## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.



He is the European Nabob of the Far East-Gets More Than Our President and Wields More Power Than Any European King-All About His Army and Government Clerks-How He Rules 34,000,000 Natives Through Their Chiefs-The Dutch Lords and Their Javanese Subjects-What Natives May and May Not Do-Java Has Best Educated Civil Service of the World-Its Government Clerks Get High Wages and Long Vacations and Retire With Pensions-How Holland Got Java and Increased Its Population From 6,000,000 to 25,000,000 and Made It the Garden Spot of the Earth.

### FRANK G. CARPENTER. ······

an hour here this morning firmer rein. with Gen. W. Rooseboom, the ruler of the Dutch East Indies. He has been a soldier of distinction in the Dutch army, and it is only a year or so ago that he was sent here to be

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governor general of the vast possessions which Holland owns in this part of the world. The words governor-general give but a small idea of the extent of his power. He is in reality a king, and he has more power over his subjects than any ruler of Europe. He rales more than 34,000,000 people, scattered over a territory more than three times as great as Germany or France and greater than any country in Europe except Russia. He has thousands of officials under him; his standing army is more than half as large as our own, and he has for years been carrying on a war with some of the tribes of Sumatra as serious as our war with the Filipinos.

A CHAT WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The governor general lives in great state here in Java. He is allowed \$60,-000 a year for entertaining and his annual salary is larger than that of our President. His palace is as big as the White House, and it is situated in a great park, a part of which contains the botanical gardens, said to be by far the finest in the whole world. It was in the palace that I met his excellency. The audience was held in the morning, but notwithstanding this I had to go in full dress and in as much state as though to visit a king. I was met at the palace door by soldiers and officials in uniform, and his excellency's secretaries passed me from one to another until I was at last ushered into the audience room of the governor.

His excellency addressed me in English and we chatted together for some time about the Dutch colonial empire and how matters are handled in Java. The question of the Philippines came up and he intimated that we had a big job on our hands, but suggested that we might learn something from Holland's experience in handling the peopie. He approved of the Dutch methods of treating the natives, and he says it is the only one by which they can be made contented and happy. Upon leaving he gave me notes to some of his officials, and since then has had forwarded me a general letter to the resident governors of the various pro-vinces, the officers of the military and others in all parts of the islands, di recting them to aid me in my investiga-tions in every possible way.

UITENZORG, Java .-- I spent | by savages, have to be held with a

THE DUTCH AND THE NATIVES. The native officials are also well educated, There are schools for them in all parts of the country, and the higher-class natives often speak Dutch, French and English as well as the Japanese languages. They are treated just like the Europeans, and the native chief's wife has the same standing as the wife of the resident governor. The resident and chief sit together at state dinners, and they are treaated as equals. The salaries paid to the native chiefs vary according to the province and the state required. Some native chiefs have above those of higher rank. There are

their heels, putting their hands togeth-

where greater than here. According to the old customs of Java which still pre-



GENERAL W. ROOSEBOOM. Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

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houses built for them at a cost of from \$20,000 to \$40,000 aplece, and they re-ceive salaries of \$400 a month. I am told that the Dutch believe that they can easily control the natives it they can control the chiefs, but at the same time they are careful to let the chiefs they can be that the same time they are careful to let the same time they are careful to let the chiefs they can absolute equality, but it is

met would squat down on the ground and fold his hands in an attitude of prayer until I passed. I have met Jav-anese on horseback, myself riding at the same time, and the Javanese as the same time, and the Javanese as iors. The customs have prevailed for generations, and the employer who does soon as he saw me would jump down from his horse in order that he mibht no, insist upon them will soon lose caste with his people. They will think from his horse in order that he might when I passed by, I have had women boor and he can do hlm an igi with great bundles on their backs lift them down and seat themselves of. nothing with them.

In the native states the servility of the common people to their native superiors is so great that one would hardly believe it if he did not experier, in my honor, and I believe that the rank of superior and inferior is noence it himself. I have seen princes kissing the feet of their fathers and crawling along to them on their knees, and at one time I saw a thousand officlais squatting down on their heels in honor of one native chief.

EVERY CLERK A SCHOLAR.

I have spoken of the education of the Dutch officials, but I almost despair of making you understand how well edu-cated they are. Every clock here is a college graduate. The Dutch bave a university at Delft, in Holland, for the education of their colonial officials. Every clerk has to be a graduate of the public schools and also of this university, where he takes a special course to fit himself for the colorial service He must be able to speak Forneh, Cer-man and English and at least two of the native languages of Java, one of which must be the Malay. There arfour languages spoken in Java, but the Malay 's in common use overywhere Tao nighe: officials and those who act as judges of any of the courts must be able to speak three languages, and must also be graduates in Dutch law, as well as thoroughly posted on the native laws, customs and religions of Java. The character of the cierks is carefully looked after, and as a rule only gentle men are chosen.

#### THE SERVICE LA JAVA

After graduation the would-be government cierk is sent out here on trial lie must pass an examination for aspirant controleur and d successful is assigned as an assistant to a controleur or minor official of one of the provinces. or minor official of one of the provide and He now receives about \$69 a month and a house, but he is as yet only on probation, and he must serve several years before he can be examined for the position of centroleur of the second class. If he passes this examination he receives \$129 a month and later on gets to be controleur of the first class, with a better house and higher salary. If he proves his efficiency here he possibly comes an assistant resident and then a resident, with a palace and \$6,000 a vear.

The duties of the officials are by no means light. The aspirant controleur goes about with native officials to superintend the roads, to collect the cen-508, examine the rice fields and other crops and to do all sorts of other cleri-cal work. His position is that of a clerk or private secretary, and he is a

plantations, and their experience would undoubtedly be of great value to us. It is questionable whether Uncle Sam should not establish a college for edu-cating his colonial clerks or lay out a course of study which might be carried on in other colleges to fit clerks for our foreign service. Every American of-ficial in the Philippines should under-stand the principal languages used in the islands, the customs of the people and their laws, and at the same time, be well educated in other respects. We should have a corps of civil engineers and practical agriculturists to carry on the work and government supervision the work, and government supervision should be applied to all great under-takings. We own three-fourths of the lands, and nearly all the great forests and we require the hest talent and best advice to manage them properly. HOW THE DUTCH GOT JAVA.

The story of Java and how the Dutch have made it the most beautiful colony of the world is full of interest. They landed here just about a hundred years after Columbus discovered America and built a fort at Batavia in 1610. The first settlements were made by the Dutch East India Co., somewhat like the British India company that first controlled India. The Dutch East India company handled the colony for about 200 years, and handled it badly. It was its poli-cy to squeeze the natives for all they vere worth. It made the trade in spices, opium and pepper monopolies belonging to the company, and the na-tives were kept out of dealing in these articles. Trade with other nations was not encouraged, and the result was that at the close of its rule. in 1798, the company was \$45,000.000 in debt. Then the Dutch government took pos-

session of the islands and sent down its own officials, and among them one Marshall Daendels, as governor. Daen-dels studied the system of land tenure which prevailed among the natives, and originated the culture system which was afterward completed by General Van den Bosch. Prior to this the lands of each kingdom or state belonged absolutely to the local princes and were occupied only by their consent. The king or prince allotted the lands to the people and each holder paid him a the beople and each holder paid him a portion of his crops, about one-thirtleth being set aside for the priests. In ad-dition to this the people gave a day or a day and a half each week to their rulers. Daendels took this tabor and applied it to the building of roads. He set the natives to work all over

the island and as a result constructed in a tropical country what is by far the best system of roads in the world. You can ride all over Java today in a rubber tire vehicle and not injure the machine. The roads are shaded with enormous trees and in places you go chormous trees and in places you go for miles and miles through gigantic arbors. The roads are perfectly drain-ed. They have bridges of stone and culverts; and their walls are so cut by drainage gutters that they dry off within a few hours after the heaviest tropical rains.

#### THE CULTURE SYSTEM.

By the culture system the Dutch gov-rnment furnished Europeans with ernment furnished ernment turnished Europeans with money for factories on easy payments and aided them in establishing large businesses all over the island. They arranged it so that they could have a large amount of this free native la-bor and to a certain extent gave them forcad labor for events, they much forced labor for running their work Each European who could give the proper security and references could get \$45,000 on twelve years' time with-out interest. He had no payment whatever to make until the third year and after this was to pay one-tenth of the With the money he was to be approved by the government, and he was supplied with free native labor for two years. At the same time the government applied the native land system to furnish the raw materials needed for



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 no. 10-For Bingham, Lehi, Prove,
 8:20 p m

 No. 10-For Bingham, Lehi, Prove,
 8:00 a m

 No. 10-For Cureka, Fayson, Heber,
 8:00 a m

 No. 5-For Ogden and the West.
 9:50 p m

 No. 5-For Ogden and the West.
 1:00 p m

 No. 1-For Ogden and the West.
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 No. 1-For Ogden and the West.
 1:00 p m

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 1:00 p m

 No. 42-For Park City.
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#### THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAVA.

The civil service of the Dutch East Indies is the most remarkable of the world. There is no colony where the officials are so well educated and of such a high standing in every respect. The system is based upon the native government, the native nobles and chiefs ruling the people by their own laws, with the Dutch as advisers be-hind them. The native rulers are merely the tools in the hands of the Dutch; they are the strings which the latter pull to influence the people. In Java there are twenty-two provinces or residences. Each of these has its native governor, assisted by a Dutch resident, who is known as his elder brother. 'The elder brother lives in fine state. He has a magnificent house and a fund for entertaining, and his salary is \$6,000 a year. The native chief is also paid a year. salary and an allowance. Under there residents there are assistant residents, controlers and clerks, all of whom have their native subordinates or younger brothers. The native rulers are of the nobility and the officials all come from the best families. The common people, therefore, feel that they are ruled by the Javanese nobles, and the majority of them do not know that the foreigners are in actual control.

Somewhat the same system prevails in the Dutch East Indies outside Java, although some of the islands, inhabited

sisted on absolute equality, but it is chiefs know that they themselves are the rulers. They make it a principle to be honest with the natives and to protect them in their rights. There are courts everywhere held by the Dutch the two sat together. officials, and in quarrels between na-tives and Europeans the natives are given the benefit of the doubt. I am tola that it will be much safer for me to strike an European here than a native, for the native will be sure to land me

in prison. STRICT ACCOUNTS AND TAXES.

At the same time the government is Taxes are honestly levied and must be honestly paid. Every village and every house in the whole island is numbered, and every piece of ground pays its tax. Every horse and every cart pays a tax. The government has its tax inspectors, who see that everything is properly collected. It has its accountants who go through the offices of the provinces examining the books, the cash and the manner of doing business. There is a law for everything, and the bookkeep-ing is enormous. There are irrigation, officials, road-making officials, civil en-gineers and all the machinery of a vast government

THE DUTCH AS SUPERIOR BE-INGS.

The Dutch endeavor to impress upon the natives that they belong to a higher order of creation than the Javanesa. They insist that all of the Dutch offi-cials shall be treated with the same respect shown the noblest of the Javan-ese chiefs. This is very evident in out-of-the-way districts. I have trav-eled for miles through the country where every man, woman and child 1

I have a native servant, a swell Jav-anese, who speaks broken English and who acts for me both as boy and as interpreter. He whitens my shoes and my heimet, and sleeps in front of my door at night. He never smokes a cigarette when I am present and he never comes before me without his tur-ban. It is etiquette here for the servant in keep his head covered and it would to keep his head covered, and it would be quite as impolite for Simo, my boy, to come in without his turban as it would be for your hird man to keep his hat on when he enters your par-lor. A native should not smoke in the presence of a European, and if he is smoking on the street he should take the cigarette out of his mouth and hold it behind him while Europeans pass. The Dutch official never requests his The Dutch official never requests his servants to do things, he commands them. The inferior is expected to use high Javanese in speaking to his su-perior, and the superior speaks low Jav-anese in speaking to him. A Javanese should not speak in Dutch to a Euro-pean without the European especially requests it. requests it. Such treatment seems ridiculous to

SERVANTS AND MASTERS.

Americans, amongst whom all are equal. The Dutch say that it is a ne-cessity in this part of the world and that it is only by means of upholding the old customs that they can maintain the respect of the people. One of the richest of the planters, a Dutch baron, who has charge of a property worth several millions, and who employs hun-

sort of clerk of all work. The ccn-troleurs are the police officials. They said that for a time the sultan had sil-ver dollars nailed to the legs of his roleurs are the police on but are re-sponsible for the good conduct of the district. The assistant residents sit chair in order that he might be a trifle higher up than the Dutch resident when with the native priests and chiefs, and act as judges, and the residents are lit-tle kings who govern their provinces, I have a native servant, a swell Javtelling the native governors what to do

PENSIONS FOR OFFICIALS.

and how to do it.

The Dutch treat their colonial clerks very well. At the end of every cen years each clerk gets two years' vacation with half pay or one year with full pay, and at the same time a trip to Europe with his family on passage money paid by the government. He has his government doctors, and if they say he is not well he is allowed sick leave and a trip to Europe, and at the close of twenty-five years' service he is retired on pension and sent home at government expense. The pension, however, is only one-third his salary, and on this account many clerks prefer to stay. The officials are not allowed to engage in business in Java while in office, although many settle there after retiring.

COULD HELP US IN THE PHILIP-PINES.

The result is that there are today hundreds of retired Dutch officials who have had to do with all sorts of the colontal work of this country who might be employed by our government to ald us in handling the Philippines. They have been connected with the irrigation department, the departments with the of roads and of civil engineering, as India. S well as with forestry and all sorts of Islands.

the factories. The people were ed to plant one-fifth of their land in the crop needed and received a certain re-mission of taxes in lieu of the same. Some wages were paid and on the whole the system was one which im-proved the condition of the people. It certainly improved the revenues of the colony, for after the culture system was founded they steadily rose from 2,000,000 pounds until they reached the annual amount of almost 10,000,000 pounds. The colony soon paid off its debts to Holland. Its imports were tripled and the annual exports jumped

from \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Crime diminished to such an extent that the courts sat only one month in the year. and within twenty-five years the popu lation of Java was changed from one of six million paupers to one of elever million rich peasants who paid a gov-This system continued in force until 1871, or for almost fifty years, during which time it paid Holland a surplus of system continued in force until f \$280,000.000

Since then I am told that the country has falled to pay its expenses, and that this is its condition today. The system of forced labor has been almost stopped. and the most of the businesses are the hands of private parties. Ta: Taxes are generally paid in money rather than labor, as formerly, and for the last five years the annual deficit has been from \$3.000,000 to \$6.000,000 or more.

At the same time the population has steadily increased. It was 17,000,000 in 1872, and now in 1901 it is more than 25,000,000. This increase shows that the country cannot but be prosperous, and as I have said, the peasants everywhere seem to be well-to-do in comparison with the people of the same kind in India. Siam, China and the Philippine

### SOUNDLESS POWDER NEXT.

The chances of smokeless powder seem seriously compromised by the recent invention of the Roman General Gilletta. Thanks to the latter's "acoustic telemeter," it is now possible to ascertain the exact spot whence the firing proceeds .-- Manchester Guardian.





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half a dozen bank books were found hidden among his rags. The inventory filed today shows that the personal property amounted to \$12,617.10. of which \$9,438,50 is left to be distributed among his relatives. The adminis-trator says he could not find any bona of the mildor of the mildor dog up to the the mildor dog up to the characteristic states and states and states and states and states the mildor of the mildor dog up to the mildor dog up to the period to the mildor dog up to the mildor dog up to the mildor dog up to the states and states and states and states and states and states the mildor of the mildor dog up to the mildor do



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# I am taking the third bottle of Wine of Cardui and it has done me lots of good. At I am taking the third bottle of Wine of Cardui and it has done the fots of good. As times I could not stand on my feet, my limbs and feet were so badly swollen and black. I had to sit on a chair and put my feet on another and set the dish pan in my lap to wash dishes. My husband got me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and it did me much good. I do not have to sit down to work now. It helped me in many other ways also. I can truthfully recommend it. MRS. L. E. PERRY. A housewife needs rugged health and great physical endurance to meet the demands made upon her. But there are women in nearly every home

whose monthly periods make them virtual invalids. And we want to tell them to-day they need not be invalids. Mrs. Perry was freed from all this suffering. A healthy wife is a blessing to the home in which she is found. She sings about her house work and can do four times as much as her sick sisters.

## WINE OF CARDUI gives mothers and daughters robust health. This pure Wine regulates menstru-

ation, allowing that health-preserving natural function to throw the impurities from the system. Falling of the womb is a terrible strain on the nerves. Wine of Cardui eases the tension, by restoring the organ to a strong and healthy condition. Leucorrhoea, an inflammation of the lining of the womb, is a terrible ailment. Every woman knows the shooting pains, the dull aches in the head and back, which mean disorder in the delicate and sensitive female organs. Thousands of women after suffering them have taken Wine of Cardui and secured permanent relief. What valid excuse for putting off this simple treatment another day! Time complicates the trouble-Wine of Cardui will cure it NOW. Ask for Wine of Cardui.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms: "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Beach's Death Recalls Tragic Line. Members of Parliament Who Have Met Violent Ends in Latter Years. 

London, Saturday .- The regret caused | Captain Templer rolled out of it with by the tragic death of a popular mem-ber of parilament, Mr. William Beach, has been turned to something like indignation by evidence given at the in-quest, clearly showing that the mishap which resulted in his death was due to badly repaired or unrepaired streets. It was bad enough that for the last year more than half of London's streets should be turned into trenches or death traps, but that they should be roughly and hurriedly repaired makes

matters worse. Only the other day a very bad case was reported. Workmen digging up a street for the purpose of laying pipes or something of that sort left a path too narrow for average vehicles to pass each other. The result was that one was pushed over into a pit some six feet deep. The driver escaped, but the horse was so badly injured that he had to be shot.

How many more accidents, much more serious, may not happen through such carelessness? That many more do not occur must surely be due to the fact that, after all, it must be, as visitors in this country say, that London drivers are the best in the world.

Mr. Beach's fate recalls other tragic deaths in late years of members of par-liament. Most dramatically tragic was that of Mr. Walter Powell, member for

Malmesbury, twenty years ago. He and Captain Templer, now Colonel Templer, superintendent of the gov-ernment balloon factory, had ascended with a Mr. Gardner in a balloon called The Saladin, the property of the war other. They started from Bath. Finding they were being carried out to sea near Bridport, they descended about hundred and fifty yards short of

When the balloon touched ground

dropped off with a broken leg. balloon rose still more rapidly. Mr. Powell, as it salled away, south by southeast, was seen waving his hand in adieu to Captain Templer. That was the last seen of him, though search was made everywhere. From that day to this no trace has ever been found eith-er of Mr. Powell or the balloon. A few years later there was another mysterious disappearance of a member of parliament. Mr. Jasper Pyne, mem-

The

ber for Waterford West, shut himself up in his castle at Lisfanuy, Waterford. In November, 1888, he disap-peared. It was generally supposed that he was drowned in crossing to England. Such was the mystery surrounding

his fate that no new writ was moved for until February, 1890. In one form of violent death the com-

cons has a much better record than the lords. During the late queen's reign there were only four suicides of actual members of parliament, while seven reers laid violent hands on themselves. The dismal list was made up of one duke, two earls and four barons.-Spe-clal cable to the New York Herald.

### PROVED KINSHIP BY WEB FEET

The accounting of the estate of William Bowers, the eccentric miser who died in an old tenement at Yonkers, in apparent poverty, but who left a small fortune, came up before Surro-gate Slikman at White Plains this month. Lawyer Arthur Burns, of Yonkers, representing the next of kin, filed an objection to the administrator's accounts and the case was adjourned to take testimony. After Bowers died on March 6 last,

trator says he could not hnd any bona fide widow, although one Margaret Bowers, whose residence is unknown, claims to be the widow. The adminis-trator also says he could not find any next of kin, but the following filed

