MOROCCO IN 1907.

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

are on the Atlantic coast, at the north-

The Strail of Gibraltar begins just east of here, and the Fillars of Hercules are almost in view, I can see the hills of spain over the way, and I know that the seat of the world's civilization is

not far beyond. THE LAND THE POWERS COVET. This country is on the very edge of

Europe, It is fat with natural resources, and the great powers would like to sobble it up. France, Gersources, and the grow. France, Ger-like to gobble it up. France, Ger-like to gobble it up. France, Ger-like to gobble it up. France, Ger-like of England covet it, and it is anly the fealousy of each which keeps off the others. On my way here I called at Algeciras, Spain, where the conference of the powers was held, conference of the powers was held, conference of the powers was held, and I find in Tangier the representa-tives of all the nations which formed a part of it. Our own American min-a part of it. Our own American min-ister is now at Fez to have an audience with the sultan and to officially wel-come Morocco into our family of na-tions. He went there with a large car-tions. He went there with a large car-avan, guarded by soldiers sent by the sultan, the Moorish government pay-ing all bills.

tions. He went there with a with a probability of the suitan the Moorish government pay-ing all bills. But what kind of a creature is this, our new international sister? In the first place, she is coy. She would rather be let alore, and her would rather be let alore, and her would rather be let alore, and her would rather be the international adoption. Nevertheless, the powers wan her and wan her trade; for she is rich and her country is one of the best parts of this continent. It ex-tends from this point down the Atlan-tic coast for a distance as great as from New York to Plitsburg, and east-ward for several hundred miles along the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Algeria. It is bigger than any country in Europe, excepting Russia, and big-ger than all New England, Pennsyl-tania. Ohlo and West Virginia. Morocco is a part of what was once called "Little Africa." the great sec-tion at the northwestern end of that continent which embraces Morocco. Algeria and Tunisla, reaching from west to east as far as from New York to Omaha, and everywhere wider than from Philadelphia to Boston. This land was named by the Arabs of the past the Western Island. It is bound-ed on two sides by the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and on the others by that sea of sand, the desert of Sahara. Of this Algeria and Tunisia belong to the French and are rapidly changing under the new civ-ilization. The people are prosperous and the exports increasing. Morocco is an independent empire, and is still in the throes of the dark ages. A COUNTRY GOING TO WASTE.

in the throes of the dark ages. A COUNTRY GOING TO WASTE.

A COUNTRY GOING TO WASHE. How backward Morocco is we shall never realize until the foreign powers step in and begin to develop it. The soll is rich and deep, and a large part of it will raise the same crops as Cali-fornia. These foot hills of the Atlas mountains might be the chief fruit garden of Europe, and there are great plains in the south, which will raise the best of wheat, barley and com. Even the mountainous parts, and they

(Special Correspondence of the Descret Arters by Frank or competitively and this, the chief gate of Morocco, and take a bird's-eye view of the country. We stean corner of the African conti-ment and only 15 miles from Europe. The Strail of Gibraltay begins just east if here and the Pillars of Hercules are there and the Pillars of Hercules are to the above by a rope field to its horns. to its horns.

to its horns. The sheep here are as fine as any in Spain, and this might be one of the great wool-producing countries of the world. I am told that the land is rich in minerals and that it has gold, silver, copper and coal. Geologically it is a

world. I am told that it has gold, silver, copper and coal. Geologically it is a part of the Spanish peninsula which has long been furnishing minerals in great quantities. Morocco has, however, never been prospected and no one knows what it contains. Think of a country six times as blg as Ohlo which has not one road fit for a wagon or any wheeled vehicle, to say nothing of railroads or other means of communication. Let it have not one thrashing machine, reaper or mower, and no farming implements but those which scratch the soll; let it have no markets worthy of mention in our sense of the word; and let its people be rob-bed and oppressed by their officials, so that there is almost no incentive to la-bor, and you have some idea of the gon-ditions in Morocco.

AMONG THE WHITE AFRICANS.

You can know nothing, however You can know nothing, however, about the situation until you consider the people. These Moors are not like our negroes, whose ancestors came from below here across the Sahara in the lands bordering the Guif of Guinea. Those people are black as your bools, and as barbarous as any tribes on the face of the earth. They are low in in-telligence and are terribly debased. These have brains which will compare with our own. They are Mohammed-ans who believe in Allah and the proph-ct. They are white and they wear with our own. They are atominited-ans who believe in Allah and the proph-et. They are white and they wear clothes. Some of them are as well dressed as any Christian gentleman, and their clothes cost more than ours. They have gowns of the finest wool, undergarments of beautiful cloth, sash-es of silk, and shoes of fine yellow leather. Their hands are soft and their faces often handsome. There are many red-haired and red bearded men among them. Their features sparkle with intelligence and they have most of the characteristics of the Caucastan race. About the only black Africans here are those who have been brought across the desert from the Soudan to be sold as slaves. There are, however, many mulattos, the offspring of these negoes and the Moors. THE BERBERS.

THE BERBERS.

The population of Morocco all told is about 10,000,000. A census has never been taken, and by some the number is estimated much higher. The major-ity of the people are Berbers or Kaby-les, and after them come the Arabs and

The Berbers are one of the most inde-soll is rich and deep, and a large part fornia. These foot hills of the Atlas mountains might be the chief fuilt parden of Europe, and there are great plains in the south, which will raise the best of wheat, barley and corn. Even the mountainous parts, and they are many, are covered with pastures and the people now rear thousands of sheep, cattle and goats. Spain gets most of her meat from Morroco, and as I look out of my win-dow I can see them unloading boat-loads of beeves which will be carried actross to Gibraitar. The cattle are taken out of the boats in a curious way. The water is so shallow that lighters cannot come to the shore and the beasts have to wade. There are The Berbers are one of the most inde-

It's Enormous Extent and Wonderful Resources-A Country Going to Waste -Ten Million White Africans and How They Live-The Berbers and Moors -How the Jews Do the Business-Something About the Cities and the Ten Thousand Straw Villages - A Warning to Flirtatious Travelers; or, The Story of the Spaniard Who Died for Love.



MR. CARPENTER AND HIS MOHAMMEDAN DRAGOMAN

ali Mohammedans and they resent the foreign invasion. They do not like to pay taxes, and not long ago when one of the suitan's officials demunded the tenth of the crop of a certain tribe, the child replied:

the chief replied: "If the sultan wants taxes let him come himself for them. We will mold them into silver bullets and deposit them in his person." That tax has not yet been collected. There are about 5,000,000 of these Berbers in Morocco.

ARAES AND JEWS.

As to the Arabs, these came in with the Mohammedan invasion, many centhe Mohaminedan invasion, many cen-turies ago, and they have mixed more ir less with the Berbers. There are 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of them. Some are nomadic Bedouins, living in the oases of the Sahara or on the edge of that desert and a large number are farmers on the rich plains of Morocco. Arabs are also found in the diffes

cities. The Jews number something like 200,000. They live in all cities, and here and there in the villages. They are the real business men of the coun-try, doing most of the banking, and having the chief wholesale and retail shops. Many of the chiefs of the large tribes have Jews to finance them and

they also lend money to the Moorish officials. The most of these Jews came originally from Spain, and some belong to families which have lived hundreds of years in Morocco. As a class they are despised by the Moors and in the cities are compelled to live in their own quarters. In most maces

and in the cities are compelled to live in their own quarters. In most piaces it is against the law for them to live anywhere else and they are not al-lowed to buy lands. The Jews dress in their own cos-tume, wearing caps with little curls hanging down each side the face and long black coats or gowns. They are sometimes stoned by the Moorish boys and are forced to do certain menial work. In Europe the Jewish quarter is known as the Ghetto. Here it is called the Mellah, which I am told means sait and may come from one special job which the Jews have, and that is the pickling of the heads of rebels before they are fastened up over the gates of the cities as a warn-ing to traitors. ing to traitors.

THE CITIES OF MOROCCO

Every Moroccan city has three parts, one belonging to the government, where the officials live; another con-taining the stores and homes of the Moors, and the third the quarters

these despised Jews. There are but few large towns in the country, but all are of about the same character, being made up of box-like flat-roofed buildings and surrounded by walls. The most important city is Fez, which lies 170 miles south of here. It con-tains 140,000 people and is the chief capital. Another capital is Marrakech which contains 60,000, and a third is Mekinez, which is of about the same size. The sultan lives in all of these places during the year. He is now at Fez and will probably be there for some months. He carries his court with him, but leaves a relative in charage of a capital when he leaves it. I understand that he also has a palace in each of the ports. I have palace in each of the ports. I have seen the one at Tangier. It is shabby.

THE PORTS OF MOROCCO.

THE FORTS OF MOROCCO. The chief ports of Morocco are eight in number. They run along the Atlan-tic and Mediteranean coasts. This town of Tangler is about the largest. It has 50,000 or 60,000 people. Tetuan, farther castward on the Mediterranean, covers more space, but it has a small-er population. Along the Atlantic far-ther south are Larache, Rabat, Casa Bianca, Mazagan, Safi and Mogador, Al! of these are white towns surrounded

walls and made of boxshaped white

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE EMPIRE THE POWERS

by walls and made of boxshaped white houses of brick and stucco. Mogador has about 25,000 population and of these 10,000 are Jews. The Jews have been making a great deal of money there and some of them have been gradually moving out of the Moi-ish and renting houses in the Moorish section of the town. This, I am told, was the cause of the rebellion which broke eft in that quarter a few months ago. The chief of one of the Moham-medan tribes nearby was called in and he drove the Jews back to their own quarter, telling them that they should know their place and keep it. Mogador is the port for Marfrakech, the south-ern capital, and it formerly had a great caravan trade with Timbuktu. The camels were loaded there and made their long march across the Sahara to the upper Niger. The place is now shipping goat skins to the United States, and many an American lady pulls on a kid shoe every morning made of hide from Mogador. There are 300 Europeans living at that port, consisting of English.Germans, Italians, Swiss, French and Spaniards.

hird of whom are Jews. Larachme has 5,000, of whom 2,000 are Jews, and here in Tangier the Jews are more in number than anywhere else and they have the right to live wherever they please, which is so in no other city of Morocco. Moroce The walls of these Moroccan cities are

closed tight at night. The business is largely done in markets, although all towns have shops and bazars.

TEN THOUSAND STRAW VILLAGES

The cities, however, contain but a small part of the population of Moroc-co. The masses live in villages made up of huts of stone, chinked with mud co. The masses live in villages made up of huts of stone, chinked with mud and thatched with straw, or in mov-able tents. Many of the huts are al-together of straw, and not a few of them are sun-dried brick. Roughly speaking, there are about 10,000,000 peo-ple housed in these ways, and that is more than one-tenth as many as the population of the United States. The elty opulation could, I venture, be placed within the limits of Baltimore and have room to spare. How squalidly these people live one can see by riding a few miles out into the country. The average village is like a collection of falling straw stacks, each surrounded by a hedge of green cactus, the leaves of which have thorus as sharp as fine needles. Each house stands alone, and no man dares peep in through the gate or look over the walls. The cactus hedge usually in-closes a small bare yard, in which the cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs, cam-els and chickens belonging to the family are driven at night.

els and chickens belonging to the family are driven at night. Such villages have no streets and no pavements whatever. After sunset they become as dark as a pocket, except where the houses are lighted by candles or perhaps by American coal oil. The villagers are farmers who own lands nearby. No one lives on his farm, and in looking over the landscape one sees no horses, barns, nor fences. There are only bare fields or the crops.

andscape one sees no horses, barns, nor fences. There are only bare fields or the crops. In the pasture lands the sheep, roats, pigs and other animals are herded, watched by a shepherd, who is often employed by several farmers at so much for each animal, the flocks thus feeding together. At night he drives them all to the village, and each animal makes a bee line for its own individual home. No one would think of leaving even a goat outside the town after dark for fear of theyes. thieves.

thieves. These are the conditions within a mile of Tangier, the chief seaport of Morocco. In the interior they must be far worse. There many of the families live in tents, but all are on the constant lookout against thieves and brigands, and nearly every tribe is at war with its neighbors.

ARE COVETING. Often a half-dozen or more of the

Often a half-dozen or more of the villages make up the home of one tribe. They are governed by a chief who collects certain taxes, and who acts as their leader in their wars with the other tribes. This is the condi-tion throughout the whole empire, which is rather an aggregation of which is rather and aggregation sense of the word. Each tribe carres only for itself and its own particular country, and there is. I am told, no such thing as regards Morocco as a whole. The only blading cords among the tribes are those of religion. They are fanatical Mohammedans who hate the Christian and all that belongs to him. They want nothing to do with him and resent his presence here. THEY DIED FOR LOVE.

THEY DIED FOR LOVE.

THEY DIED FOR LOVE. THEY DIED FOR LOVE. Speaking of the hatred of these peo-ple for foreigners and especially of that which exists among the mountain tribes, I heard the story today of a young Spaniard who "loved not wisely but too well." This young man was spending some time in the neighbor-of the spy in the market one day a beautiful Berber girl of one of the Anjer tribes of the Riff mountains nearby. As he looked he loved, and by carefully prosecuting his atten-tions from market day to market day he was able to make the girl enter into a flirtation with him. At last his passion grew to such an extent that he followed her to her village and there proposed marriage. The tribe answered him by taking posses-sion of both him and the girl and stripping them almost to the skin. Each was then gagged and securely tied to one of two trees, one on either side of a bridle path at a place not far from Tetuan, and left there until they starved to death. As the story we shake again," but as hunger came on their love turned to anger and they spake again," but as hunger came on their love turned to anger and they miscrably perished. FRANK 6. CARPENTER.

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