

THE KAISER ABROAD.

HOW HIS MAJESTY IS BEARING THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)
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BERLIN.—The Germans are exporting more than a billion dollars' worth of goods every year and their foreign trade has become a vital part of their industrial existence. They are frightened at the advances of the Americans and are now organizing movements to develop their colonies and thereby build up a trade which they can control. They also need new lands for their surplus population. Every German who settles in the United States becomes an American and the Kaiser says he wants his people to go to German dependencies, where they will still be supporters of the fatherland. As it is now this empire is chock full. It has more than 60,000,000 and there is a large excess of births over deaths.

THE GERMAN COLONIAL MOVEMENT.

The desire for colonial expansion is not confined to the Kaiser. The people of all classes are with him and nearly all are actuated by self interest. There are many societies in favor of the movement and a half dozen newspapers are regularly published in its interest. There are journals outside the country as well as at home which support it. The Deutsch Sud-West-Africanische Zeitung, for instance, is regularly published at Swakopmund, Africa, and there is also the Deutsche Ost-Africanische Zeitung in the eastern part of the continent. These papers are weeklies costing from \$2 to \$4 a year. In Tsingtau there is a colonial newspaper devoted to expansion in China and in Shanghai another is published in the same interest. There are German papers in South America. There is one in Sumatra and one in the Philippines, monthly and weekly, in Germany itself.

Within the past year or so a colonial museum has been established here in Berlin, and the government has created a colonial school in connection with the Berlin university. Here the native languages of Africa, Asia and the South Sea Islands are taught. There are more than sixty different courses of colonial study, embracing all branches of ethnology, natural history and geography.

THE KAISER'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The Kaiser's colonial empire has been created since 1884. Germany was too poor to have colonies before the Franco-Prussian war. It was then an agricultural and not a manufacturing country. Today the Kaiser governs five times as much territory outside Europe as in it. His colonial empire all told covers a million square miles. In Africa alone it is one-fourth as big as the United States, and its islands of the Pacific have an area half as large as the whole German empire.

In Asia the Kaiser absolutely controls but two hundred square miles, but he claims the earth. He has really only a strip around Kiauchau bay, but all the land back of this is known as the German sphere of influence, and it embraces some of the best parts of China. The Germans are going ahead there as though they owned it. They are building railroads, opening mines and are reaching out their itching palms toward the Yangtze Kiang valley. The Monroe doctrine keeps Germany from having a legal title to anything in South America. It has a commercial title, however, based upon its enormous

trade, to a large part of the business of every country. It practically controls southern Brazil, where there are provinces which have so many German citizens that they are known as West Deutschland. Germany is pushing its trade into Central America and into all the countries of Asia. The Kaiser lately got his arms around the neck of the Sultan and squeezed out a concession for a German railroad through Persia, and he is cajoling and forcing German goods into every out-of-the-way part of the world. Indeed, the Germans are doing the best outside their own colonies. The territories they have annexed are about the most worthless on the face of the globe, and they have hardly a colony that is self-supporting. Their deficit in 1900 was \$7,000,000, and at present the colonies do not anywhere near meet their expenses.

GERMAN AFRICA.

The best of the German colonies are in Africa, but even there they have about the poorest lands, the chief exceptions being the French possessions in the Desert of Sahara. The German colonies lie on both sides of the continent beginning with the province of Togoland on the west and in spots extending as far south as Cape Colony. Togoland is about as big as Indiana. It lies only a few degrees above the equator on the Gulf of Guinea, and is notoriously unhealthy. Every German who goes there gets the fever and all attempts at colonization have failed. At present Togoland is managed by syndicates and individual capitalists. They are trying to develop the country with the native labor, which they can get for from 10 to 20 cents per day. They have already set out 200,000 coconut trees, 50,000 coffee trees and 20,000 rubber trees. They are engaged in trading, importing cotton and other goods and exporting palm oil, rubber and ivory. Togoland is the smallest German province in Africa.

IN THE KAMERUNS.

A little further south on the Gulf of Guinea is the German colony of Kamerun, which was acquired in 1884 and 1890. This country is much larger than Togoland, and it has about a million more people. Its soil is better and there are brighter prospects of development. The government is trying to encourage capital to come in, and it has recently given a territory about as big as Indiana over to a syndicate. The syndicate has the right to buy and sell land, build railroads and canals and to provide steamship communications. It is now setting out plantations of cocoa, coffee, tobacco and rubber, and is experimenting in the raising of cloves, ginger and pepper. It has factories for palm oil, and trading houses in different parts of the country. The imports there now amount to about \$2,000,000 a year, consisting chiefly of German goods. The exports are less. This syndicate is building a railroad from Victoria on the coast to the town of Lisoka in the interior.

The Kamerun population is much the same as that of Togoland, consisting of Bantu negroes and similar races which have a slight admixture of Hamitic blood. The chief town is Kamerun, although there are other important stations.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

The German possessions in southwest Africa are almost entirely controlled by a German colonial company, called the Deutsche Kolonial Gesellschaft für Südwest-Afrika. This syndicate has charge of an area 10 times as large as that of Ohio, with a population half that of Cleveland. The country is of little value. It is mostly desert, with a few grassy oases scattered over it.



Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

SOME OF THE KAISER'S SUBJECTS IN WEST AFRICA.

Some of it is as barren as the worst of the Sahara, and the most of it cannot be cultivated.

Nevertheless the Germans are setting out plantations in the lowlands, and are experimenting with cotton, tobacco and vineyards. Some of the highlands are good for grazing, and on the edge of the desert are cotton farms. But little prospecting has been done for the precious metals, and it is doubtful if they exist. There are now about 5,000 Europeans in this colony.

EAST AFRICA UNDER THE KAISER.

The Kaiser has better lands in eastern Africa than in the west. His possessions there are populous and more susceptible of development. The territories are found along the central part of the eastern coast of the continent, extending north and south about 600 miles. They are bounded on the north by British East Africa, on the west by Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika and on the south by Portuguese East Africa. They are right on the great route across Africa and in one of the best settled portions of the continent.

The land here is rich and salubrious. At the northern boundary of the territory is Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain on the continent, and a little further over is Victoria Nyanza, the largest lake.

The railroad which has been projected from the Cape to Cairo will go through this territory, and it will cut at right angles by a railroad which the Germans have laid out to connect Lake Tanganyika with the sea opposite Zanzibar. Already 54 miles of railroad, and many good wagon roads have been made.

The capital of German East Africa might be called the center of the Ger-

man interests. It is situated on the seacoast a little south of the island of Zanzibar. It is known as Dar es Salaam, and it has now something like 25,000 inhabitants. When the Germans took possession of the country this place had only a few hundred native huts and several stone cabins. It soon grew to a town of 10,000, and it has been growing at the rate of 5,000 a year ever since. It has now eight German exporting and importing firms, some good stores, a brewery and three hotels. There are many native shops kept by Arabs and Hindoos who have come over from Zanzibar, and there are also Greek and Portuguese merchants. There are several large German companies which have agencies here, their plantations being scattered through different parts of the colony.

SOME NEW ENTERPRISES.

One of these companies has a big rubber plantation, another is setting out coffee trees and a third has begun to raise cotton, having imported a number of colored students from the Tuskegee college in Alabama to aid in the work. Labor can be gotten for a few cents a day, and if these enterprises succeed they will probably open the way to a large industry.

A beautiful assortment of experiments are going on in East Africa. The Germans are planting coconut trees in the lowlands and coffee trees higher up. They have set out quinine plantations, and are beginning to raise tobacco, rubber, sugar, cacao and tea. There is excellent pasture on the highlands and gold in the mountains. Quantities of garnets, agates and topazes have been found and diamonds are looked for, but so far none has been discovered. East Africa has better connections with Europe than the west coast. There are regular steamers to

New Plantations in Africa Established By German Syndicates—Togoland, Where The Natives Work For Ten Cents a Day—The Kameruns, Southwest Africa, And Its German Corporation—The New Railroads And Towns Of East Africa—A Look At Dar Es Salaam—The Kaiser's Possessions In The Pacific—How The German Navy Rules Kiauchau—German Merchants Abroad, Etc.

In addition to these the Kaiser has a vast number of islands scattered throughout the south central Pacific ocean. It has the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands and all of the Ladrões, except Guam. It got the Marshall Islands in 1885 and the Carolines and Ladrões shortly after we took possession of the Philippines. All of these islands are little more than coral rocks covered with a slight vegetation. They have but few inhabitants and their chief export is copra or dried coconut meat. The Carolines are not so very far from the Philippines, and the people are somewhat like our Filipinos.

THE KIAUCHAU COLONY.

I learned much about Kiauchau during my last visit to China. It includes altogether about 200 square miles of territory, which was transferred to Germany on a 99 year lease in 1898. The administration is now under the German navy department and its ruler is a naval officer under the title of governor.

Indeed Kiauchau is a naval colony with a commercial attachment. It is a fortified naval station, the harbor having been improved for that purpose. A sea wall has been built at a cost of \$20,000,000 and great piers and light houses have been put up. Railroads are being constructed to the coal fields of Weihai and Poshan, which are about 100 miles in the interior, and these mines are to be worked by German capitalists.

The concessions from the Chinese are such that the Germans practically control Shantung, the province behind Kiauchau bay. This province is rich in agriculture and minerals. It has excellent coal and also mica and diamonds. It has 30,000,000 inhabitants, and is right in the heart of the most

populous part of China, so that if the Germans can hold it, it will be of great value as a market.

GERMAN MERCHANTS IN ASIA.

The Germans are about the best of the foreign merchants of Asia. Their houses are to be found at every treaty port, and their banks are everywhere. At Tsingtau they have put up good hotels and large business establishments. The town has electric lights, telephones and water works. It has wide streets, blasted out of the solid rock, and good roads which extend far out into the country.

There is a large German colony in Shanghai, another in Tien Tsai and others at the different Asiatic ports. Indeed, I have yet to find a great city in Asia, whether inside or outside German national influence, which has not its German importing and exporting firms. The Germans today are the best traders among the nations, and although their colonies are the poorest in natural resources, they are fast acquiring a big share in the foreign markets of the world.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is Pleasant to Take.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Mr. W. L. Roderick of Pikesville, Md., in speaking of this remedy, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with my children for several years and can truthfully say it is the best preparation of the kind I know of. The children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept."

To Get or Not to Get In the Saving Habit;



that is the question! It's up to you, and it's up for you—up in the world, if you get busy with the pass-book in a good co-operative bank. Ours is that kind. See, write or 'phone the cashier. Do it today.

Remember, we are under state supervision and your account is safeguarded by a guarantee fund of ample proportions.

WESTERN LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

49 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

KEITH O'BRIEN COMPANY.

Basement Section Specials.

\$1.00 each for Rope Portiers of the \$2.00 sort.
\$2.25 for Rope Portiers reduced from \$3.75.
\$2.75 a pair for Tapestry Portiers reduced from \$3.75.
\$1.95 a pair for Striped Tapestry Portiers, reduced from \$3.25.
\$1.10 a pair for English Bobinet reduced from \$2.25.
95c a pair for choice collection of Cable Net curtains in new ideas, reduced from \$1.25.
20c each for about 20 dozen window shades, complete and ready to hang.
35c each for window shades, lace insertion and edge, all complete and ready to hang. Reduced from 60c.

Real Hair Switches Little Less Than Half Off.

There remains yet unsold about 3 dozen real hair switches in all shades. To close them out the following exceptional prices are made:
\$2.00 for 95c, **\$7.00** for \$3.25.
\$3.00 for \$2.50, **\$5.00** for \$3.75.
\$4.75 for \$2.50, **\$10** for \$4.75.
\$5.00 for \$2.40.

Hat Pins One-Fourth Off.

An elegant line, is regularly offered in plain and fancy designs or with stone settings at prices from 25 cents to \$5.00—now 1/4 off.

Women's Gloves.

For the week a special is made in \$1.50 English cap walking gloves for..... **\$1.05**

Dainty Veilings.

The pretty new combination veil made of chiffon trimmed with the hand-made large chenille dot. Also the pretty red and champagne veils with green dots. This beautiful line to sell Monday and week for 50c each, regular 75c each. See window display.

Muff Chains 1-4 Off

Muff Chains with horizontal bar attachment—the latest feature—sells regularly from \$1.50 to \$5.00—1/4 off.

Sale Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums.

The Deepest Cut of Them All.

85c yard for \$1.15 Tapestry Brussels Carpets, none reserved.
\$1.10 yard for \$1.15 Rosbury Brussels Carpets, choice selection.
\$2.10 yard for 6c all wool filling Ingrain Carpets, neat patterns.
75c yard for 90c extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets; none better.
\$1.35 yard for \$1.45 Body Brussels Carpets. High class goods.
90c yard for \$1.15 Mottled Velvet Carpets. Dobson's best.
Wilton Velvet Carpets. This fall's latest styles.
\$1.50 yard for \$2.00 and \$2.50 Bigelow Axminster. Imperial Bigelow. None finer. Smith's Savonnerie high grade Carpets.
65c square yard for 75c quality Linoleum. Parquette and tile effects.
25c yard for 35c quality Floor Oil Cloth.
60c yard for 65c Floor Oil Cloth 14 yards wide.
\$1.50 square yard for \$2.00 quality Linoleum Tile and Parquette effects.

White Elephants.

The little white elephants are much admired. Representative of the sacred white elephant of India, in which country these miniature fellows are hand-carved in ivory, the line is especially interesting.

Blanket Special.

One-third off of our entire stock of blankets from \$5 to \$10.00. And from \$5.00 to \$25.00; one-fourth off.

Sizes 104, 114, 124, 134, and 144. Colors, white, gray, cream and fancy.

Pretty Handkerchiefs.

The fine cambie initial handkerchiefs for school children are especially attractive. From 10 to 75c. A beautiful assortment of Christmas handkerchiefs for the holidays. They have white and colored borders and prices range from 18 cents a box to..... **75c**

Art Goods.

The ladies will be interested in a lovely assortment of hemstitched Swiss scarves and squares to match, with Battenberg and lace insertion.

We are showing a fine line of Roman cut work center pieces at 10, 15, 25, 40, 60 and 75 cents.

A new line of pillow tops, ready to be embroidered, are just in.

Brooches—1-4 Off

Most people wait until the last minute. In the section for notions, novelties and jewelry are many desirable articles to be had at special prices. It is therefore worth while to investigate as some of the specials may induce you to buy some Christmas presents now. One-fourth is to be taken off of a certain line of brooches. They are of German silver and gilt. In one line the prices run 25, 35, 50 cents and up to \$1.00. Another line calls for \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. We show brooches with genuine rhine stone settings, set in sterling silver and in artistic designs, some being box-knots, butterflies, crowns, hearts, etc., the prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

1-4th Off.

Belt Buckles 1-4 Off

Belt buckles and belt pins in oxidized silver in both back and front pieces in all sizes and styles from 50 cents, \$1.00, or from \$7.50 to \$12.00 a set.

Another line in sterling silver or oxidized silver and gold, with rhine stone settings in the newest designs: bats, owls, eagles, etc., at prices from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

1-4th Off.

Neck Chains 1-4 Off

Of extra length and quality Neck Chains of the latest Parisian styles are shown in either plain gold, or silver, plain gold metal or with stone settings, and sold regularly from 50 cents to \$15.00. Now 1/4 off.

1-4th Off on Sheets

Another big attraction commencing on Monday and lasting all week:

81x90 Hemstitched Sheets was 90c, now 68c; 81x90 Hemstitched Sheets, was 80c, now 60c; 72x90 Hemstitched Sheets, was 70c, now 52c.

PLAIN HEM SHEETS.

90x90 Plain Hem Sheets, was 85c, now 64c; 81x90 Plain Hem Sheets, was 75c, now 56c; 81x90 Plain Hem Sheets, was 67c, now 50c; 63x90 Plain Hem Sheets, was 60c, now 45c; 72x90 Plain Hem Sheets, was 60c, now 45c.

Special in Cretonnes.

Special in Cretonnes patterns, suitable for quilting and drapery purposes regular 10, 12 1/2 and 15 cent quality, lowered per yard..... **8c**

Quilting Calico.

Quilting Calicoes in choice patterns regular \$1.25. Reduced to..... **6c**

Half Prices in Lace Section.

For three days we will sell at half prices a full line of drop and fringe ornaments in black and other colors.

Regular prices: 8, 12 1/2, 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75 and 85 cents, \$2.00 and \$3.75. One-half of these prices.

The Greatest Dress, Silk and Wash Goods Sale We Have Inaugurated Begins Monday.