# DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY APRIL 18 1908 UGANDA COTTON

Four Million Natives Will Compete With Our American Planters - They Are Backed by the British and Have Modera Machinery-The New Colon Gin a: Kampata and a call; with its Managers-Factor'es Run by Bleetricity at Ripan Falle-Plants Which Produce Sill-Mere About Bask Clein - The Mighty Uganda Ferests and Their Rubber Possibilities.

Special Correspondence.

AMPALA, Uganda, March 25-A nation of 4.000,000 blacks who are beginiang to plant American cotton.

A territory which has some of the last cotton soil known to the world raid which is as big as Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Coordia combined!

A country protected by Great Britain These people have millions to back it can who make and sell more cotton then any other nation outside our own. These are some of the conditions which point toward Uganda as the Attean cotton land of the future. The chard is now no bigger than the hand of a men, but it is growing and it may man; but it is growing and it may mighty storms into our financial

#### COTTON IN UGANDA

is now only two years since the

COTTON IN UGANDA. It is now only two years since the Tash began to experiment with cot-ion raising in this part of the world. The first seed was sent out by the part of the country. That was in a and there are now thousands of it. In and there are now thousands of it. In and there are now thousands of it. In and there are now thousands of the places the fields are less than an order of size; and in many they consist of only little patches connected with the bananas growing about the houses. Nevertheless the cotton is everywhere, ind everywhere it grows well. This is so with almost no cultivation. If have walked through fields where the plants were higher than my head and have pulled the lint from fat bolls sur-remede by weeds. The amount of seed first used was shoul 1,000 pounds. The product last year from this was almost 2,000,000 rounds; and the output of the current year will be 5,000,000 pounds of seed cot-ind consection movement here. I have seen hundreds of bags brought into show walk many miles to take their lint to the market. The amount coming in now is something like two tons per day, and there are great warehouses here which are packed full of cotton ready and there are great warehouses here which are packed full of cotton ready. and there are great warehouses here which are packed full of cotton ready for ginning.

### COTTON ON LAKE VICTORIA.

The cotton movement is being en-The cotton movement is being en-gineered by the Uganda company, lim-ited. This is an association of Eng-lish capitalists who have been more or less interested in the Christian mis-sion work going on in Uganda. They represent a great deal of money, and have active and up-to-date men in their employ out here. They have a British manager and assistants and are put-ting up a big ginning plant, with the Sprouted From American Seeds. It Is Growing at the Source of the Nile.



'I SAW SCORES OF NATIVES WITH GREAT BAGS OF COTTON ON THEIR HEADS.

Just outside the ginning establish-ment a score of natives were making bricks. The clay looked to me as thought it came from the hills of the white ants. It lay in a pile on the ground and men and women, dressed in here cloth securited about it sun-dried brick covering perhaps one-eighth of an acre. It is of two stories, and the gins are on the second floor, so arranged that the cotton can be wheeled in and the lint dropped down ground and men and women, dressed in bark cloth, squatted about it pounding the clods into dust with clubs. In a pool nearby another gang natives was mixing the dust and wa-ter together, making the mud out of which the bricks are molded. The men were naked almost to the waist and

below. Right near the ginning rooms are the warehouses. These are now five in number. They are 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, and have on hand about 2,-000,000 pounds of seed cotton ready for ginning. All this has come in with-in the past few months, and the cot-ton is now arriving by the hundreds of bugs every day.

of bags every day. ALL BROUGHT IN ON THE HEAD.

COTTON PLANTING GROWING.

I am told that as soon as the price |

rying.

AFRICA AS A COTTON CONTINENT. While at the factory I saw scores of natives trotting along with great bags of cotton on their heads, and wher-ever I go I pass men bringing in cot-ton. The stuff is still in the seed. It is put up in banana bark and bound over and over with banana fibers so The experiments going on as to cot-ton here are representative of others now being tried in the various parts of Africa. I have already written of the cotton possibilities of the Sudan. They are enormous, and the cotton now being raised about Khartum is constitue out raised about Khartum is equalin quali-ty to the best of that produced on the delta of the Nile. In British East Afri-ca the authorities are attempting to raise cotton, and several successful plantations have been set out in South Africa. I understand that the Ger-mans are doing considerable in the same line, not only between here and Lake Tanganyika, but also along the coast in the vicinity of Zanzibar, and that they are already producing in the neighborhood of a thousand bales of lint per year. They have raised as much as five hundred bales in a year on their little plantations in Togoland, on the Guif of Guinea, and they have sown cotton in the Kamerun and in Southbat it cannot full out durig the car-ying. Each bale weighs about 70 bounds, and this is a good load for a lative. The men who bring it in are seally dressed in bark cloth, but some about Khartum is equal in qual that it native. usually of them wear Americani, or Ameri-can cotton sheeting, which is popular here in Uganda. can cotton sheeting, which is popular here in Uganda. When the cotton arrives all the warehouses it is weighed, and the man is paid in rupees, or in strings of cowry shells, about 2 cents a pound. This amount of 2 cents constitutes his reward for planting and harvesting the crop, in addition to bringing it for miles on his head to the factory. I am told the pay is considered small even among the natives, who work for wages as low as a dollar a month, and that there will have to be a raise in the price, or but little more will be planted. It is also whispered that the chiefs are getting a rake-off from the Uganda company, limited, and that for this reason they are enforcing the natives to sow cotton. So far the peo-ple have but little idea of intensive cultivation of any kind, and the cotton grown is the result of nature rather otton in the Kamerun and in South-The Italians are attempting the same n Eritrea, the little strip of territory which they own along the Red sea. So

about the wonderful bark cloth which is produced by almost every native family and which until recently formed about the only clothing worn by the million-odd means of the kineform of is produced by almost every native family and which until recently formed about the only clothing worn by the million-odd people of the kingdom of Uganda. It is used in other countries as well and the natives of German East Africa raise much of it. There are several varieties of trees here which produce it, the favorite being a fig tree which grows to a height of from 30 to 50 feet, and from which bark strips can be taken which average six feet in width and 10 feet in length. The fibers of this bark are interwoven like colth. It is wonderfully strong and when pounded and treated by the natives is almost as soft as velvet. It is sewn into durable clothing. Some of this cloth was shipped to New York about a year ago, but so far no record as to its final disposition has been re-ceived. The amount sent was 2,500 sheets, a similar shipment being made at the same time to London. The bark would make a very fine paper if it were ground, but whether it can be used as a weaving material for cloth remains to be seen. At present the only demand for it is among the na-tives.

#### THE FORESTS OF UGANDA.

I have just had a talk with Dr. Christy, an Englishman, who has a large concession of woodland running along the Nile just below where that great river flows out of Lake Victoria. The tract embraces about 150 square miles, and it is so situated that the timber could be thrown into the river and floated down to Khartum were it not for certain falls of the Nile be-tween Nimull and Gondokora. As it is, the chief market will probably be British East Africa and the other countries reached by way of the Uganda railway. Said Dr. Christy: "Our forests are magnificent. We have mahogany trees 150 feet high, and some of them four and five feet high diameter. They are perfectly straight, I have just had a talk with Dr.

and some of them four and nue feet in diameter. They are perfectly straight, running up to a great distance with-out a branch. We have a species of wood that resembles teak, and we have much hard wood, some of which will almost resist the blows of an ax. will almost resist the blows of an ax. We expect to do a great deal with that wood, because it resists the attacks of the white ants, and we can therefore sell it for railroad ties. We have now orders for 300,000 ties, and we have three different varieties of antproof wood from which we can supply them.

RUBBER IN UGANDA.

"How about your rubber possibili-ties, Dr. Christy?" I asked. "We have rubber vines and rubber trees, and some of the latter are 100 feet high, with a large girth. They run from that size down to sprouts. We have about 2,000,000 rubber trees in our concession. They range in diameter from three inches to three or four feet. The most of them are ready for tapping and we shall exploit that part of our concession first. We shall work carefully delaying the timber ex-port until we have our rubber indusport until we have our rubber indus-try thoroughly established, as we fear that the cutting down of the other trees may break the rubber trees.

that the cutting down of the other trees may break the rubber trees. "Our plan now is to cut out the un-derbrush and map the forest, so that each part of it can be easily cared for. We already have 900 men at work, and shall have double that number within a few weeks. We expect to build vil-lages on the estate and to train our own workmen. We have already brought expert rubber gatherers from Ceylon to show the natives how to tap the rubber trees without injuring them. If they are properly handled they will continue to yield rubber year after year for their full life of about 40 years. A tree is ready for tapping at about five years of age so that we expect to get an income for 35 years out of each young tree. In a short time our property will be a great rub-ber farm yielding a vast crop every year."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## AMERICAN PEERESS TWICE



inaliager and assistants and are put-ting up a big ginning plant, with the best of modern ginning machinery. Twenty-four gins are already running, and these are operated by two steam engines, one of which is of 100-horse-names.

engines, one of which is of portection nower. The gins are made by Pratt Brothers & Co., of England, and were installed by Mr. J. Buckley, a representative of that company, who has been over our cotton states and claims to know all about American cotton. He tells me that the cotton here, grown from our seed. Is superior to the same cotton grown in America, and that it is as good as any upland cotton that we pro-duce. The present output of the gins is only about four tons per day, but this will be increased. This company has also a hydraulic

about four tons per day, but this will be increased.
This company has also a hydraulic baling press, made by John Straw & Sons of Manchester, and it proposes to install other machinery. At present it is difficult to land heavy freight here. Until the Uganda rallway was completed everything was brought in by black porters. As all was carried upon the head, no piece weighing more than 60 or 70 pounds could be carried on the long journey of 800 miles up from the sea coast. In this hydraulic press there is one cylinder which weighs two and one-half tons, and it almost broke down the boat by which it was carried across Lake Victoria. The nearest landing place on that lake is several miles from Kampala, and the cylinder was.
This same company has recently purchased a location under Ripon fails, at he head of Napoleon gulf, where the Nile flows out of Lake Victoria. The ralls are such that they will furnish a hig electric power, and it is the intertion to build gimnig mills and cotton factories there which will be run by the Nile at its source.

Nile at its source.

A MODERN COTTON GIN IN AFRICA.

I am told that as soon as the price is increased the number of matives plant-ing cotton will rapidly grow. The, amount sold last year, was five or six times that of the year before, and 12 times as much was raised in 1905 as in 1904. All the cotton so far grown is from American seed, the wild cotton having a coarse fiber with many large seeds in each ball. Egyptian cotton is now being tried, but so far it has not proved to be as suitable to this climate and soll as the American upland. The government itself is aiding in the move-ment by distributing seeds. It has also put in hand gilds in different parts of the country and baling presses for pub-While I was in Omdurman, in the the country and baling presses for pub-

While I was in Omdurman, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which lies on the Nile 1,500 miles or so north of here, I saw half-naked negro women sitting flat one the ground taking the seeds out of the cotton with little gins run by hand. The gins were like clothes wringers. The lint passed through rolls not bigger around than a broomstick, and the work want on as slowly as in the United States before Ell Whitney invented his gin. The ginning establishment here has as up-to-date machinery as any in our southerm states. It is a building of While at this factory I went through the mud houses which have been erect ad for the men and more especially fo the Hindeo clerks connected with the business. They are rude one-story affairs and do not compare in comfort with the homes of our factory people of



F, J. HILL DRUG CO., "The Never Substitutors."

were naked almost to the waist, and they tramped up and down in the mud to knead it for the bricks.

in Eritrea, the little strip of territory which they own along the Red sca. So far their success has been small. As to the French, they have done practically nothing in cotton in Africa as yet. The Belgians are making ex-periments throughout the Kongo val-ley, where they have plantations man-aged by American seed, and the cot-ton grown is of excellent quality. The British have an organization known as the British Cotton Growing association, which is backing many of the experiments in the English colo-nies. That organization has a capital of \$1.000,000, and its plantations here and there are now producing some-thing like a half million dollars' worth of cotton a year. Some of its best work is being done in West Africa, and especially in Nigeria. There are also ginning establishments at Lagos, which take care of the cotton grown near the coast. I understand that there are 30,-900 or 40,000 acres there in a fairly good state of cultivation, PLANTS WHICH PRODUCE SILK. grown is the result of nature rather than work. Just outside these warehouses I took a stap shot at a score or so of natives who had just sold their cotton. Each had a lot of cowry shells in his hands, and they were chatting and planning what they would buy with their money at the Hindoo stores of Kampala.

PLANTS WHICH PRODUCE SILK.

It seems like a fairy story when I say that there are plants out here in Africa which produce fibers which may possibly be made into silk as fine as any spun by the silk worm. I am told that this is the case. My inform-ant is Mr. R. T. Paske-Smith, the assistant collector at Kampala, who was formerly stationed away off in the interior of Uganda. He says that he found there a plant which he thinks might be used for silk manufacture. Said he: might h Said he

might be used for silk manufacture. Said he: "I saw many of these plants growing wild. They reach a height of five or six feet, and bear a fruit shaped like the cotton boll but much larger. I should say that the average fruit is as big around as a man's fist. These bolls have a silky fiber three or four inches long. It looks somewhat like cotton but it is far more soft, fleecy and glossy. The fiber is wrapped around the seeds. During my stay there I gathered a lot of the wild seeds and pleked off the lint. I then sowed them in about half an acre of well prepared ground. They grew rapidly without further cultivation, and when they ma-tured I collected a little bag of the silk lint in the seed and sent it on to the autorities at Entebbe. Shorily after that I took sick with a fever and it was some months before I recovered. I then tried to find what became of my silk fiber,but the authorities at Entebbe could not inform me. I spoke of the plant to Archdeacon Walker, the head of the English Church Mission Society of Uganda. He said he knew it well and agreed with me that it might be valuable. I cleaned some of the fiber and stuffed a sofa pillow. It was as soft as down."

soft as down." "What is the name of this fiber, Mr. Paske-Smith?" I asked "I do not know what it is called bo-nically or that it is mentioned in any damy. The natives call it Mfambo."

MORE ABOUT BARK CLOTH. And this leads me to write again SNUBS THE QUEEN OF SPAIN

(Continued from page one.)

too little to the native article. Despite the fact that they very recently had the honor of entertaining the king, the the fact that they very recently had the honor of entertaining the king, the Harcourts are soon to act as his hosts again at Nuneham. J. Pierpont Mor-gan's niece is making her home more beautiful every day, and the last time the king was a visitor he went into ecstacles over the arrangements. Any-one who saw it five years ago would never recognize it today as the same place. From being a worm-eaten dilapi-dated, insanitary old abode it has been transformed into one of the most lux-urious and up-to-date establishments in England, and one of the favorite houses of his majesty. A special fea-ture is the lift, which I believe in the United States you call an "elevator." It is as large as a sittingroom and is often used as such. As a matter of fact, it was at one time a sittingroom. Everybody knows of the king's averfact, it was at one time a sittingroom. Everybody knows of the king's aver-sion to runnig up and down stairs, so Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt determined that her house should have a lift. Nuneham is none too large, and it was found that in order to put a lift in one of the sittingrooms would have to be sach sittingrooms would have to be sacri-ficed. Finally, Mrs. Harcourt hit upon the unique idea of converting the whole room into a lift which could be used either purpose as occasion demanded

#### LADY LEIGH'S DISTINCTION.

Stoneleigh Abbey where the king goes to stay with Lord and Lady Leigh in the early summer is a magnificent place. Lord Leigh is a great hunting man and the stables are the hast word in luxury, outdoing completely those at Sandringham and elsewhere. Lady Leigh, who you may remember, was Miss Frances Helene Forbes of New York, has the distinction of being the only woman whom Queen Alexan-

the only woman whom Queen Alexan-dra ever copied. She was the first to set the fashion of the "ail-round set the fashion of the "all-round crown" which has now been universal-ly adopted by society women as be-lag the most becoming style of tlara ever introduced. Lady Leigh's was made in aPris to her own design and is said to be worth \$125,000. It consists of diamonds of the first water and pearls of immense size. When Queen Alexandra saw it for the first time she asked Lady Leigh to bring it with her one afternoon to Buckingham Palace that she might try it on. Having done so, the queen sent for the jeweler, who always sets the crown gems and had some stones mounted in an exact imi-tation of it. This is now Queen Alex-andra's favorite crown and the one she most frequently wears. LATEST FADS.

#### LATEST FADS.

The latest fads in pets are black-birds and thrushes. They are placed in huge cages which are hung high in my lady's boudor. The cages are usu-ally of gilt wire and there are recepta-cles for flowers in them so that the hird fluds itself in a miniature cardien cles for flowers in them so that the bird fluds itself in a miniature garden

of its own. The London bird dealers are offering "fancy" prices for these wild singers and the demand is far in excess of the

The popularity for these birds is due The popularity for these birds is due to Princess Patricia of Connaught, who for some time past, has had tame thrushes and blackbirds at Bagshot. Her numerous American girl friends took the hint and promptly possessed themselves of pets of the same kind. Eventually the craze spread through society. LADY MARY.

Helds Band Concert at Liberty Park Sunday Afternoon 4 O'clock