



work and worry of **cleaning house** reaches every nook and corner from attic to cellar, and will make the house clean, spick, span and spotless, and at half the cost of time and labor with ordinary cleaners.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Cleans windows, painted walls, enamel and porcelain tubs, marble, glassware and cutlery, and without scratching. Doesn't leave windows streaky and foggy as soap does; doesn't turn marble yellow like soap does, but keeps it dazzling white.

Scrubs wood floor, painted and unpainted wood work, stone, cement, marble and mosaic floors in a new and thorough way. It gets right down into the grain of the wood, takes up every speck of dirt and carries it away, leaving the floor spotlessly clean.

Scours pots, kettles and pans, boilers, sinks and flatirons easily and leaves them scrupulously clean. Its flaky particles quickly loosen and remove the hardest "burned-in" crusts of grease and grime that soap only wears away after long and hard rubbing.

Polishes copper and nickel faucets, tin pans, brass knobs and railings, and all kinds of metal fixtures to gleaming brightness with little effort. Prevents and removes all rust, tarnish and corrosion.

Large Sifting-top Can all Grocers, 10c

Write for FREE booklet

"Hints for Housewives"

This booklet is being praised by housekeepers everywhere. It is the most useful guide for housekeepers ever printed and saves you a lot of time, labor and expense. Fully illustrated and indexed. Sent FREE on request.

The Cudahy Pkg. Co., - South Omaha, Neb.
O. D. C. Dept.

Takes All the Hard Work Out of Keeping Things Clean

Use Old Dutch Cleanser and save time and "elbow grease."

Don't ruin your hands and temper with scouring-bricks, and biting, burning caustic soap powders. Throw away the scouring sand and soft soap pail.

Old Dutch Cleanser

10c--In the Handy, Sifting-top Can--10c

will do more work, do it better and quicker and with less work than all the old fashioned cleaning agents combined—**cleans, scours, scrubs, polishes**—and saves housekeepers labor, time and money. Not a soap, soap powder, or scouring brick, but a fine, flaky, natural cleanser that no dirt can resist.

No acid, caustic or alkali to injure the hands and will not scratch. **Old Dutch Cleanser** will relieve you of the hard

Two Thousand Settlers at Work Developing Farms in East Africa

IT IS about thirty years since the Germans acquired the vast region now known as German East Africa. They had no idea then that any part of the colony, which is only a little south of the equator, could ever become the home of white settlers. Much to their surprise, they have found that about a sixth of the country is so rich in soil and stands so high above the sea that white men may engage in manual labor there the year around.

The regions that invite white colonization are distributed in large and small areas among the Usambara mountains, near the sea, on the vast high plains south and west of Mount Kilimanjaro, in the mountains and rich valleys of Uthoche to the southwest, on the high tablelands of Urundi and Ruanda near the Congo Free state, and in other districts. Already about 2,000 peasants from Germany and the Transvaal have settled there, though it was only last year that Germany got ready to admit colonists.

In some places there are only two or three settlers, while in other regions there are scores of families. It is still an untamed wilderness and Germany holds out no glittering inducements.

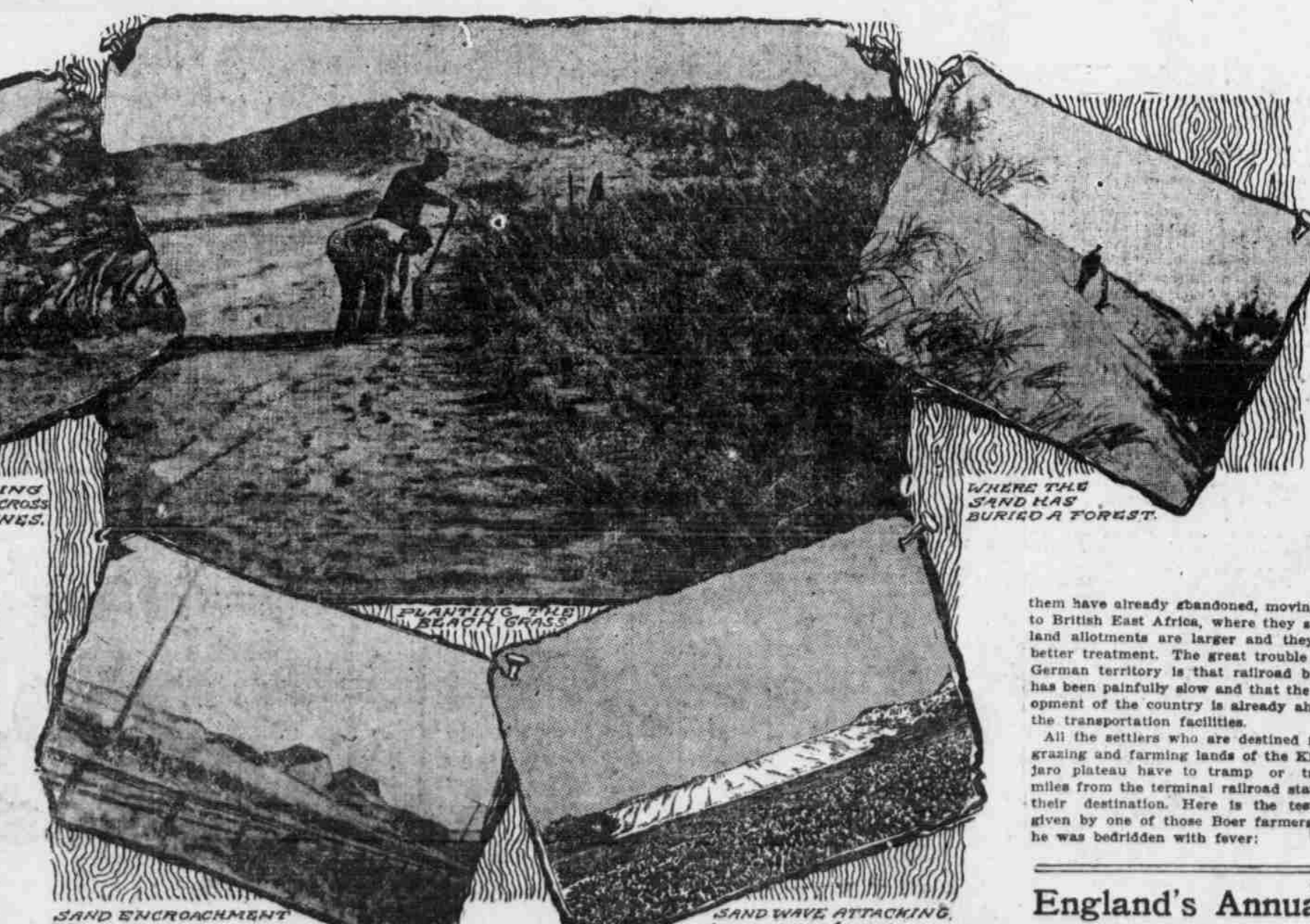
In the circular of the colonial government last year colonists were told that they would be accepted only if they were well, strong and temperate. They must be prepared to endure bravely the privations inseparable from pioneer life. There was little prospect of acquiring wealth, but the diligent man could make a home for himself and his family and become independent.

The great regions of Urundi and Ruanda, the most populous parts of German East Africa, about 800 miles from the Indian ocean, are not yet open to settlement, as orderly relations with the natives are not yet fully established. These are the only regions adapted for white occupancy that are not yet accessible to colonists.

The government will ultimately sell the land, but at present it is leased to settlers for a few cents an acre. As soon as the

settler has one-tenth of his holding under cultivation or otherwise devoted to useful purposes, he is entitled to purchase twice as much land as he has improved at about 10 or 20 cents an acre. The government requires all settlers to bring at least \$500 into the country. They must paddle their own canoe in a financial way. It is a little different, however, with the German Poles, who are as yet the chief German immigrants. For each family a little cabin and two outhouses are constructed, a few cattle and some farming implements are provided and the govern-

ment is reimbursed in small regular payments. All the settlers live in small cabins built of wood, stone and sand-dried tiles. Many of them give most attention to the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, and produce only sufficient crops to feed their families. The Germans have been greatly surprised to find how large a variety of European farm crops can be grown on these wide spreading lands from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Some settlers are actually raising wheat as fine as any land produces. Wheat is destined to be a great crop, 800 miles inland, in the region of the Central African lakes. The first crop sown on the second plowing of the land yielded about forty bushels to the acre, the only trouble being that it ripened in irregular patches, so that a whole field could not be cut at once. European vegetables grow finely, small fruits do well and cotton and tobacco are an assured success. Millions of coffee trees



them have already abandoned, moving over to British East Africa, where they say the land allotments are larger and they have better treatment. The great trouble in the German territory is that railroad building has been painfully slow and that the development of the country is already ahead of the transportation facilities. All the settlers who are destined for the grazing and farming lands of the Kilimanjaro plateau have to tramp or trek 100 miles from the terminal railroad station to their destination. Here is the testimony given by one of those Boer farmers when he was bedridden with fever:

"We timed our arrival in accordance with the government promise that the bridge over the Khomasi river would be completed on a certain day. We knew we could not get our goods across the river till the bridge was ready.

"We took the railroad to Mombasa and then started our wagons. We reached the river, which is one of the worst fever-breeding spots in Africa. Here we were kept sixteen days because the bridge was not ready.

"Our whole family, excepting one daughter, have nearly died of fever. We reached our land and, with the greatest difficulty in our enfeebled state, we built a house to live in. The government gives us no protection. My two sons are now hunting for the Masai who night before last stole ten head of our cattle.

"A year before we came here the government promised that in two years the railroad from Tanga would be completed to Kilimanjaro. We knew that it would be a year at least before we had anything to sell, and so we came here expecting that by the time we had skins, hides, butter and farm products to ship to the coast we should have a railroad at our door.

"But the road has not been built a rod beyond Mombasa. We are ten days by wagon from Mombasa and we don't know when we shall have this transportation.

"This country is splendid. The grass is good, water is plentiful, the soil is rich, the climate is all we can ask; but we do not think that the German government is doing what it should to supply transportation."

The white settlers all over German East Africa are loudly protesting against the tardy development of the railroad system, planned several years ago. Letters from colonists on Victoria Nyansa say it is a disgrace to the German flag that they have to send their product to the sea by the British steamers and railroad.

These protests are producing some effect and there are signs that railroad building will soon be pushed with some degree of vigor.

German Visitors Think Our Pace Fast

A German merchant on a visit to this country writes about "Yankee vacations" to his home, and sends an interesting letter saying: "My New York host kindly invited me to accompany him on a four days' recreation trip to Saratoga, a beautiful resort which became popular many years ago because of its waters of curative properties. My friend is a man in perfect health and went there not to drink the waters, but to rest, and this is how he did it: We arrived at a hotel of tremendous proportions late in the day, went to our rooms, which were ready for us, dressed for dinner and had our meal in the largest dining room I ever saw. Then we went to the beautifully illuminated court, which was thronged with guests listening to the concert. After hearing two numbers we were joined by some men friends of my host, and with them went to another hotel and to the rooms of one of the party, where I was asked to look on while the party played a little bridge. I looked on, smoked and sipped cool drinks until long past bedtime and then went to my room, leaving the men still playing cards. My friend reached his room at 2 o'clock. The next morning my friend roused through his breakfast with a New York paper before him and then, while I

three German ports on this great inland sea shipped 4,63 tons of the products of that part of German East Africa to Europe. The freight was carried on British lake steamers to the Uganda railroad, on which it was hauled to Mombasa and loaded on Hamburg and Bremen steamships. The largest items were peanuts, cotton, rice, rubber, wax, coffee, building woods, hides and skins. Mr. Siedentopf is the only colonist who has yet entered the country with sufficient capital to begin work on a large scale. He plowed out his land, all of which lies about 7,000 feet above the sea, and before he had been in the colony three months he purchased 2,000 head of native cattle and intends to increase his herd to 5,000. He is developing a first-class ranch in a region where there is plenty of water and grass. But all is not gold that glitters in German East Africa. Several hundred Boers from the Transvaal took up lands which some of

England's Annual Output of Literature

Just begun has the British fall publishing. It will last until Christmas. From reports I have gathered I can safely say the season will be a record one in the publishing world. One million copies of notable novels and important works will be put in circulation inside the next few weeks. One million is an enormous number when one figures that each copy is a \$1.50 novel or a work priced at \$2.50 or more per volume. Yet this estimate is given me by one of London's greatest publishers. There are twenty important publishing houses in London. They are each averaging fully ten books. Giving these the normal edition of 5,000 copies each you reach the million mark. The cheaper novels and publications will add to this total, of course, many hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions. But the majority of these will be reprints of the 25 and 10-cent variety, which are just now so popular with the publishing departments of magazines and newspapers. Unquestionably the 8-cent novel—the half-a-crown experiment—is as dead as a door nail. The reading public in England prefer to pay \$1.50. It has paid this sum for many years and hates drastic changes and

experiments. Among the notable novels will be found many by American writers. Elizabeth Robins has two new books, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Marion Crawford and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton are also the latest books of Anthony Hope, Rider Haggard, the Castles, Gilbert Parker, Crockett, Stanley Weyman, Barry Pain, Maurice Hewlett, Baroness von Hutten and other first-flighters. But an outstanding feature of the fall season will be the publication next month of "Queen Victoria's Letters." The work is in three volumes and has been edited and compiled by Lord Escher and Mr. A. C. Benson. King Edward has personally revised the proofs. It may be remembered that an attempt was made to publish this remarkable work last year, but the king stopped it. He had found letters in one of the early volumes which he refused to allow to be made public. On no previous occasion has the correspondence of a British sovereign been published nor has the ruling monarch revised a book's proofs. This work is, therefore, unquestionably the most important of this generation.