

# GERMAN EAST AFRICA

A TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
OF THE KAISER'S BEST COLONY.

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**D**AR ES SALAAM, May 10.—Stand with me under the coconut trees on the shores of this beautiful harbor and take a look at the chief city of the Kaiser's colonial empire. Germany has five times as much territory on this continent as in Europe, and German East Africa is the best of the whole. It is twice as large as Germany itself and Dar es Salaam is its capital. The town is by far the most beautiful of all those I have yet visited on the shores of the Indian ocean. It is as bright as a new pin and it has every sign of prosperity and trade. There are great warehouses along the wharves, a German man-of-war lies in the harbor, and a huge dry dock, sufficiently large to hold any ship of this part of the world, is on the edge of the shore. There are craft of many kinds in the bay and one of the large steamers of the German East Africa line has just come in on its way down the coast.

DAR ES SALAAM.

Turning to the city itself, one walks through wide streets shaded by trees and bordered with flowers. There are great government buildings of old-fashioned German architecture, which have been erected within the past few years away down here in the tropics. The government house is far superior to anything in British East Africa, and the great white postoffice with its tiled floors makes one feel as though he were in Europe rather than in the wilds of the black continent. There is a large German club, a half dozen modern churches and a first class hotel, which is known as the Kaiserhof. There are many stone villas, the residence of the officials, and there are some fairly good business blocks. The buildings are all new, clean and artistic. Most of them were built by the German government, after plans by German architects, and the result is one of the prettiest and most artistic little towns of the world. Indeed, I know of no place which compares with this except some of the cities of Java, and they are by no means so fine.

The Germans have laid out the town so that it seems to be a part of a botanical garden. It is situated not far from the equator and its vegetation is surpassingly beautiful. The buildings rise out of coconut palms and the fan-like leaves of other palm trees whisper a welcome as we walk through the streets. There are many acacias and trees loaded with flowers of all kinds. The roads are well kept. Every blade of grass and weed is pulled out, and a chain gang of native women convicts pounds hard the road bed after each rain. These women have iron collars about their necks and there are chains which run from collar to collar, holding the gang together. They are bareheaded, bareshouldered and barefooted, and they move along taking up the whole width of the road and pounding the ground firm with wooden stumps, which they raise and let fall in unison.

WHERE THE NATIVES LIVE.

The native section of Dar es Salaam is back from the harbor. Neither Hindus nor Africans are allowed to have houses in the European settlement and their huts are shoved off in the woods at the rear. The town has altogether about 25,000 people. The most of them are natives of the different tribes which live along the coast, and a large number who have come in as porters and servants from back in the interior. Many of the natives are Swahilis, noted as the brightest of the East Africa

negroes; and there are also a large number of East Indians who have monopolized the retail trade in cottons and there are more clad than those I saw in British East Africa, Uganda or around Lake Victoria. Some of the native women are fine looking, but they all mutilate their ears and many wear their bodies so that the flesh stands up in great welts. The women comb their hair in such a way that they seem to wear hoods. They shave portions at intervals of about one inch all around the head, plowing furrows as it were over their scalps. Many wear enormous ear plugs, which distort the lobes of the ear so that a silver dollar can be easily slipped in and out through them, and a few have nose rings. Their clothes are of bright colored prints made in India and shipped here from Bombay.

THE KAISER'S BLACK SOLDIERS.

Among the most striking of the natives are the soldiers. The Kaiser has an army of 2,500 blacks to keep his millions of East African subjects in order, and so far they have done very well. These negroes have been selected for their size and they remind one of the famed guard of Frederick the Great, none of whom was under six feet. They are big-framed and broad-shouldered, and their faces seem to radiate with a sort of ugliness and brutality. They are dressed in khaki, with khaki caps with aprons at the back to protect the neck, and their uniforms are much like those of the German army, save that they are barefooted. These soldiers are armed with the best of modern guns and they know how to use them. During my stay here I have seen them at drill. They go through all the evolutions common to the German army, including the famous "goose-step," and other military gymnastics. I am told they are proud of their profession, and that they are loyal to the Germans' even when warring against their own people.

During my stay I have visited the barracks. The natives are allowed to have their wives with them. They cook for their husbands and their presence keeps the soldiers in good humor. This same custom of allowing the women to go with the army is common in British East Africa and Uganda, save that there the native soldiers and police live in villages of huts which are put up for the purpose.

A TALK WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

I met the governor general shortly after I landed here. He is the supreme ruler of the 1,000,000 people who inhabit this great German colony, and he has entire control of German East Africa. He has a great building devoted to his offices and a beautiful villa in a great park some distance away. My first talk with him was at the government house and I met him later in the evening at his home and had a chat with him.

The governor of German East Africa is Baron von Rechenberg. He was educated at the University of Berlin and after graduation was made consul general at Zanzibar. Later he held a diplomatic position in Russia and was then sent here to be the ruler of this colony.

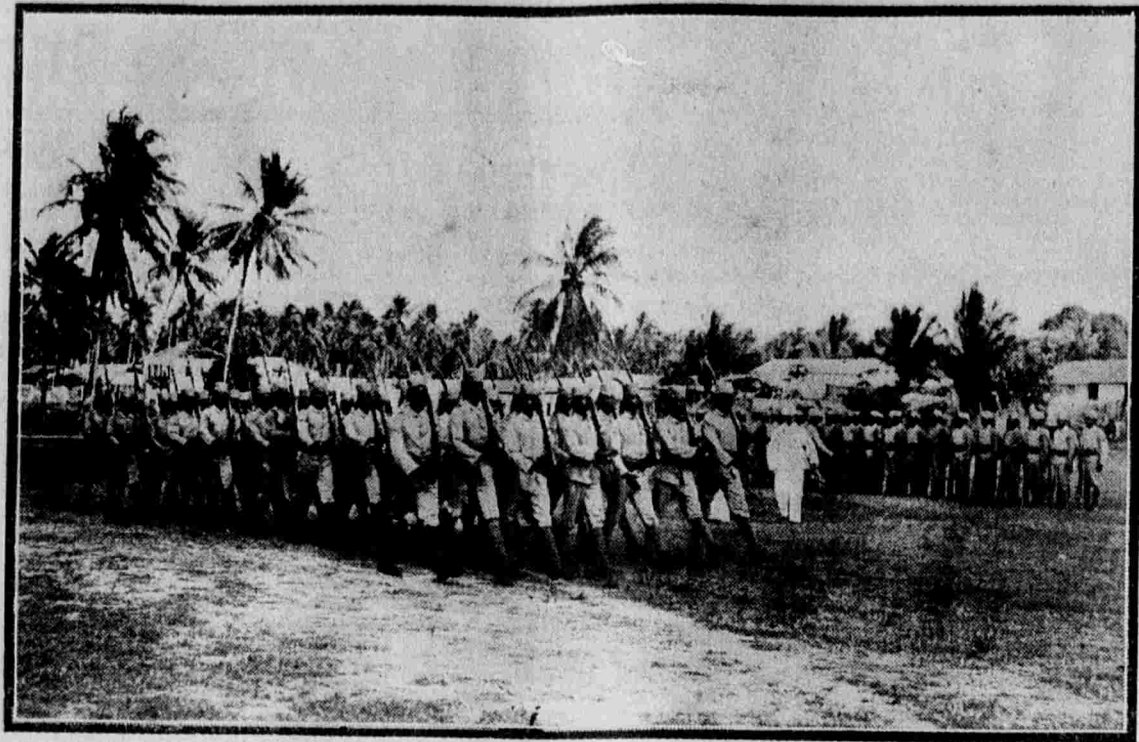
Baron von Rechenberg excels as a linguist. He speaks seven languages fluently and he has mastered some of the native tongues here. He can talk with his subjects in Swahili and he understands the African native about as well as any man in this part of the world. He spends a great deal of his time traveling over the colony. He has just returned from a long safari about the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, and he has made many trips into the interior. Our conversation was held in English, and it covered a variety of subjects.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

In talking of his colony, the governor general said:

"Few people appreciate the extent and possibilities of German East Africa. This country is about twice as big as

Twice as Big as Germany. it Has Ten Million People—How it is Governed—The Kaiser's New Railroads—His Black Soldiers, Who Carry Their Wives With Them—A Look at the Capital—Something About the Resources and Possibilities of the Country.



THE KAISER HAS AN ARMY OF 2,500 BLACKS.

France and it is far bigger than any country in Europe except Russia. It is as thickly populated as almost any part of Europe, and the land is so rich that without much work the people have enough to eat. We have a large territory here which will raise cotton, sugar cane and coffee. During my recent visit to Mount Kilimanjaro, I visited one coffee plantation which had 10,000 trees. The farmers tell me that the plants grow rapidly, and that they yield fruit at an earlier age than in most other coffee regions. Two or three pounds to the young tree is already common on that plantation and some of the trees are yielding much more. As to sugar we are having successful experiments on the low lands near the coast, and we are planting some cotton which produces excellent crops. So far our experiments have been about the port of Sadani. We are using Egyptian seed and our yield compares favorably with that of Egypt. We are also setting out rubber trees as well as plantations of vanilla and hemp."

"Do you think you will ever be able to raise enough cotton to affect our crop in the world's market?" I asked.

"I doubt it," replied the governor general. "You Americans need not worry about that now, nor for a long time in the future."

QUESTIONS OF LABOR.

I here asked the governor general as to the native labor supply, saying I understood the blacks made poor workmen. Said he:

"Our people are of many different

tribes, and they are quite as different in character as the peoples of other continents. We have some who are industrious and some who are lazy. Some tribes are intelligent and others are far down in the scale of barbarism. Some are good for one thing, and some for another. We have many Masai about Kilimanjaro. They are worth absolutely nothing at all of the soil but they make excellent stock men. For a long time they were cattle thieves and their chief business was robbing their neighbors. We have now put them on a reservation large enough to give them abundant pasture for their flocks and they are doing quite well. The Masai make fine herdsmen. They understand stock and we use them to take care of our cavalry horses."

"There is another tribe about Kilimanjaro that is almost purely agricultural," the governor continued. "The people live in villages with little farms nearby, and every one cultivates the soil. Farther in the interior we have other tribes, some devoted to farming and some to stock raising. We have others who make a business of transporting goods from place to place on their heads, and others who will do almost any kind of work. The best of these natives live on the plateau of the interior, and we are now building a railroad which will reach their country and enable them to be brought down to the coast. That part of the colony is thickly populated, and if we can get laborers from there, it will be of great advantage to our plantations along the Indian ocean."

The conversation here turned to the

railroad possibilities of German East Africa. This country already has one line which goes inland from the port of Tanga to the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, where there is a high and healthy country being settled by Germans.

There is another road building from Dar es Salaam westward toward Lake Tanganyika, and this will probably also be connected by a road leading southward to Lake Nyassa. These roads will open up rich coffee and cattle lands, and will give an outlet from the interior to the coast. The road to Tanganyika will probably have a branch running northward to Mwanza, on Lake Victoria, and it will form a great trunk line, which will connect with the Cape to Cairo system at Lake Tanganyika. Said the governor general:

"The line will first be built from here to Mongoro, a distance of 13 miles. It is now open as far as Kingani, about 50 miles, and trains have been running over parts of it for some years. We need the extension of that road badly, and when it is completed it will be of incalculable good to the colony."

"But will the road pay, your excellency?" I asked.

"It might not do so at first," was the reply. "I think it would pay in years to come, and that even now it would be profitable for the government to push its construction. In the development of a great country like this we have to consider how to increase the wealth of the people and how to develop our resources. This road would bring in outside capital, and it would make the people so much better off that we could

levy more taxes. We need means of rapid communication with the most valuable of our provinces, which are lying in the interior, and we ought not to be compelled to send a large part of our exports and imports over the Uganda railway and the British steamers on Victoria Nyanza, and to pay toll to the English therefor. When we have railroad connection with Victoria Nyanza the trade of the southern half of that lake will come down here to Dar es Salaam, instead of going to Mombasa, as it does now."

TIMBER AND MINES.

I here called the governor general's attention to a conversation which I had had with Mr. Well, a rich South African, who has been prospecting as to the timber resources of the northern part of this colony. Mr. Well told me that he was about to take up a concession of timber lands here, which would keep his men busy cutting for the next 100 years. He said he intended to order saw mills and other lumber machinery from the United States and that a large part of his market would be the United States where he expected to send a certain furniture wood which is much like black walnut. The governor general replied that Mr. Well had not received the concession as yet, and that there is no absolute surety that his plans will be carried out. He continued:

"As to our forests, they are of great extent, but so far they have not been exploited. Some of the wood is fine and they will ultimately have a fixed value in the markets of Europe. We have trees which correspond to teak; some which are like black walnut, and others which are as soft as cedar. All of these woods are valuable and there should be a market for them in Europe and also along this coast."

HOW THE COLONY IS GOVERNED.

I asked the governor general to tell me something as to how the colony is managed. It has a governor general appointed by the Kaiser and nine administrators, one for each district. The administrators are appointed by the governor, and each is aided by a council of three or five members, of which

the administrator is president. The members of this council are appointed by the governor and one of them must represent native interests. Justice is administered by supreme courts and district and native courts. The army consists of the military and the police and in it there are about 300 Germans and 2,500 natives.

The government is establishing schools here and there over the country, and it has both European and native teachers. There are a large number of missionaries at work, both Protestant and Catholic, and they also have their schools. There are 5,000 pupils in the government schools, and these schools include manual training and schools for the government service.

Many wagon roads are being laid out through different parts of German East Africa, and there are caravan routes throughout the interior. So far the chief trading station has been Bagamoya, which lies on the coast just opposite Zanzibar, which is on an island 34 miles across the channel. From time immemorial the porters have brought ivory and other goods on their heads, from central Africa to that port, and have shipped them to Zanzibar, where all the steamers call. At the same time the goods sent to the interior have been first brought to Zanzibar and thence shipped inland via Bagamoya. Since the railroad from Dar es Salaam has been built the caravans have been bringing ivory, rubber and other products to its western terminus, and they are now shipped from Dar es Salaam to Europe. This diversion of trade will probably increase, and when the railroad has been completed to Tabora and almost all of the central trans-African exports and imports will take this way.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

POOR MILK

Is often thought to be responsible for an infant's loss in weight or general poor health. The cause usually is that the child has worms. They get their nourishment in the food and the baby starves, actually starves. White's Cream Vermifuge expels the worms and nourishes the child, sure and safe. Price, 25c. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

## MANY DEATHS OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

Like all its predecessors, Memorial day of 1908 saw a rapidly diminishing number of Civil War veterans of the great conflict. The roll call of the Grand Army of the Republic there are to-day about 225,000 names, and these have recently been shrinking at the rate of from 5,000 to 9,000 a year. The deaths annually among the survivors of the big conflict, however, are far greater than the highest of these figures. Only a small fraction of the survivors belong to that organization, and it receives accessions to its membership every year, though these do not offset the deaths within its ranks.

On May 1, 1865, three weeks after Lee's surrender to Grant, and five days after Sherman received the capitulation of Johnston's veterans, the number of soldiers present in all the armies of the Union was 738,000, while 302,000 were absent, being sick, on furlough, or otherwise off duty. That 738,000 represented the greatest number of troops on duty at any one time during the four years of war. The number of Confederates who were in active service at the time of the general collapse, or any time during the war, is not definitely known.

The fact that there was hard fighting on both sides in the Civil War is shown by the 95,000 who were killed in battle or who died of wounds received during the war. These are the deaths on the Union side. Those among the Confederates are not known, but in proportion to numbers actually engaged, they must have been at least as great as those on the northern side. Some of the most intrepid fighters whom the world has seen in any war were arrayed on the southern side in

the great war. Curiously enough among the officers of high rank in the Civil War, more Confederates than Nationals are alive to-day.

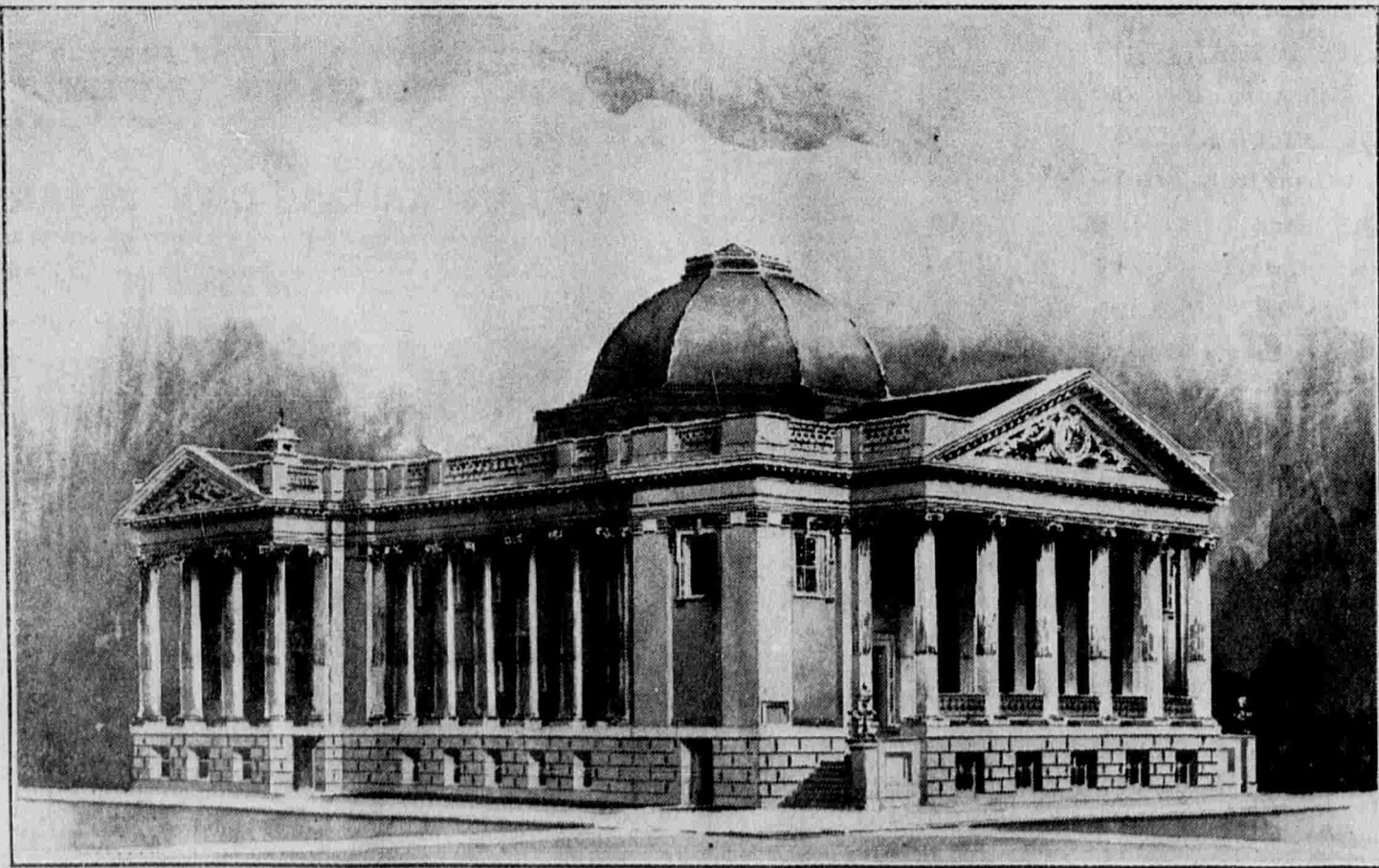
The surviving Union soldiers who reached the rank of Major-General are: O. O. Howard, Nelson A. Miles, Daniel Sickles, Grenville M. Dodge, Wesley Merritt, James H. Wilson, Benjamin H. Grierson, Julius Stahl and Peter J. Osterhaus. The living Confederates who attained that grade are: Simon B. Buckner, Samuel G. French, Alexander P. Stewart, Stephen D. Lee, W. T. Martin, Robert F. Hoke, Camillus J. Polignac, Matthew C. Butler, George W. Custis Lee, L. L. Lomax and Thomas L. Rosser. Thus the surviving officers of the Civil War of the rank of Major-General comprise nine Nationals and eleven Confederates. This is a surprising showing for the southern side.—Leslie's Weekly.

WOLF HUNTER'S RECORD.

Ninety-three timber wolves killed in less than a month's time is the record made by James MacIntyre, of Quatsino, who has presented a bill to the government agent here for \$1,885, the amount of bounty at the rate of \$15 a head.

An examination of Mr. MacIntyre's account showed that some of the wolves were killed before February 1, the date on which the increased bounty came into effect, and on these he will be allowed only \$5 per head, but he has evidence enough of February's work to make his claim when revised amount to about \$1,000.

At its report that Indians up the coast, who have learned of the increase in the bounty on panthers and wolves to \$15 a head each, have taken to the woods on a hunt, and it is expected that they will soon have large sums to collect from the government.—New Albern Press.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH TO BE ERECTED ON SECOND SOUTH AND FOURTH EAST STREETS.

A complete change has been made in the plans of the new First Baptist church—a change for the better, as will be seen from the picture of the new elevation as given above. The style of architecture is altered from the more conventional that generally obtains, to a pure classic in the Ionic order, and is much more impressive. The size of the structure is 31x120½ feet, with a height within of 36 feet in the clear. The dome is 28 feet high, and 38 feet in diameter, with skylight, thus ensuring plenty of light for the auditorium. The ceiling is vaulted, with steel construction for the roof. The auditorium is 58 feet square, with corners cut off for 17 feet, and has a seating capacity of 1,600, including the balcony. This latter is of cantilever construction so that there are no pillars beneath or suspending rods from above to interfere with vision. The Sunday school room opens to the right of the pulpit, with an area of 32x55 feet, including gallery and 14 class rooms which can be closed or thrown open into the main room as desired. The marble baptistry, 4x10 feet, is at the left of the pulpit which stands in front of the organ and choir gallery. Spacious vestibules open into the main auditorium. In the basement are the church parlors, an assembly hall, kitchen, pantry, committee rooms, a 20x32 feet gymnasium, janitor's apartments, etc., all finished in natural woods; also, boiler room for steam heating, coal vaults, closets, etc., making a very complete structure ministering to all needs. The church edifice will be of red pressed brick with white joints, and white sandstone trimmings, and cost \$20,000, when completed. The architects are Headlund & Wood of this city, and the location is the northeast corner of Second South and Fourth East streets. Excavation and building operations will begin as soon as contracts can be let by the architects.

## BIG THIEF OFTEN ESCAPES.

In New York, as is shown by the records of Dist. Atty. Jerome's office, the big thief nearly always goes free. Of 3,274 cases of grand larceny—under which head come the embezzlements—in the years 1905 and 1906, there were only three cases of conviction in which the sum named in the records was \$50,000 or over. The great mass of the other convictions was for the stealing of sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. You may think, even where the law lays its hands upon him, sets off about the thief is likely to go to jail. But even

the little offenders' chances are good—better than two to one. For of 11,677 cases of grand larceny reported by the chief clerk of the district attorney of New York for the seven years ended Dec. 31, 1906, there were 6,457 cases acquitted, discharged or dismissed, and there were only 4,400 convictions. The fact that there have been a few more convictions for embezzlement in 1907 than in the previous year is nearly all the large cities is merely the result of there having been a much greater number of embezzlements, and does not indicate a tendency to crime. As some misinformed writers seem to think, any person who speaks with full knowledge of the situation will say that there is no such tendency, save in the

cases of hoodlums public officers and those of the trust officials who have been fined for receiving railroad rebates. How many presidents of trust companies who have loaned millions of their depositors' money to themselves are now languishing in prison cells?

And here it is well to note the significant fact that not three months after the son of a financier was sent to Europe, instead of to jail, for stealing \$50,000, a young collector in that same financier's employ, who had helped himself to \$150,000 of the firm's money, was convicted and sentenced to four years in the state prison. How do you, reader, who luckily live a thousand miles from Wall Street, suppose that such examples of the making of fish of

this big crime and flesh of that small one are regarded by the sleek gentlemen who do business there? Such a man solemnly told me across a table in a cafe the other day, when I discussed the matter with him, that it would have been a kinder diagnosis for the high-salaried financier's son to have gone to jail than it was for the collector.—Saturday Evening Post.

If you will make inquiry it will be a revelation to you how many succumb to kidney or bladder troubles in one form or another. If the patient is not beyond medical aid, Foley's Kidney Cure will cure. It never disappoints. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., The Never Substituted.

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