

THE NEWEST ENGLAND

By FRANK G. CARPENTER

ALL ABOUT THE GREAT COUNTRY WHICH JOHN BULL IS DEVELOPING IN THE HEART OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

A Mighty Plateau as High as Denver Now Thrown Open to White Men—A Talk With the Governor of British East Africa as to Its Possibilities How Lands Are Sold—Stock Growing and Game—\$50,000 for Shooting Licenses—A Visit to a Coffee Plantation Run by Missionaries Labor Conditions, Where Men Work for Five Cents a Day.

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Nairobi, British East Africa. I have just had a long talk with Mr. Frederick J. Jackson, the acting governor and commander-in-chief of this big territory which John Bull owns in the heart of East Africa. Mr. Jackson came out here to hunt big game about twenty-five years ago, and he has been on the ground from that time to this. He has long been employed by the British government in the administration of Uganda, and of the protectorate of East Africa, and he is now lieutenant governor, and in the absence of Carl Sadler, the acting governor of the country.



FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Native Tribes. "Give me some idea of the character of these natives, your excellency," said I.

"They are of many tribes, each having its own character and customs. Among them are the Massai, a pastoral people who deal altogether with cattle. The Massai are noted for their warlike propensities, and in the past their children were trained up to be warriors. Then there are the Wakikuyu, who have agricultural tendencies. They have small farms and are industrious. They live all about here, and you will go through their country on your way to Lake Victoria. In addition there are the Nandi and many other natives who are both farmers and stock rearsers.

Altogether these people are in a low state of civilization. Indeed, it is almost impossible to conceive how far down on the scale of the world's progress they are. They have practically no wants. A strip of cotton cloth suffices for the clothing of a man and he can earn enough for his food in a very short time. Before we can do much with these people we must make them have wants and give them the desire for accumulation. We must begin right at the bottom, and it will be a long time before we can turn them into a valuable laboring class. Indeed, our natives are much worse in these respects than those of Uganda. There the people cover their bodies with clothes of one kind or another. They are intelligent and many of them will work to get money.

East Africa for White Men. "How about your white settlers? Will this country ever be inhabited by Caucasians?"

"That, again, is difficult to say," replied the conservative governor. "We have a few European settlers already, but whether we can make this colony a second South Africa remains to be seen. I have lived here for over twenty years, and I am not sure as to how far any white man can do hard manual labor in this latitude. It is true we are more than a mile above the sea, but nevertheless we are on the equator, and the equator is not fitted for the white man. The only Europeans who will succeed here will be those who bring some money with them, and who will use the native labor in their work. I don't think any settler should come to East Africa without he has as much as three thousand dollars, reckoning the amount of your money. He should have enough to buy his land, stock it, build his house, and then have something to go on. He should not start out with a very small tract. Much of the grazing lands are now being divided up into tracts of five thousand acres, and we are selling tracts of one thousand acres at 66 cents per acre. If a man takes the first thousand and the other four thousand are held for him subject to certain improvements and developments upon the first thousand. After these are completed he may buy the remaining tract at the price per acre of the first thousand acres."

Big Land Owners. "I understand much of your land is being taken up in large holdings."

"That is so to a certain extent," replied Mr. Jackson, "but we are now discouraging such allotments, and would rather have the land apportioned in tracts of from 640 acres to about 5,000 acres each. If the land is for grazing the larger area is desirable. If it is for grain farming or dairying, it is better that it should be small. As to our large landholders, the British East Africa Company owns about five hundred square miles. Lord Delamere has about one hundred thousand acres and Lord Hindlip a little less. There are a number of settlers who have twenty thousand acres or more."

Insects by Millions. "How about your ranching possibilities? I understand that your stock growers expect to find a great meat industry here which will crowd our Chicago packers out of the markets of England."

"I do not think there is room for alarm about that matter as yet," replied the official. "This country is not in the making, and we know practically nothing about it. We realize that we have some of the richest grasses of the world—grasses which have supported the herds of game, and upon which cattle, sheep, goats and hogs will thrive. But we do not know whether we can conquer the diseases and insect pests which attack the animals we have so far imported. We seem to have every disease that cows, horses, or sheep are subject to in other parts of the world, and I venture we have some peculiarly our own. We have ticks by the mil-

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My treatment is not a patent medicine, or a cure all, but it is a treatment that will be prescribed especially for your particular condition. Careful diagnosis of your condition. True it will contain oxygen to kill deadly germs that infest your blood and tissues. Oxygen is the life of your blood. It gives vitality to the red blood corpuscles, and it is death to bacteria and disease germs.

My nerve treatment will contain artificial nerve force, which is the nearest approach to natural living force that has ever been discovered. It is truly marvelous how this artificial nerve force takes the place of the natural nerve force, and gives you wonderful strength and power. My treatment will also contain special remedies carefully prescribed to suit your particular condition, prescribed by a careful physician.

I also use marvelous Psy-Phy Force which I believe is a wonderful healing power known to man. This mighty unseen force of such tremendous potency is a Divine gift within the reach of all, and in years past people who accidentally stumbled upon it and completed it were regarded as privileged by the Creator, and their power was considered supernatural, because it could not be explained, and yet this great power, mighty as it is, is absolutely harmless, incapable of producing injury; a sleeping giant that requires but little effort to make it your slave. The fabled Genii of Aladdin's wonderful lamp possessed a power which I believe was scarcely greater than that which I can reveal to you.

Doctors in great universities of France and Germany have taken up the study of this mysterious force. Philosophers and metaphysicians have been compelled to admit that they cannot fathom its secrets. You may attribute it to rehabilitation of nerve force, re-establishment of vital magnetic energy, psychic power—whatever you will—the fact remains that patients in utter despair have claimed that they have been restored to health by this wonderful treatment when all other things failed.

Mrs. N. W. Boyer of New Bern, N. C., says: "One year ago I was in a dying condition. Three doctors had given me up to die. I tried Force of Life, and today I am a well woman. I thank God for the day when I was sent to me." Here is also a letter from Mrs. Hannah Peters, of Harrisburg, Pa., you may read it yourself. Mrs. Peters says: "I thank our Heavenly Father for guiding me to you, and for the other four thousand have restored to me. I would have been in my grave had it not been for you. Your treatment has certainly cured me completely." Then take the case of Mr. Hyatt, who was a man who had gone from doctor to doctor finally he decided to try Force

of Life. United States Commissioner Ridgeway, who spent over three months investigating Force of Life, writes to me as follows: "Mr. Hyatt, that his case showed an instance of remarkable recovery—'Raised as it were, from the grave.' In my varied experience in treating chronic diseases I have every opportunity to study various methods and kinds of treatment, and I can honestly and conscientiously tell you that I have never seen any treatment which I believe compares with the treatment which I am in a position to offer you. I do not feel that it is one word stronger than the absolute truth. I have held many positions of honor and trust, and I could not afford to make you a single promise that I am not in position to fulfill, or to tell you anything which would be untrue. I do not ask you to send me one cent of money; merely write me giving your name and address and stating the leading symptoms of your trouble, and your case will be diagnosed and I will prescribe for you a special course of treatment with no charge whatever. There are absolutely no conditions attached to this offer. If your letter is received today your treatment will be sent tomorrow. This offer is good only to the first one thousand persons who write me. It will cost a great deal of money to give these free courses of treatment, but I want to prove to the sick and afflicted in every city and locality in this country that I do have a treatment which is absolutely sure and certain in its effects.

No matter what your disease; no matter what treatment you have tried, I want you to write me. If I think that I cannot cure you, I will tell you so, but do not hesitate because your case has been pronounced incurable.

I hold in my hand a bundle of letters from people who say they have been restored to health by my treatment after doctors had given them up to die. If you wish to try my free course of treatment, I advise you to sit down and write me today. If you don't wish to try my treatment, write me anyway, and I will send you a thorough diagnosis of your case and explain to you in detail just what I think this treatment should do for you. I will also give you full information in regard to marvelous Psy-Phy Force, or if you wish, I will send you a course of treatment absolutely free, and let you make it under the direction of your own family physician; so that there may be absolutely no doubt as to the exact cause of the astonishing results which I feel positive will be yours. Write me your letters to G. E. Cautant, M. D., Suite 258 F, Syracuse, N. Y.

rous that the animals killed have made no visible diminution in the supply.

"I doubt whether there is a place on earth where there are so many kinds of game as in British East Africa," said Mr. Jackson. "We have vast herds of antelopes, guu and other wild animals. We have so many zebras that they have become a serious trouble to the farmers and stockmen. They move about in herds of hundreds and sometimes of thousands. They are easily frightened, will go off on the gallop, rushing against the wire fences about the farms and breaking them down. They will run into barbed wire with such force that they will tear it from the staples and crack off the posts. At present we have great game preserves where no shooting can be done. This is the case along the railroad, and the animals seem to know it and make that one of their chief grazing grounds."

"How about lions?" "There are plenty of them," was the reply, "but the hunters look upon lion shooting as the best of sport and many of the savage beasts are killed for their skins, which are sold to the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus, which are found in many parts of East Africa."

A Land of Coffee. Speaking of the possibilities of British East Africa, it may be one of the coffee lands of the future. Several plantations have been set out not far from here and they are doing well. There is one coffee estate within five miles of Nairobi, which belongs to the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost. I rode out on horseback yesterday over the prairie to have a look at it. The way to the estate is through a dense forest, which is a red soil, although not much cultivated as yet, seems rich.

Arriving at the plantation, I was met by Mr. Burke and we were escorted with him through his coffee plantation. It covers altogether something like fifteen thousand acres, and has not more than eight hundred trees in full bearing. The yield is good and the plantation is now supplying not only the town of Nairobi with all the coffee they need, but is shipping several tons every year to Europe. Father Burke tells me that the coffee trees begin to bear at a year and a half and that they are full bearing at four years. The ripening season is long, and the berries have to be picked many times. I saw blossoms and green and ripe berries on the same tree. In one place the berries were so thick that another they were heaving the plants, and in another they were pulping the berries

In a pulper turned by hand. The trees seem thrifty. Father Burke says that the young plants grow easily, and that where the birds carry the berries away, and drop the seeds the plants will sprout up of themselves. There is a coffee plantation nearby of 30,000 trees, and I am told that there is a fair prospect of a considerable coffee industry springing up. Where Men Work for a Nickel a Day.

While on this plantation I saw many half-naked negroes at work in the fields. They were Wakikuyus, and were really not looking fellows. They were clearing new ground, chopping down the weeds with mattocks and digging up the soil and turning it over. The sweat stood in beads upon their brows, and their bare backs, and it also ran down their bare legs. I asked the father as to their wages, and was told that they each received four rupees a month. A rupee is 33 cents, and this means just about 33 cents a week or less than 5 cents a day of ten hours. I suggested to the reverend father that the pay was small, but he said that the natives could not earn more than that sum, and that even at those wages it was difficult to keep them at work.

I hear this same statement made everywhere. The English people here think that the native Africans are well enough paid at the rate of half month. If you put that they were just that sum is sufficient to supply all the wants of a black man and ask why he should be paid more. Think of it, the American toilers, who belong to our labor unions, think of a certain day for carrying bricks or stone, for chopping up ground under the eyes of a taskmaster, or of trotting along through the grass hour after hour with a load of 80 pounds on your head! Think of it, and you may get an idea of how the English white man here is carrying the black man a burden indeed, as the Japanese say, it is to laugh.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

WHY WOMEN TALK SO MUCH.

Interesting Theory Brought Forward by Scientific Frenchman.

(From the Cleveland Leader.) A scientist comes forward to show that woman's superior loquacity, which man has laid to idle brains, is due to the solidity of her chest. M. Marage, a professor of physics at the Sorbonne, after a number of experiments, has measured the "volume of pressure" of the air as it leaves the mouth and found that a man tires himself four times as fast as a woman, and that the latter expends less energy in talking than in fanning herself. Thus, by a paradox that is strangely Albernian for a French professor of man, when she talks four times as much as man, is only talking just as much. This has to be read over three or four times, then mentally chewed upon the rest of three days before the subtlety of its logic dawns upon the masculine mind.

M. Marage's experiments were all performed in the light of day and amid classroom surroundings and restrictions. Had he, for instance, come home late from sitting up with a sick friend, or had business at the store detained him till 3 o'clock in the morning, he would have found the scope of his investigations and made them more practical. He would have ascertained that on such occasions a wife who has been forging her speech during those long waiting hours talks about 100 to the dozen. More than this, she speaks about a thousand times as much as the man in a given period of time.

It is curious that at the moment when this discovery is announced the debating team at Columbia College, which is to have a windfest with picked talkers from Cornell, declares it will not compete if a girl who works a place on the Cornell team is allowed to participate. The Columbians claim that a woman would prejudice the judges in her favor and that, through courtesy to her opponents could not ride roughshod over her arguments lest she break into tears and so complete the blinding of the umpires.

This sounds big and manly, but it is windy and misleading. It is not chivalry that inspires this protest, but "the volume of pressure" statistics. The Columbians know they cannot fight a four-to-one handicap in a talking match. Why not say so, then? As it is, they are acting like silly boys.

"Our Boys." Editor of The Saturday Evening Post: "Dear Sir:—I notice the liquor dealers deny the statements which you published concerning their effort to create an appetite for liquor among boys, and herewith submit an affidavit of the man who heard the statements in question. The affidavit is in words as follows: 'I am a resident of the State of Ohio, Ross county. Personally appeared before me, Wilbur G. Hyde, Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, Robert Wallace, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: 'That on or about the fourteenth day of February, in the year 1917, I was present at a meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, at a meeting where representatives of the liquor dealers were present discussing their plans. At that meeting one of the representatives of the liquor interests spoke on matters of interest to the saloon business and its success. He closed his statement with substantially these words: 'The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no beer, their stomachs and their counters will be empty, as well as our coffers. Our children will go hungry, or we must change our business to that of some other more remunerative industry.' 'The open field for the creation of appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard, and make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed.' 'Affiant further says that he made a record of the statement in his notebook at the time. Further deponent says not. (Signed) R. H. WALLACE, Notary Public. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1917. (Signed) WILBUR G. HYDE, Notary Public.

The average man thinks patriotism is pretending he has read the Constitution.

NOTICE BY EXECUTORS. Having qualified as executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto, of Elizabeth Grimes, late of Raleigh, N. C., the undersigned hereby notify all persons having claims against said Elizabeth Grimes to exhibit the same to William B. Grimes as such executor at Wake County Savings Bank Building, N. C., on or before November 12th, 1908, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Elizabeth Grimes are hereby notified to make prompt payment to said William B. Grimes as such executor. This November 9th, 1907. WILLIAM B. GRIMES, S. F. MORDEN, Executors of Elizabeth Grimes, de'd.

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