DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER -28, 1901.



The Barracks and How They Are Bullt-Every Soldier Has a Native Wife-The Army Schools and Canteens or Clubs -In a Military Prison-How a Dutch Official Broke Up a Rebellion-Chinese of Java Versus Those of the Philippines - Javanese Celestials-Their Enormous Wealth and How They Make Fortunes as Merchants and Pawn-

of and the

through the military prison. It is more comfortable than Bilibid, our penitenti-tiary in Manila. It is made much the same way as the barracks, save that there is a great wall around it, and the entrances are carefully guarded. The prisoners are forced to work. I saw fifty of them making clothes for the army in one of the rooms, using American sewing machines. In another de-partment were two score shoemakers. carpenters and workers in iron. The prisoners are paid about 90 cents a week for their labor. They are well fed and well treated. They have books to read from the prison library, and their wives are allowed to call upon them once every week.

THE DUTCH AND NATIVE SOL-DIERS MIX.

The Dutch and the natives seem to be on an equality in the army. They march together in the same battalions, many battalions consisting of two com-panies of European soldiers and two of panies of European soldiers and two of natives, or, more often, one of Euro-peans and three of natives. The half-castes are on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans, but at least half the non-commissioned officers must be Europeans. All the higher officers come from Helland. They are den would be considered fine in any European settlement.

East Indian army. All foreign residents are required to serve a certain number of days every month in the militia. The number of days decrease with age, beginning with seven days a month and finally falling to four days. The drill is from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. It is very severe, but it makes every foreigner, whether he be English, American or Dutch, a soldier, English, American of Dutch, a Solder, This regulation is, I suppose, to make the foreign population valuable in case of an uprising of the natives. The Dutch have had such rebellions in the past, and although there is little danger of it in Java, in Sumatra and other places the foreigners must be alive for such an emergency. There is a tribe known as the Achinese, in northwestern known as the Achinese, in horthwestern Sumatra, which has been in rebellion for generations. The Achinese have about half a million people, and their country is about half as big as Ohio. They have always been noted for their hatred of foreigners. They fought the English and the Portinguese and they English and the Portuguese and they are still fighting the Dutch. It is estimated that more than 10,000 Dutch sol diers and natives have lost their lives in the war which is now going on with Achin, and that that war has cost Hol-land something like \$\$5,000,000.

try and enslave the people, and it is only by careful restriction that they iness. In a talk with one of the res-There are other parts of Sumatra which are very rebellious. I heard the other day how the Dutch resident of Palumbang frustrated a plot in which the native chiefs conspired to kill him and seize the government. The scheme ident governors, a man who has many thousands of Chinese under him, I was told that it would not do at all to al-low Chinese immigration without certain restrictions, and that in this man's was to set the city afire in a quarter where it would do little damage, with the expectation that the residents and soldiers would run to it. During the burning the natives expected to capture the fort and kill the resident and his soldiers, including all the Europeans, The resident, however, was posted by one of his sples and did not go to the fire. Then the chiefs demanded an au-dience expecting to kill him when they came to it. The resident consented, but the night before he powdered his

then called in some of the conspirators and told them he was sick and that he

could not possibly meet the appoint-ment. He asked them to have the chiefs come to the palace instead on the fol-Pure Blood

lowing day. The chiefs then planned to start the revolution at the palace, but when they arrived they were admitted one by one arrived they were admitted one by one and received at the point of rifles in the hands of the soldiers. The resident came out and ordered that they be put in prison. There were just enough chiefs to fill all the cells except one, whereupon the resident's major dome, a native of high rank, who had secret-ly been in the conseplacy, said: "There is one more cell your excellency, who shall that be for?" "That is for you, you rascal," was the emphatic reply. He thereupon gave a sign to the soldiers and they took

the man to prison.

THE DUTCH AND THE CHINESE. I have spent some time studying the Chinese question in Java. The Island is full of Celestians. It has been about three times as many as we have in the Philippines, and you find Chinese quar-This pines, and you find Chinese quar-ters in every town and in every city. The Chinese own property to the amount of \$55,000,000. They have some of the richest plantations of coffee and sugar, and of recent years have leased out 30,000 acres of land. They own more than 600,000 acres of land which was ac-ouired years ago, and would increase their holdings if the Dutch would allow them to buy.

THE MIDDLEMEN OF JAVA.

sion to leave the Chinese quarter. In Bultenzorg, the Chinese section, is one of the best parts of the city. It

Each building has a Chinese sign at its side, and the merchants within are

NATIVES.

are inonopolized by Chinese. Among the chief ones are the pawnbroking es-tablishments which are found by the The Chinese hold about the same position here that they do in the Philip-pines. They are the middlemen of the score in every native city. They are licensed by the government, and the licountry, the medium of communication between the natives and foreigners censes are sold at auction, being They go about over the island and buy ought in by Chinese. up the crops and they engage in every business which furnishes considerable The natives are very improvident.

They live from hand to mouth and will pawn the very clothes off their profit. The Chinese quarters are set aside backs. I have visited many of the for them by the Dutch officials. The low provides that they must live in such sections and prohibits them from pawn shops looking out for bits of an-tique sliver and gold, and have found in every case Chinese clerks behind the doing business outside them without permission of the officials. The other counters

We wish you would ask

your doctor what makes you

so nervous, why you are so

easily tired, and what makes

your digestion so weak. See

if he doesn't say,." Impure

blood." He will probably

speak about Ayer's Sarsapa-

"For two years I suffered greatly from dyspepsia and depression of spirits. I then tried Ayer's Sarsapa-

rilla, and in one week I was a new

John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$1. All druggists. J. C. AVER CO., Lowell, Mass

and are as fond of their half casie

children as their ancestral fathers were

fond of them. Many Chinese marry half caste girls and half caste children

swarm everywhere in the Chinese quar.

PAWN BROKERS OF JAVA.

There are some businesses here which

rilla, too.

man.

They keep regular books and do an They keep regular books and do an encimous amount of small business at high rates of interest. They charge & per cent a month on all joans, or 2 per cent for every ten days. If at the end of three months the goods pawned are not redeemed they are sold at auction, and the surplus goes to the owner.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a faun-diced look, moth patches and blotches diced look, moth patches and shows on the skin,-all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pius give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Com-plexion. Only 25 cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.



ENLARGEMENTS AND FRAMES.

这世界出来,这种文学家

ALL UP-TO-DATS

HAVE come to Tjimai to tell you something about the Dutch colonial army. This is one of their chief garrisons. It already includes 1,000 soldiers and more will be added until this becomes one of the chief fortified places of the

16.

East Indies. It is situated six hours from the coast, about 2,000 feet above the sea, and nature has built natural fortifications about it. The camp lies in a plain several miles wide, walled by mountains which rise in blue grandeur until they are lost in fleecy white clouds. The place is a natural amphitheater walled by extinct volcances and roofed by the sky. It is easily reached by magnificent roads, and the trunk line of railway from Batavia to Sperbaya also goes to it. THE DUTCH COLONIAL ARMY.

I have been much interested in the Dutch soldiers whom I have seen in different parts of Java. The Hollanders among them are magnificent fellows, tall, straight and well formed. They are especially well dressed and are gentlemen. I have talked with them about the army, and I find that there are only 42,000 soldiers in the Dutch colonial empire of the East Indies, and of these only 16,000 are Europeans. We have several times that many Americans in the Philippines, and this notwithstanding the Philippines have about one-fourth as many people. The native population controlled by Holland is 34,000,000. It embraces natives of every variety found in the far east. There are savages as wild as the hill tribes of Mindoro and Mindanao, and there are also half-educated farmlike our Filipinos of Panay and on. The Dutch have more tribes to Luzon. control than we have, and they under-stand how to use their soldiers so well that they need only one European to every 2,000 souls.

was through the kindness of Lord Van Benthen van den Berg that I was admitted to this encampment. I came in a carriage behind a team of Sandalwood ponies from Bandong. The whole way was through a beautiful park lined cottages of woven bamboo filled with little brown people of all ages and sexes. Now we went by a market a mile long where the women were squatting and selling; and we found Javanese houses almost to the very barracks of the soldiers.

HOW THE DUTCH SOLDIERS LIVE. I have recently been in the Philippines and have seen how our colonial soldiers are quartered. Some of them are in tents, some in bamboo shacks and some

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FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter. HALF CASTE CHINESE GIRL AND MALAY MOTHER.

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in Filipino houses turned into barracks. The Dutch have been experimenting for centuries as to the best accommodations for their soldiers in this tropi-cal climate, and their methods can be copied in the Philippines with profit. The buildings of Tilmal consist of vast barracks made of woven bamboo. barracks made of woven bamboo. The bamboo cane is split into strips when it is green and flattened out. Each strip is shaved so that it is as wide as an ordinary lath and perhaps an eighth of an inch thick. Manv of the stripes are forty feet long. They are woven into great sheets, so big that they form the walls of the barracks. They are rain-tight when finished and are at the same time airs and dean. are at the same time airy and clean.

Walls of this kind are nailed to stud-ding which upholds roots of galvanized iron. The floors are of stone and the buildings are cool and comfortable. Each building is about thirty feet wide and perhaps 150 feet-long. There is an aisle through the center in which the

keeping the soldiers contented. It spends a great deal on amusements for them. Here at Tjimai there is a solguns are stacked and on each side of this are the beds for the soldiers. Each bed has a good mattress, over which is a rug of woven straw for coolness. The petty officers have rooms to themselves apart from the soldiers, and the commissioned officers have houses as com-fortable as any one could possibly wish. EVERY SOLDIER HAS A NATIVE WIFE. home. The ceilings of this building are twenty-five feet high. It has magnifi-

General Otis and others of our officers have decidedly objected to the wives of our soldiers going to the Philippines. Here in Java the men are encouraged to choose wives from among the natives. I do not know that the arrangement is a permanent one. It is probably not when the men go back to Europe, but it holds good during their stay here. There is a quarter of the camp which is devoted to the wives of the soldiers. Here they sleep with their children and here are their quar-ters while the men are on duty. Many

of the women live with their husbands in the barracks, but the children are always kept outside. The food for the women and soldiers is all cooked in the garrison kitchens, but the men

must pay for the rations. I went through the kitchens and sam-pled the food. The cooking is done in great caldrons and it is served out at cost. I am told the expense of feeding a man or adult is less than one cent a day, and that a child can have enough rice and soup to last it five days for less than two cerits. I spent some time is the proceeding the proceeding of the second in the women's quarters making photoin the women's quarters making photo-graphs. The women were not at all averse to posing and they stepped out into the sun in front of the camera. They were all clad in Javanese cos-tume. Nearly all had children; many had bables at the breast or astride their hips.

AN ARMY SCHOOL.

The Dutch officials take good care of the wives of the men, and see that their children are educated. The boys are regularly drilled and taught military tactics, with a view to making non-commissioned officers of them when they grow up. I attended one of the schools and found about fifty little yel-

schools and found about fifty little yel-low Javanese working away. Each was in his bare feet and each wore a turban, a jacket and sarong. I heard them recite, and they im-pressed me with their intelligence. There was a piano in one end of the room, and I asked the native teacher if the boys could sing. He replied: "We will try and see." He then called at-tention, and asked the little ones to sing the Dutch pational hymn. They sing the Dutch national hymn. They did so; not in words, but in the musical notes, singing do, ra, me, fa, sol, etc., the teacher starting them with his ein, zwei, drei. Later on 1 saw the go through their gymnastics and drill. I think they are the equals of any of our own school cadets

CLUB.

THE CANTEEN OR SOLDIERS

must be Europeans. All the instances officers come from Holland. They are fine fellows, well educated and well trained. Together with the officials, they form the aristocracy of the foreign colony, and, as a rule, live in fine style. There is a military academy near Batavia, and the military clubs at Weltevre-

I am told that the natives make very good soldiers, although there is a vast difference in them, according to the tribes and the locality from which they come. The people of the Island of Amboina are especially brave, and there are now over 4,000 of them in the

day the Standard Oll company at Ba-tavia wanted to employ a Chinese as nightwatchman, but they could not do so until the governor gave him permisis fully a mile long, and is lined with one-story buildings heavily roofed.

Chinese. It is the same in Bandong, Soerbaya, and in every Javanese city. HOLLAND HAS TO PROTECT THE The government restricts the Chinese

to their own quarters in order to pro-tect the natives, for the Chinese are much better business men than the Javanese. They are called the Jews of the far east, and they are everywhere money lenders and money makers. If Java was thrown open to them today and the natives allowed to sell their

HOW A DUTCH OFFICIAL BROKE lands they would monopolize the coun-The Dutch government believes in UP A REBELLION. diers' club, called "The Canteen," which would be a credit to any camp of the world. The club house is a large one-story stone structure, which has cost \$15,600 in gold. This represents a sum equal to three times that much at

cent rooms looking out upon wide gal-leries upheld by white Grecian pillars. It has a theater with full stage machinery and a beautiful drop curtain with pictures upon it, sketched in by the officers and painted in oils by the men. The chandeliers are of aluminum and the floors are of marble. The Can-teen has billiard rooms, reading rooms and card rooms, and the lawns and flower gardens about it are as beauti-ful as those of our millionaries on the face until it was a ghastly white and placed medicines beside his bed. He

opinion we had done right in excluding them from the Philippines. Here the

Chinese pay twice as much taxes as any one else, and they are clogged in other ways. They are subject to po-lice duty and must take their turns as night watchmen on the roads.

MARRY JAVANESE WOMEN. The Chinese here intermarry with the natives. They seldom bring their wives with them, and a common sight is a Chinaman dressed in European cloths, with his queue tucked inside his coat, riding along in a carriage beside a brown Javanese girl gorgeously

WEBBER,

Superintendent.

During my stay here I have

Hudson.

CONFERENCE WEEK SALE

We have some of the most splendid offerings yet made in the bargain line, for the week

Commencing Monday, September 30th, at Z. C. M. I.

We also have the grandest stock of goods ever presented to the public. We invite a careful inspection of goods and prices, and know we are doing better by our customers than any other dealers in the West, Here are some of our figures for the Sale during Conference and Fair Week:

SALE SPEC

SALE SP	ECIALS.	FALL	AND WI	NTER	Notions Dept.	Dress Goods Dept.
For the week commencing Sept. 30 these bargain offers are made: ED COMFORTS. A lovely line of cotton goods, all new and first class at— 20 Per Cent Off OWN PILLOWS. We have a beautiful line of Down and Silk Floss Cushions, in silk, silkoline, sateen and tapestry cov- erings, at the following reduc- tions: 5 cent goods 50c h.25 goods 85c h.50 goods 51.00	FLANNELETTES. Our beautiful lines of Flanelettes go at these figures: 10c goods 83 C 12½c goods 10C 15c goods 12½ C 20c goods 15C 25c goods 20C COTTON BLANKETS. A splendid assortment will be on sale this week at these figures: Regular 60c Blankets 50 c	UC we are agents for the Famous Mun- sing Underwear, the very best known. LADIES' UNION SUITS (Munsing) all styles, white and natural wool- S1.25 to \$3.50. CHILDRENS' UNION SUITS (Munsing) white and natural wool, from- 75c to \$2.25. LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS (Munsing) white and natural wool, from- 65c to \$1.75.	CHILDRENS' UNION SUITS, Jersey ribbed, 30c and 75c Brey. 30c and 75c CHILDRENS' UNION SUITS, Jersey ribbed, 50c CHILDRENS' UNION SUITS. As a special inducement to try these goods, we offer to the pub- lice a complete line, in fleece lined Jersey ribbed, grey, regular 50c CHILDRENS' UNION SUITS, heavy fleece 50c lined. 50c	R. CHILDRENS' SLEEPING Garments 35C to 85C LADIES' CASHMERE 35C LADIES' GREY WOOL HOSE, Plain and 40C to \$1.25 CHILDRENS' BICYCLE HOSE, heavy fleece lined, 25C CHILDRENS' CASHMERE hose 30C to \$1.25	This is the most complete and best arranged department of its kind in the city, with bargains in every line. Kid Gloves. We are sole agents for "Monitor" Kid Gloves. Our glove department is complete in every detail. All the latest shades in glace and sucde. We have only the best products of the world's famous glove makers. Every pair fitted to the hand. Ribbons. We have an elegant line of Fancy Ribbons. Taffetas, Satin Taffetas, Liberte Satin, Mousselaine Taffe- tas, Satin and Gros Grain, and in fact all the newest and latest in	 We have the most complete line ever shown here, and all at the lowest prices for these goods. Our stock includes all the staples and novelties, such as VIGOREAUX, ZIBILINES, BROADCLOTHS, VENETIANS, PRUNELLA CLOTHS, WOOL POPLINS, PEBBLE CHEVIOTS, BLACK AND COLORED SOLEILS, STORM SERGES, Shrunk and Ready for Use, FINE CAMEL'S HAIR EFFECTS, Black and Colored CANVAS CLOTHS, BATISTES, ALBATROSS and NUN'S VEIL- INGS, etc. We are showing a beautiful line of WAIST MATERIALS in Striped, Silk, and Wool Albatross, We also have a special exhibit of LADIES' and GENTS' SILK UM- BRELLAS.
\$2.25 goods \$1.50 for \$2.00 for \$2.00 for \$3.00 St.00 goods \$3.00 OUTING FLANNELS. All checked and striped Outing Flannels at the following reduced prices: 10c goods \$3.c at \$3.c \$1.3c goods \$3.c	for	CHILDRENS' VESTS AND PANTS (Munsing) white and natural wool, from- 85c to \$1.00. LADIES' UNION SUITS fleece lined, all open 40c LADIES' UNION SUITS in heavy balbriggan 60c LADIES' UNION SUITS, jersey ribbed, all open 75c	Jersey ribbed, grey- 35c, 40c, 60c, 75c LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS, heavy balbri- gan	 LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS. A handsome assortment, black and colored, in Silk, Moire and Sateen, at special low prices. All this season's goods, just received. LADIES' AND MISSES' CORSETS. Our corset department is well stocked with a fine line of corsets. In all the latest styles, for fall and winter. CHILDRENS' FALL AND WIN- ter Bonnets and Hats. All styles and prices. 	Ribbons are here. Handkerchiefs. Our Handkerchief department is perfectly supplied, and comprises plain and embroidered linens, shear linens, embroidered Swiss, etc. Golf Gloves. An elegant line for Ladies and Misses. See them. Laces. We have a wonderful variety. Everything you can ask for.	COATS, AUTOS, RESELTAS, Every line is complete. We have COATS, AUTOS, RAGLANS, CAPES and NEWMARKETS, SILK WAISTS, FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, FUR NOVEL/TIES, SILK SKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS,

Everybody is welcome, and everybody is pleased at our magnificent stock-all first class, and all at the lowest prices.



ARINO MEAN