# DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.



How the French Are Bearing the White Man's Burden in The Colonies of Farther India.

A Visit to Cochin-China and Its Capital-A City of Electric Lights and a Steam Tramway-How the Natives. Look-Men With Turbans and Girls With Gold Collars-A Visit to Cholon and Its Steam Rice Mills-The Granary of Asia-Something About Tonking and The City of Hanoi-Railroads to China-How the French Governor General Lives and Rules - The Kingdom of Anam, Which is Under French Profection-The State of Loas and Something About Cambodia and Its King.



FRANK G. CARPENTER. (mmmmmmmmmm)



### Photographed for ... "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

#### THE FALLEN MONARCH.

#### <sup>1</sup>ն<sup>ինը</sup>ներներին, ներաներներին, ներաներներին, ներաներներին, ներաներներին, ներաներներին, ներաներներին, ներաներներ, հ

1901 .- These notes are written in salgon, the capital of Chochin China, at the tail end biggest oak and it blazes with satiny flowers of fire. There are trees equally of the French possessions in Asia. It is west of Siam, far large, with flowers of blue, and many Asia. It is west of Siam, far below Anam and Tonking, and branches jutting out of their tops. hotter than Java on the edge

of the equator. Today the thermometer was 100 in the shade, and tonight the warm, moist air of the tropic wraps one around like a sweat rope. I am on the French mail steamer lying at anchor, and I might as well be in a Turkish bath, for the perspiration stands phones, and the principal streets are lighted by French electric arc lights. out in white drops on the back of my freckled, sunburned hands, and my col-bar is wilting with the heat. I have left the colonial empire of John Bull on the strait of Malacca, have shaken the dust of the Dutch islands from my feet and am now in the chief city of French colonial possessions in

AIGON, Cochin China, Dec. 5, 1 of blossoms of the brightest colors, One 1 is the flamboyant or touch tree, such as you see on the Amazon and in parts of teh Philippines. It is as tall as the The houses are of the brightest of stucco, red, pink, yellow and blue, with roofs of red tile. There are public im-provements everywhere. Here a great bridge crosses the Saigon river, there

a steti structure spans a canal. Along the wharves are dry docks, big enough to float the largest of our modern men-of-war. There are telegraphs and tele-The government buildings are fine, and the marine hopsital would be a credit to any port. I spent some time in the zoological and botanical garden, which is said to be surpassed only by that of Java. It is beautifully kept, and the tigers are fresh, being caught from the

jet black and their lips swollen and colored with betel saliva. Every one is chewing, and the prettiest of the pea-sant girls carry quids in their cheeks. The betel nut is mixed with lime and tobacco before being chewed. The making of this lime is one of the industries of Saigon; It comes from shells which are burned in great kilns.

IN THE STORES AND MARKETS

Salgon is the half-way station be-tween the Chinese and East Indian world. You are here on the threshold of India, and you find many of the characters and customs of that coun-Much of the business is done in bazar-like cells similar to those of Calcutta and Bombay, and in them dark faced Hindoos or Klings squat with their goods piled about them calling out to the foreigner: "Sahib, please buy!" The market is like a great bazar, in which the people sit in cells. surrounded by their merchandise. Out-side the market houses are money changers and many jewelry stores, for

now planning the development of its copper deposits. The Tonkingose people mixed with the Chinese proper and they have more pure Chinese among

#### THE FRENCH GOVERNOR GEN-ERAL.

It is in Tonking that the French gov-ernor general of Indo-China resides. He has his capital at Hanoi, on the Songkol or Rod ever, about 110 miles from its mouth. The town has more than 100,000 people, of whom less than a thousand are Europeans and about 1,-00 Chinese. The remainder are Ana-mites. Haudi has steamship connection with Hongkong, und steamers run on up the Red river as far as the boundary f Yunnan, China. Notwithstanding its small European

opulation the town is a lively one. It has French newspapers, a race course, a public band and a club. It has several large government offices and also the barracks, a heightal and the restdence of the governor general. The Red river is about a mile in width at that point and the districts near the river solution and unlike Salgon. Many new streets have been fail out and planted with trees; they are lighted by elecricity and most of the streets are drained.

Hunci is the headquarters of the milltary, the governor having 24,000 troops under his command, stationed in different parts of the country, and in the other states of French China. The greater part of the troops are natives, although there are European regiments of infanity, marines, hatteries of Euro-man artillary and alter. cean artillery and others. There is also a native militia of 10,000 men. The governor general of more the

The governor general at present is Paul Doumer. He has his cabinet and a many subordinate officials that it lo aid that nearly every Frenchman in Fonking is an officer or a soldier. The covernor general has more power in French China than in British India. He s commander of the local forces and f the vessels of war attached to his of the vessels of war attached to his station. He can if he wishes declare his colony in a state of siege and can try military men by court-martial. He is above the local courts and has absolute uthority over the colony.



Impairment of hearing robs one of many of the joys of life, expose to damer, in effores with capacity for usefulness. If all is abilit to transadt business and varia a dv ag abay innually abandon their plans, implicitors and topes on account of many is more transferent fractions of hearing. The nearing the source of partial or complete the source of partial or complete the source of partial or complete the source of th

THE FRENCH KINGDOM OF ANAM.

Just below Tonking is the kingdom f Anam, which is also under the protection of the governor general. The king, a young man of about twenty-five refers in most things to Hanol for de struction, and is dependent upon the French, although he nominally gov-erns 20,000,000 people.

His capital is Hue, on the Hue river, some distance back from the coas The city has walls about it and is said to look much like one of the fortified towns of Europe of the seventeenth century. It is divided into two parts, the city and suburbs. The city stands on a square island, formed on three sides by the river and on the other by a canal. It has fortifications about i built by the French, and within the for tifications the government officials live Here are the courts of justice, the ob-servatory, the library, the mandarin's

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college and the palace of the council of state. Further back in the city, inside mother wall, are the palaces of the king and his harem. These pulaces are somewhat like those of Peking, being overed with yellow tiles. Only the kini covered with yellow thes. Only the king has a right to a yellow roof, the nobles being restricted to red. The suburbs and that part of the city devoted to the common people are mean, the buildings being small and dilapated. The popu-lation of the city, altogether, is esti-mated at 100,000, of whom 800 are Chi-nese. The only Europeans are the French resident governor, his staff and French resident governor, his staff and a guard of 500 French soldiers. France has held this province since 1883.

THE FRENCH WANT SIAM.

From what the French officials here say I can see they are looking at Slam with greedy eyes. Along in the nineties they took possession of some of the Laos states at the north of that coun-try. I am told they would like to swal-low up the whole of it, for it is ex-ceedingly rich. They have also the province of Cambodia, which lies be-tween Cochin Chuas and Slátn, being ween Cochin China and Slain, being tween Cochin China and Silain, being casily reached from here by the Me-kong river. The people of Cambodia are much like the Siamese, and they were in the past far superior to any others of southeastern Asia. The ruins of the ancient city of Angkor are al-most equal to those of Java or East India. The Cambodians are Buddhists, like the Siamese. They believe in ruly

like the Siamese. They believe in poly-gamy and every rich man has numerous The country is governed by a king under the protection of the French and who governs as they direct. The capital



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Asia ASIATIC FRANCE.

Cochin China is the smallest of the French colonies of Farther India. It is only about as big as West Virginia, almost three times as large as Massa chusetts, and it has a population of a million and a half. Still, it is the most prosperous of the French possessions out here, and the center of French in-fluence. Just back of it is Cambodia, which is as big as Ohio, and north of it is Anam, larger than Cambodia and Cochin China put together, and still farther north the province of Tonking, which, with the protected state of Laos, is bigger than all France. Altogthen, the French have here over 350,000 square miles, which is 150,000 square miles more than their possesions in Europe Their country is one of the richest o the Far East. It is inhabited by 22, 000,000 people, among whom are some of the wildest and least known people the world. Those along the coast are a kind of cross between the Chinese and the Malays, and at all the large cities there are thousands of pure Chi-

#### THE METROPOLIS OF FRENCH ASIA

You can easily see that the French rule Saigon. There are French signs over the stores, French buildings in the business parts of the town and French people everywhere. A dozen natty French girls dressed in Parisiau style with parasols in their hands met us at the landing. The customs offi-cars ware French and there were scores cers were French, and there were scores of well-dressed officials and merchants on the wharf dressed in white duck with white helmets, who spoke to us in French as we went on shore. The natives here talk pigeon French, and altogether there is French everywhere. I like Saigon. It is a beautiful city, as well built as any of its size in the tronger the substitution the size for tropics. It is situated on the river Saigut, a branch of the Donai, about for

ty miles from the sea. It is not far from the great Mekong river, which rises in the Chinese empire and flows nore than a thousand miles south beween French Indo-China and Siam un til it enters Cambodia, and then flows on in a mighty stream to the China There are canals here which con the Saigon river with the Me kong. The country is flat, and it is cut up by waterways. The Saigon river is as wide as the Mississippi at St. Louis, and deep enough for the largest steam-ers. We had no trouble in making our way from the ocean up to the city Near the sea the land is so low that the farm houses are built on poles, but it rises a little as you go up, and the river takes you through plains as rich as those of the Nile valley. The river is fined with thickets of palm trees. There are cocoanut groves here and there, and back of these vast fields of

rice and other crops. Our first signs of European occupa-tion were great white off tanks on the left banks as we came up the stream, and a little later we could see the masts of the shipping in front of Saigon. The red spires of a great cathedral stoou out against the sky, and a half hour later we were winding our way through craft of all kinds into the heart of the city.

### A FOREST CITY OF THE TROPICS

Landing on the wharf, I took a stroll. Salgon has some of the aspects of a French interior town. You can easily see that a western nation has the place in hand. The streets are wide, and so well inacadamized that the red earth uppn them is as hard as iron and as smooth as a floor. Trees have been planted along the roadways, and this Frenca capital is more like a forest than our national capital at Washington. It is so hidden in trees that as you come up the river you can see only the red-tiled roots of the houses and the rose-colored spires of the cathedrals ""ning out of the green. The trees are tropical, making the town look like a botanical garden. Some have leaves like enormous fans, which whisper to you as you walk the streets, some bear cocoanuts, and some are great masse-

Salgon has French stores filled with French goods. There are many French soldiers and officers on the strets and native soldiers in French French uniforms. The telegraph lines reach to all parts of Cochin-China, and the colony is connected with Singapore and Hongkong by cable. The postal sys-tem has been extended to all parts of the country, and there are subsidized mail steamers which take you into the interior. There is a bi-weekly news paper, and also a native journal. Al-together the town has in the neighborhood of 40,000 people, of whom about 2,000 are French.

## THE COCHIN CHINESE.

I find the natives very interesting. They seem to be a cross between the Chinese and the Malay tribes of Farther India. - Every crowd is a succot ash of races. There are many short ugly women, with yellow skins and jet blak hair, who remind you of the girls of Slam. They wear jackets and pant-aloons, some having chemises which fall almost to the feet. Other women dress like those of Burmah and others wear sarongs like the Javanese, Some men wear Chinese costumes, some Jav-

nese and some a mixture. There are half-naked children every where and of every shade from yellow to brown. The babies wear no cloth-ing, and they are carried about on the dps of their mothers siding astride. women and little girls wear collars hoops of silver, gold or brass about their necks, and many young women have their fingers covered with rings. have counted as many as five on one finger. It is the custom to put gold and silver bracelets and anklets on the hildren. I saw a girl of four years he other day who was dressed in three cold anklets, two gold bracelets and ten inger rings. She wore nothing else. A curious contrast between Cochin China and China proper is the absence of the pigtail. The Anamites and Cambodians do not shave their heads, and it is the same with the Cochin Chinese. Members of both sexes wear the hair long putting it up in a knot on the back of the head and in the case of the men binding a cloth about the head to keep it in place. The women plaster it down with oil. The most common hat among the lower classes

is a conical one of straw, either snow white or oiled to a rich yellow. Every one chews the betel nut and this increases the natural ugliness of the people. The teeth of many are

people put most of their saving into jewelry. Indeed, bracelets and inklets are the banks of the people. The chief money changers are Klings as black as the ace of spades. They sit behind tables with piles of gold, silver and copper before them. The silver is in the French coinage and the denominations are one dollar, twenty cents, ten cents and five cents, while the copper coins are cents and fifth cents, each coin having a hole through it so that it can be strung upon strings, I spent some time going through the markets. Many of the dealers are girls in black clothes, each with a col-lar of silver or brass about her neck rings on her ankles and wrists Many of the women were sewing, and outside the Chinese cobblers were quatting on the stones mending shoes. In the meat market I saw a score of nese butchers selling pork and beet by the pound. They were bare to the waist and their fat, yellow backs were

spotted with white drops of perspira-tion. Some of them wore bracelets of jade, silver and gold. THE NATIVE TOWN OF CHOLON, A few miles from Saigon is the native town of Cholon, which is about twice

as large as Saigon itself. The two are connected by a steam tramway which has trains every few minutes. The round trip is eight miles and the firstclass fare is equal to nine cents Ameri-

Leaving the city you ride for miles through a vast Chinese graveyard. The country is peppered with tombs and mounds and the road cuts its way through the graves. It takes about twenty minutes to go from one place to the other, the train landing you in the heart of Cholon.

I took a walk through the city. It is much like a Chinese town, the more important of the business houses being run by Chinese. The most of the goods is Chinese, and I looked in vain for any-thing valuable of native manufacture. The porcelain seemed to be from Canton, as were also the silks. I saw French watches and clocks in some of the stores, and among the dry goods pleces from England, Germany and France, I looked in vain for anything American, and I doubt whether this trade is worked at all by our people. Still the French have in Farther India 22,000,000 souls, and the market should be worthy of study. There is a good chance for electrical machinery, especially electric light plants. In Cholon I found half a dozen large

steam rice mills all lighted by electricity. THE GRANARY OF ASIA.

Cochin China is one of the granaries of Asia, and the same can be said of Anam, Tonking and Cambodia. The soil is rich and vust quantities of rice are exported. Rice is the foundation of are exported. Rice is the foundation of the wealth of the people. It is Salgon's chief export, enough going out every year to give a pound of rice to every man, woman and child in the world. Notwithstanding this I am told that less than two-fifths of the rice land is used. Cochin China has something like 1.760.000 acres in rice and 5.000.000 acres 1,706,000 acres in rice and 5,000,000 acres of rice lands are available. The French say that they hope to make the country the bread basket for China and Japan, and they are rapidly succeeding, al-though at present the best of the rice mills are owned by Chinese rather than Frenchmen.

> THE FRENCH PUSHING THEIR COLONIES.

Indeed, the French are now doing much to develop their colonies. They are trying to extend the rallroads of Tonking into China and claim the southern part of the Chinese empire as their sphere of influence. One of the proposed roads will connect Tonking with Canton and another will go into the dich province of Yunnan.

with Canton and another will go into the rich province of Yunnan. They have a big empire to develop in their own territory. Tonking has rich mines of copper, iron, tin, zinc, silver and lead, as well as some of the richest coal deposits of South Asia. It ships something like 100,000 tons of coal available to Howkey details of coal annually to Hongkong and it is

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in the heart of the kingdom or th Mekong river. It is just about as large as Saigon, but through the influence of the French it is far advanced for an Asiatic town. A part of the king's palace is in European style, and there are steam workshops adjoining it, superintended by French engineers. The French have charge of the treasury, the

customs and the public works, and un-der them the city has been drained and

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