful in opening the eyes of Uncle Sam to his own opportunities. The government is now learning its lesson, and now the government is giving them the watered article. Mark Bennett of Chicago, who has visited many of the places where irrigation projects are being carried out, says significantly:

"The extensive development and irrigation has gone on with little troubling or noise of any sort, and the great populations of the eastern states are almost unaware of the changes that are being wrought in economic conditions in the Rocky mountain and Pacific states. Perhaps the reason for this carelessness of procedure is due to the readiness of people to take possession of the irrigated lands. A man who is at the head of a comparative obscure project embracing only 30,000

acres told me that he had received 6,000 letters of inquiry in regard to the lands under the system built by his company. Three hundred of the 6,000 taking a hundred acres apiece would have taken the entire tract."

Mr. Bennett, who is a close and intelligent observer of industrial conditions, also makes an observation which goes to show that this land reclamation matter is in no sense of merely sectional interest. He says:

**East Shares Benefit.** "The best object lesson that I can suggest for any one who doubts that the east is benefitting extensively by the extension of western railroads is to visit the railroad freight yards at the end of the line. There are houses at the station or near such lands. There he will see large consignments of farm machinery and implements, bags of seed grain, furniture in great quantity, hardware of every kind, and a large quantity of building materials by the carload. He will see bales of cotton, bundles of wire, woven fencing, wire netting, groceries and provisions, canned goods, mercantile stocks and everything that is needed to supply human wants, both the necessities and the luxuries of life. The goods are brought by railroads alone, but by train loads, and usually they are cash purchases."

Thus the New England, New York, the south, the middle west, all manufacturing centers, profit by the opening of new agricultural regions in the western states. The reclamation act is as far removed from class legislation as the moon is from the earth. It is purely a benevolent and beneficent piece of legislation, and one of the many good things about it is that this act of congress which "appropriates" many millions is not pouring money into a rathole, but is investing it at a sure return of many hundreds per cent.

**To Meet at Sacramento.**  
When the fifteenth national irrigation congress meets at Sacramento with Governor George E. Chamberlain of Oregon as president and other deeply earnest and progressive men from all parts of the country as delegates, it will be well worth while for American citizens in every state to read the proceedings of this convention and enjoy an interesting canto in the great American epic—the Romance of Reclamation.  
**ROBERTUS LOVELL**

BRIEF ITEMS.

The United States has the largest foreign population. Argentina where twelve out of every 100 are foreigners, ranks second.

A German invention promises a new era in the production of lead pencils. In the new process of manufacture a composition made principally from the

Mr. Ernest Jardine, the purchase of Glastonbury abbey, has stated that he is willing to sell the abbey to the Church of England for the same price (\$150,000) that he paid for it.

discovered in the Umkhlatzi lagoon on the Zululand coast, and a Johannesburg syndicate has been formed to develop the industry. It is proposed to export the oysters to London.

During the last session of the house of representatives a dove, purple in color, flew gracefully into the hall and hovered high over the heads of the legislators. Naturally the question

Manager Toyokawa of the Japanese Mitsui Bussai bank says that women make most of the goods exported from Japan. Male workmen versed in mathematical and mechanical knowledge are becoming experts in new branches of industry, such as ship

building and ironworking, in which they display the greatest patience. In the tea, silk weaving and light industries female labor is invariably required.

Though New Zealand bought \$205,455 worth of pianos, \$28,665 worth of organs and harmoniums and \$98,100 worth of other musical instruments, including materials, in 1906, in all \$632,220 worth of musical instruments and materials were imported into the country.

225 worth of musical instruments that year, the United States only contributed \$37,540 worth. Germany furnished \$246,780 worth and Great Britain \$300,250 worth. Great Britain makes 70 per cent ad valorem duty on all other countries, except British possessions, have to pay 30 per cent. Nuremberg still has over 1,300 houses that were built before the war.

enteenth century and 5,527 built in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Those who have wintered in Alaska may say that it is not the cold, but the mosquito, that is the hardest thing to endure in the north.

The average loss of pay to a strike in Great Britain is between \$30 and \$35.