IN MOMBASA

THE QUEER CAPITAL OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND ITS CURIOUS INHABITANTS.

Copyright, 1907, by Frank G. Carpenter, MBASA.-I have left the rocky desort of Arabia and am now on the island of Mombasa, nalf way down the coast of East Africa, and just below the equator, where old Mother earth is widest and thickest. If I should stick a pin in the old lady's waist and go west-ward in a straight line 1 would soon reach the upper end of Lake Tanganyi-ka and a little later would come out on the Atlantic a little above the Congo. Grossing that great ocean, my next Guding place would be South America, at the mouth of the Amazon, and going up the Amazon valley. I should pass Quinto, In Ecuador, on my way to the Pacific. From there on, the trip to the pin stuck in at Mom-basa would comprise 16 or more thou-sand miles of water travel. I should cross the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the only solid ground on the way would be the islands of New Guinea, Bornéo and Sumatra. in the old lady's waist and go west-Borneo and Sumatra.

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EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP RATES

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP RATES This place is far below the latitude of the Philippinas, and is just about a day by ship north of Zanzibar. It is 30 days from New York, and yet it may be reached easily and cheaply. The through fare from the United States on the best steamers would not be over \$300, and there are boats from London that make the trip in 21 days, at a cost of \$250. The German East Afri-ca line, which has vessels going around the whole continent of Africa, has a rate of \$200 from Hamburg to Momba-st, and the Austrian-Lloyd has a ser-vice from Trieste, which costs just \$25 less. In addition there are French boats that call here on their way from Marselle to Madagasear, and there are occasional steamers from Adon and the Suez canai which are still cheaper. My rip here was made on the Ger-man East African line, and the accom-modations were fairly good. Our decks man East African the, and the accom-modations were fairly good. Our decks were covered with canvas; we had elec-trical fans in the cabins and other arrangements for modifying the heat of tropical travel. I bought my ticket to Mombasa, but afterward arranged with the captain, by the payment of a few dollars more, to make it read to Beira, in Fortuguese East Africa, which is about two weeks south of here. This allows me to stop off at the ports and saves more than \$50 in the passage money. The buying of through tick-ets with stop-overs is the best way to travel along this coast. The German East African line has boats every two of three weeks, and I shall not be de-layed by the transaction. THE HORN OF EAST AFRICA.

THE HORN OF EAST AFRICA.

Have you ever heard of the great Horn of Africa? It is the easternmost point of the continent and it ends in Cape Guardaful. It begins at the Strait to be defined by order on the strait point of the continent and it ends in Cape Guardaful. It begins at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and runs for seven or eight hundred miles out into the Indian ocean. It was along this horn that I traveled in coming here. Leav-ing Aden we first skirted British Som-alliand, a thinly populated desert coun-try as big as Georgia, and then sailed for hundreds of miles along other des-erts belonging to Italy. The Italian possessions begin some distance before one reaches Cape Guardaful. We went quite close to the cape and rounded II, starting south. It is a mighty bluff al-most straight up from the blue wa-ters of the Indian ocean. Its sides are of black rock, ragged and rugged, and its top is covered with sand. There is stand at its foot, and the sand has lodged in the crevices, making yellow streaks against the black background. Beyond the cape extends sandy hills, which roll one over the other until they straights in the distance. The country all-about is desert, and neither trees, bushes, habitations nor animals are to be seen. The clouds hang low over the caps, and out at sea the air is as moist as that of Virginia in April. Going a little further on we rounded the horn,

and looked back. The great bluff had now assumed the outlines of a sleep-ing lion, with its tall in the sand. Later still the lion's head was lost, and there was only a great rock rising like a fortification straight up from the sea. THEY ALL BELONG TO EUROPE.

torification straight up from the sea. THEY ALL BELONG TO EUROPE. Sailing southward we steamed about a thousand miles along a dry and des-ert coast, before we reached the Juba-river, where the British passessions big as Montane. It consists of a strip of desert as wide as from New York to Boston, and as long as from Philadelphia to Chicago. Its popula-tion is made up of nomadic Somalis and Gallas, tall, straight, black people, who live largely in tents and drive the country is practically worthless, and this is also true of Eritree, on the field pasture. As far as I can learn the country is practically worthless, and this is also true of Eritree, on the factor flocks about from place to place to find pasture. As far as I can learn the country is practically worthless, and this is also true of Eritree, on the factors about from place to place by senia, but her soldiers were de-tas now her cyces on Tripoli, which lies, and this is also true of Eritree, on the fast now her cyces on Tripoli, which lies is to ver the way from Stell. "The present, with the exception of Abyssinia, the whole of East Africa belongs to the great powers of Europe, gypt and the Sudan, which are 10 times as big as the state of Colorado, are practically controlled by the strate protectorate where I now am, which is more than 10 times as big as indian. It runs several hundred miles along the cost, and below it is Port-inguese East Africa, which is 10 times a long the cost, and below it is port-tica, an empire of itself, is a British orea territories in the central part of the continent. With the exception of that describe during my trav-tor, its describe during my trav-tor, its all describe during my trav-tor, its all describe during my trav-tor, its all describe during my trav-tor, its and many important de-option all they can to improve their erritories, and many important de-doing the scale describe during my trav-tor. els.

THE ISLAND OF MOMBASA.

THE ISLAND OF MOMBASA. I find Mombasa refreshing after my long stay in the desert. So far the most of my way through this contin-ent has been in the sands, with only a patch of green now and then. I was close to the Sahara in Morocco, and I traveled many hundreds of miles over it while in Algeria and Tunisia. In Tripoli my eyes were made sore by the glare of the Libyan wastes and their dust blew across the Nile valley during my stay in Egypt and the Brit-ish Sudan. The Arabian desert was on both sides of us as we came down the Red sea, and its sands several times sprinkled the ship. We had the rockiest of all deserts in southern Arabia and that of Italian Somaliland was not any better.

was not any better. The surroundings here remind m

was not any better. The surroundings here remind me of Solomon's song. All nature seems joyful. The rain has conquered the sun and there are moss, vines and trees everywhere. The shores of the mainland are bordsted with cocoa-nuits, we have on Mombasa, mighty baobaba loaded with green and even its cliffs are moss grown. This island is, in fact, a jungle of green on a foundation of coral. It is only a mile or so in length, but it ris-es well up out of the sea and is so close to the continent that one can almost hear the wind blow through the cocoanut groves over the way. On the island itself the jungle has been cut up into wide roads. There is a lively town with a polygiot population at one end of it, and the hills are spotted with the homes of the British officials. There are two good harbors, a little one and a hig one. The little one is in the main part of the town and is frequented by small craft. The other could hold all the ships that sall the

How Europe Is Swallowing the Continent-Something About Italian Somaliland and Other Foreign Possessions-Around the African Horn-How Cape Guardafui Looks-The Old and the New Towns of Mombasa-Among the Swahilis.



VIEW OF MOMBASA, THE LAW COURTS ARE TO THE RIGHT. Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

east coast and the people say here it is to be the great port of this side of the continent. The big harbor is called Kilindini, a word that means "deep water." It has only a few ware-house sheds and a pier above it, and the main settlements are across the island four miles away island four miles away.

It was in Killindini that I landed and that under difficulties. Our ship was anchored far out and our baggage was taken on shore in native boats. I found the main quay crowded, and had my boatman go direct to the cushad my boatman go direct to the cus-tom house and let us out on the beach. The custom house is a little shed about big enough for one cow. It is situated high up above the water, and our trunks had to be carried in upon the heads of negroes. The water came up to their middles, but nevertheless they waded through it and took both us and out baggage to the land. The customs examination was lenient. The officers looked through our trunks for guns and ammunition and warned us that we could not hunt elephants and hip-popotami without a \$250 license. A lit-tle later the negroes agaan took our trunks and carried them about a quar-ter of a mile to the top of a hill, where we got the cars for Mombasa. A HUMAN TROLLEFY.

A HUMAN TROLLEY. The word cars savors of electricity or steam. The cars I took were run by

men. Here in East Africa human mus-cle forms the cheapest power. The wages of the natives run from 5 cents a day upward, and in the interior there are many who will work all day for 3 cents. The result is that the trolley cars are pulled by men. Each consists of a platform about as big as a kitchen table, with wheels under-neath and an awning overhead. On the middle of the platform is a bench accommodating two or four persons. The wheels run on a track about two feet in width, and each car is pushed from behind by one or more bare-legged and bare-headed men, who run as they shove it up hill and down. There are such car tracks all over the island, with switches to the homes of the various officials. There are pri-vate cars as well as public ones, and every one who is any one has his ow-private car with his coolies to push him to and from work. At the be-ginning and elosing of his office hours which are from 8 until 12 and from 2 until 4, the tracks are filled with officials riding in state to the govern-ment buildings. ment buildings.

OLD MOMBASA.

I wish I could show you this old town of Mombasa. It began before Colum-bus discovered America, and the citizens can show you the very spot where Vas-co da Gama landed when he came here

trom India shortly after he discovered the new route to Asia by the Cape of Good Hope. He landed here in 1498 at just about the time that Columbus was making his third voyage to Ameri-ca. Even then Mombasa was a city and da Cama describes the Attick later men. Here in East Africa human musand da Gama describes it. A little later the data came describes it. A liftle later it became the property of the Portu-guese and about 100 years after that time they built a fort here, a part of which still stands. It has been rebuilt and is now used by the British as a prison. After the Portuguese were define out the Ambe held the inlead prison. After the Portuguese were driven out the Arabs held the island for many years, and it was an Arab ruler, the Sultan of Zanzibar, who owned it when the British came in. It still belongs to him in a nominal way. He has leased it to the British for so much a year; and his flag floats above the British flag everywhere on the island.

THE CAPITAL OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Notwithstanding this lease, Mombasa Notwithstanding this lease. Mombasa really belongs to the British, and the British can force the sultan at any time to give them a clear title to it. This is what the Germans have done as to German East Africa and what the British will probably do at some time in the future.

In the future. As it is now, the place is the capital of British East Africa. It has the chief government buildings, including the

treasury and law courts and the State's prison as well. The town has now about 40,000 people, and of these less than 200, perhaps, are Europeans. There are altogether about a half dozen different settlements, each inhabited by a dif-ferent class of Asiatics or Africans. There is an Asiatic mercantile quarter, a residence quarter, a large Swahll vil-lage and a business street, which is almost European in character. There are two hotels which claim to be first-class, an English club, the Bank of British India and quite a number of respectable stores. The native peo-ple of the efity are of all shades of yellow, black and brown, and they come from every part of the African coast. SOME QUEER ASIATICS. treasury and law courts and the state's

SOME QUEER ASIATICS.

But first let me give you some idea of the Asiatics who have come here from Arabia and East India. The Arabs wear turbans and gowns and constitute an important element of the community. They were formerly slave traders, and until the British took hold and built the Uranda sullway they did traders, and until the British took hold and built the Uganda railway they did a big bushness in toting ivory down from Lake Victoria and other parts of central Africa on the heads of slaves, selling both slaves and ivory here at Mombasa. This business has all been done away with, and the ivory now comes in on the railway.

comes in on the rallway. As to the East Indians, they are most-ly retail merchants and traders. There are Parsees, with tall hats, Hindus in white sheets, and other East Indians who wear little round gold caps, gay yests and calico trousers. Indian wo-men are to be seen everywhere, and some of them, the wives of Moham-medans, go about clad in yellow from head to foot. I saw two women on my way across the island who were apparently moving without seeing at my way across the island who were apparently moving without seeing at all. Their yellow drosses were fitted over padded skull caps, covering the head and face and falling clear to the ground. I could not see how the women could make their way along without stumbling until I observed a litle vel about the size of two postage stamps sewed over a hole in front of the eyes. These women never go on the street except when so clad, and they are the strictest of the Moham-medans.

THE AFRICAN VILLAGE.

THE AFRICAN VILLAGE. The most of the population of Mom-basa is African. There are people here from all parts of the interior, some of them as black as jet, with a scattering few who are cholocate brown or yel-one of the second state of the second few who are cholocate brown or yel-them as black as jet, with a scattering few who are cholocate brown or yel-one of the second second state of the second state of the second second second plastered upon a framework of poles and thatched with straw. The poles are put together without nalls. There is not a piece of from in any of them, except on the roof, where here and here a hole has been patched up with a stop to enter them. They are so small that the beds are usually left out-ated the house during the day time, and the majority of each family sleep on. AMONG THE SWAHILIS.

AMONG THE SWAHILIS.

I find this African village the most interesting part of Mombasa. Its in-habitants number 20,000 or more and they comprise natives of perhaps 100 tribes, each of which has its own dress

and its own customs. The most of the women are bare-headed, bare-should-ered and to a large extent bare-legged; and some of the men are clade legged, and some of the men are clad in lit-ile more than breech cloths. Now and then one sees a girl bare to the waist, and the little ones wear only jewelry. On the mainland all go more or less naked. The most numerous of the natives

the central coast of East Africa. I said to have some Arab blood in and for this reason perhaps its pe-are brighter and more business than the ordinary native. The Swat are found everywhere. They have the settleemnts in the initerior in midst of other tribes and the Swat anguage will carry one through greater part of Central and East A ca. The British officials are read to learn it; and one can buy Swab dictionaries and phrase books. I st take a Swahills guide with me dur most of my journey, or rather a bi-swahill boy, who will act as a serv-and also as guide. The Swahill women as I see then he the Swahill women as I see then he the Swahill women as I see then he to learn it; and one can buy Swab aracter by the state of a rich choice the state of my journey, or rather a bi-swabili boy, who will act as a serv-ant also as guide. I state a swapide with me dur most of my journey or the second the Swahili women as I see then he the Swahili women as I see then he the swahili women as I see then he to have to share out partings bein the took a snapshot of two gives us a razor to share out partings bein to took a snapshot of two gives us to took a snapshot of two gives us to rear ma pits, might su. . Alttle further on Jack made a p direction of another gidey maider of and numerous earrings, while I g the central coast of East Africa.

ture

Act the same time on the opposite st of the street stood a black girl gots ous with fewelry. She had a bra a dinner bucket in her nose; and h ears had holes in their lobes so b that a hen's egg could be put throug them without trouble. Not only the lobes, but the rims also were pun-tured, each ear having five little hol around the edges of about the sh of my little finger. These holes we filled with rolls of bright colored pap-ations a part of the ear. The pun-was of red, green and blue and it los ed every quaint. As I started on the ster looked at me out of the tail of h eye an smiled. FRANK G. CARPENTER

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR LA GRIPP SUPPLE REMEDY FOR LA GRIPP La grippe coughs are dangerous a they frequently develop into pneume nia. Foley's Honey and Tar not on stops the cough but heals and strength ens the lungs so that no serious re sults need be feared. The genum Foley's Honey and Tar contains m harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes, For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., the never sub-stitutes.

EVERY MOTHER

is or should be worled when the little ones have a cough or cold. It may lead to croup or pleurisy or pneumonia-the to something more serious. Ballard's Hor-hound Syrup will cure the trouble at once and prevent any complication. Sol-by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 112-114 South Main street.

Hard Colds.

People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as are others.

Physiology goes into the reason. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organ and functions.

This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does

"That good Coal," \$5.50 delivered \$5.25 at yard. Bamberger, 16 Meighn St., U. S. A.

Buy your footwear from us, and you will

be satisfied. All kinds of shoes sacrificed

The most numerous of the natives here are the Swahilis. These are of a mixed breed which is found all along Daniels, 57 West Second South.



the Mile End board of guuardians, which is now in progress, has shown an equally amazing state of affairs. The guardians there have a system of maintaining the pauper children in

discovered that they were badly in need of repairs and experts testified that the repair work was done by the only contractor who could secure work from the board and was charged for at their times the secure work

rapin and canvas back duck in America. AT HOTEL DE POPLAR.

The Poplar investigation occupied a place of its own. There is no doubt that great extravagance and lack or disciplines were shown there, but no charge of dishonesty was fixed on any of the guardians. It is worth men-tioning that the majority of the board were Socialists who deliberately pur-sued the policy of treating the paupers well and were not greatly concerned with saving the pockets of the middle-class rate pavers. At any rate, the great extravagance and lack with saving the pockets of the middle-class ratepayers. At any rate, the Hotel de Poplar, as the workhouse was called, became exceedingly popular with tramps and work-shys all over the country. It was largely patron-ized by people who had never lived in Poplar and who had ne claim what-ever for relief from it, but who were welcomed by the sympathetic guardians on the ground of the universal brother-hood of man. hood of man.

they are not in an actual majority they manage to attract some of the honest men to helr side by clever manipu-lation. These are the men who are responsible for the scandals. Eitner you must have men with ideals or men **Greatest Bargains Ever**



(Continued from page thirteen)

money for the building and maintaining money for the building and maintaining of workhouses, pauper schools, asylums and such institutions, and it is in con-nection with this expenditure that the waste and the dishonesty have occurred.

FIRST INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Burns' first investigation after he took office was in connection with the administration of the poor law by the West Ham board of guardians. West West Ham board of guardians. West Ham is one of the poorest and most thickly populated districts of London and its legitimate expenditure for the and its legitimate expenditure for the relief of the poor must always be very large. The local taxation, however, rose to an alarming rate and the rate-payers complained so loudly that it was evi-dent that something was wrong.

APPOINTMENTS FOR SALE.

The investigation disclosed the state of affairs that is so familiar to Ameri-cans who have followed the course of municipal government investigations in their own country. There was no ap-pointment in the gift of the guardians that was not put up for sale to the highest bidder. The master of the workhouse paid \$500 for his job, the medical officer paid \$5,000, and rellev-ing officers who earn about \$12 a week haid \$100 each for their appointments. The contractor who supplied coal to the workhouse was allowed to supply a quality inferior to that he contracted for, and to charge for twice the quanti-ty he actually supplied. Other con-tractors were treated in the same way and every contractor paid money res-ularly to members of the board of guardians and officials. The favored contractors were allowed to examine their rivals' bid before they were for-mally opened, and adjust their own bids so as to make the granting of the con-tract to them a certainty. The result of this investigation was that five guard-lans and the coal contractor went to jail. USUAL NAKEOFF. The investigation disclosed the state jall.

USUAL RAKEOFF.

USUAL NAKEOFF. At Greenwich an investigation showed that checks for \$125 had passed between that checks for \$125 had passed between that checks for \$125 had passed between the same particular of the same pa

ANCHENT METHODS. The investigation into the affairs of

maintaining the pauper children in what are known as scattered homes, which means that a dozen or more children, in charge of a matron and superintendent are installed in an or-dinary dwelling house and form a sort of poor law family. The Mile End guardians a few years ago wanted half a dozen more houses for their scattered homes. Six houses were of-fered to them at \$1,500 each. They refused the offer and a few weeks later bought the same houses for \$3,000 each. Needless to say it was testified that a good deal of the difference went into the pockets of certain guardians. This is not the end of the graft in connection with the scattered homes. When the houses were bought it was

RUSSIANS ARE READY TO AID US.

peace and good will, and asks of them justice and friendship in return for

has been especially sent by the Novoe Vremya, the official organ of the egar.

to carry this message, and to return to the czar with reports on the social

She converses fluently in several languages and was for three years sub-

secretary of the Grand Duchess Alexandra Petrovna, the aunt of the czur. She finds that Russian emigrants are much worse off in America than they are

when there were runners of a war between the United States and Japan 100,000

common soldiers and 6,000 officers at once volunteered their services to fight for

the Americana. And should America have need of them they are still ready to

come to your aid at once. They would have the czar's support in doing so,"

and political conditions here, with especial reference to Russian emigrants,

"I am in America both to teach and to learn," said Mine. Alexeeva. "The feeling among Russians of all classes for America is so different that

Russia's kindly feeling toward them."

at home

"The czar of all the Russias sends to his American brothers greetings of

Mme. Goriachkowskäja-Alexeeva, a distinguished Russian literary woman.

at just twice the market price. Some of it was charged for and was not done at all. In three years the guardians spent more than the original value of these houses on them in repairs and one member of the board who was asked why this was so, gravely ex-plained that pauper children were very hard on houses.

LIVED WELL

The investigation of the Camberwell board of guarddians has just begun. So far it has been brought out that the officials at the workhouses were accustomed to feast daily on salmon and pineapples. That would be equiva-lent, as far as cost is concerned to ter-

(C+Celler)

UNIQUE INSTANCE.

A most delightful instance of muni-lipal corruption was disclosed in an investigation at Monmouth in Wales, where a new electric light plant was laid down by the city council. About \$50,000 was thrown away and in sev-eral streets mains were laid, and when

\$50,000 was thrown away and in ser-eral streets mains were laid, and when it was found that there were no pos-sible consumers of the light they were torn up again. Tammany never did anything better than that. What is the reason of this sudden outbreak of corruption in England? For there is no doubt that the widespread dishonesty just disclosed is of compar-atively recent origin. A leading Con-servative politician told me a few days ago that it was due to the growth of democracy. "Fut poor men in office which involves the handling of large sums of money," he said, "and you expose them to temptations which they cannot texist. We had nothing lko this when the poor law was adminis-tered by the squire and the parson and the colonel and the other local mag-mates. They were men who were above all that cort of thing, and who gave their time to the public service from a sense of their duty to the public. Now we are breeding a class of professional politicians who are in the public ser-vice for what they can make out of it, and who are not too scrupulous about how they make it. They have neithes, honor nor the financial independence which often keeps a man honest." POLITICAL JOBBERS.

POLITICAL JOBBERS.

A very similar view, with some im-portant modifications, was taken by J. Ramsay McDonald, M. P., the secre-tary of the Independent Labor party. "T agree that we are breeding a class of professional politicians," he said "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to "but so far they have only been able to the blue men. with statesmanilke ont-The big men, with statesmanlike out-look are in the town and county coun-clis and in parliament. This leaves a tree field for the little jobbers and politicians in the minor bodies which nevertheless have the handling of large ums of money

"We usually find three parties in every board of guardians. On one hand there are the Socialists and Labor men whose chief concern is comfort and sympachetic administration for the poor, without much regard to what it costs. On the other hand are the rep-resentative of the ratepayers' associa-tions who desire only economy at what-ever cost, and are not concerned with the sufferings of the poor. Both these parties are honest, but between them there is too often a majority of men of the small tradesmen class, who are in the work only for what there is in it for them. They are after contracts and appointments and they are ready to do anything to set them. Often when We usually find three parties

of financial independence in public life. The professional politician who is in it for what he can make must go

is in it for what he can make must go. "The remedy for the present state of affairs is the abolition of the boards of guardians and the devolution of their duties to the larger bodies-the fown and county councils. We get big men and nonest men on these bodies and they work sufficiently in the open to prevent any flagrant abuse taking place. "I should not say that the corrup-tion we have found is an evil of de-mocracy. It would be bad for the country if it were for democracy is bound to grow and increase. It is sim-ply the result of trying to me at new konditions which must be swept away or modernized. "The best proof of what I say is Poplar. There was gross and inexcus, able extravagance shown there, but ho dishomesty, and I happen to know that Mr. Burns was very anxious to find something wrong there which could be fastened on Will Crooks, M. P., who was one of the Poplar guardians, and who is a personal enemy of Mr. Burns.

Free to the

Loss of Time from Work

Age

RIGHT

Addres

LEFT

