Carpenter Paints Dark Pen Pictures of the Situation in Morocco



SCENE INSIDE THE GATES OF TANGIER.



"THEY WEAR LONG WHITE GOWNS WITH HOODS."



A GROUP IN THE MARKEYS.

(Copyright, 1906, by Frank G. Carpenter) I find them in every street, and they are a of the Christians live here in Tangier, but found sentries at every few feet and passed there are ten Mohammedans to every one through an encampment of troops at the set of them, and the man who would laugh or edge of the city. The soldiers were red to sneer at the prophet in a public place would Feg caps and gay Moroccan uniforms. on be in danger of death. The town is sur- Most of them were bare legged and bare I rounded by walls and guarded by soldiers, footed. They were armed with Mauser The country outside is filled with bandits rifles and their fierce eyes looked out of in and brigands. Rumors of a holy war their bearded faces at us without smiling. against the Christians are now current; and They were not at all friendly, and when it is said that in the casis of Tafilet, from they objected to being photographed I did p where the family of the sultan comes, the not insist.

stiling things, has stirred up the people, and in the interior and the road from Tangler in the force of 2,500 policemen under foreign to it is one of the most traveled of all in officers, which it provided for the eight Morocco. Nevertheless, every foreigner ports of Mcrocco, is inefficient. There is already trouble at many of the ports. Since nished by Raisouli, and to pay for his sup-I landed one of the mountain tribes has bemeged Mogador, on the Atlantic, and has port on the way. assaulted the French Jews there. A reign of terror exists in Merrakech, the southern capital of the sultan, and his majesty cannot control any part of his dominions out-

Brigands of the North.

t is not more than an hour's walk from thrust of a dagger or the drawing where I am writing, but its owner does not dare to remain in it over night for fear that he may be kidnaped and taken off into the mountains and held there for ransom, as was Perdicaris. Mr. Harris himself has already been captured, and it was only the fear of the English gunboats that brought about his liberation. He was taken by Raisouli some time before the capture of Perdicaris, and was kept twenty-three days In the mountains. During that time he was thirty-six hours without food, and treatment by Raisouli was such that he will not risk being kidnaped again. He talked with me about the situation in his rooms in the Cecil hotel, and complained rather bitthe edge of Tangier. As it is now, he dare diers watching this villa, but even with them it is unsafe after dark,

How a Robber Keeps Order. is an old rule, but it is one which holds good here in Morocco. At present the country west of Tangler is quiet, because the sultan has bribed Raisouli to take care This same brigand, who captured an American citizen and made the sultan pay a ransom of \$70,000 before he would let him go, has been appointed by the sultan the governor of the Tangier district. His soldiers are now the only guard of Tangier

Strong Light Hurts Eyes

One occasionally meets people whose vition is affected but who speak with pride of the fact that their eyes have been so strong that they could look at the sun for several minutes at a time. Such people have no conception of the danger there is in such a practice and not only to them, but to all, the following instances may be of benefit.

Prof. Madler, while working in a rather dark corner of his laboratory last year, broke a low resistance circuit in which an electic current at a voltage of 500 was flowing. The arc formed was about a foot from his eye and appeared like a ball of fire more than six inches in diameter. Immediately there was a feeling as if something had given way in his right eye. though no pain was experienced. Shortly afterward he noticed that a part of the with the center of vision in one corner. The sharp outlines of the field could be easily distinguished and upon closing the

The oculist who attended to the professir mentions a second case, where an eminent Mr. Nelson was one of those kind of boys astronomer who had been imprudently observing a partial eclipse of the sun in the sast, with his eyes unprotected in any way. found late in the day that on looking over a hillside he saw apparently a flock of eight it was he rose to his present position. or ten redbirds, whose movements were erratic. Since the birds appeared wherever looked, he carefully examined the field of vision and discovered that the sun had The injured area ascumed to be ing.-Chicago Chronicia.

ANGIER, Jan. 3.-(Special Corre- patrolling the chief roads outside the town. spondence of The Bee.)-I am in I took donkeys yesterday and rode out the wild and turbulent land of over the hills to the villa where Mr. Perdi-Morocco-a country which con- caris lived when he was captured. I was tains 10,000,000 Mohammedans and accompanied by my son Jack and my tur-6,000 Christians. Five thousand baned guide, Hadj Mohammed Breck. We

troops are preparing to invade Algeria and There are soldiers like these all along the main road from here to Fez, the capital The Algerians conference, so far from set- of Morocco. That city lies about 170 miles to it is one of the most traveled of all in who goes over it has to take a guard, fur-

Raisouli Afraid of Assassination.

In the meantime Raisouli holds a peculiar position in Moroccan politics. He has biuffed the sultan and his officials, and has, as it were, held up the government and the army. He has made the nominal rulers of Right here in Tangier, within a short the country give up a lot of hard cash, and distance of the fortifications of Gibral'ar also one of the fattest of the fat jobs. He and just over the way from Spain and south knows that he has many enemies and that France, the country is full of wild and war- the sultan would welcome his assassinaring tribes, the most of whom are fast los- tion. As a result he is badly frightened ing their fear of the foreigner. As I write and is trying to guard against accident, this it is impossible to go five miles cast of These Moors are wonderfully friendly with the city without soldiers to guard one. The one another. They are about the most Berbers of that region are up in arms. The polite people on earth. When two of them governor of Tangier refuses to take any meet, each kisses the hands and head of risks, and he will not send an escort of sol- the other. They embrace and go through diers with me to the town of Tetuan, which more lip business than our own dear ladies is only two days away. I can look out of my at home. I am told that Raisouli has dishotel window and see the villa of Walter continued all such greetings, and that, for B. Harris, the London Times correspondent. fear he may be entertaining a Judas whose which is situated near here on the shore. his may be accompanied by the heart knife about the throat.

> Indeed, the way Raisculi is now handling his callers is somewhat like that of Russell Sage, after he was almost blown up with other end of the room.

for supplies, and only yesterday they sent approaching a state of anarchy. in their women, knowing that Raisouli would not attack them on account of their "It takes a thief to catch a thief." This sex. The women brought in their wares



MOROCCAN DERVISH, MOST FANATICAL OF ALL MOHAMMEDAN ZEALOTS.

before that occurs.

other side of Tangler, and the fighting goes gun, and every native who goes about the you to first tie your head on with a string." on right in the city itself. These rival country has his rife and knife. I see terly of the fact that he has to live in the Berbers sometimes pepper one another armed men everywhere, both in town and It is about the same here. One is safe looking at his veiled women as they pass The Berbers as well as the Moors want town and at the same time keep a large across the market space, and at such times out; and I am told that the natives them- enough if he does not get into the wrong through the streets. I have been in Santa to get rid of the Christians, and they corps of servants to protect his property on foreigners are advised to keep out of the selves look upon life as of very little ac- combination; and there are plenty of wrong Sophia, the famed mosque of Constanti- would be glad to have them ousted at once add Jewish men in caps and long coats way. As Ralsoufi new holds Tangier this count. Families have feuds which last ones. These Mohammedans are more nople, where 18,000 Mohammedans were and forever. only visit his home in the daytime, and condition makes it difficult for the tribes from generation and there fanatical than our Moros. They call all praying there, during one night in Ramathat by riding along the beach. The gov- of the eastern mountains to do their buy- are fueds between the tribes, which lead to Christians dogs, and the ordinary Moor gan. I have watched the holy dervishes ernor of Tangler has a force of fifty sol- ing and selling here, which is their chief the burning of villages and wholseale does not want that species of the burning of th marketing place. They have been hard up slaughter, and the whole country is fast canine in his church, his school or his mosque in Cairo, and have put my hands advanced of the world along educational

Dangerous for Christians.

dynamite. Mr. Sage made his visitors talk upon donkeys, and expected to carry back think of what Col. Pettit said to me during to him through a little window like that food. Raisouli's gallantry, however, did not our war with Spain, when I landed at for general letter delivery in a postoffice. extend to the beasts of burden, so he cap- Zamboanga in the Philippines, to see some-Raisouli makes all strangers stand at the tured the donkeys, and sent the girls, old thing of the Moros there. I had called at door while they talk and he remains at the and young, home weeping and waiting, the military headquarters and had asked The result of this will be a truce sooner the commander if it would be safe for me or later, but there may be a pitched battle to go through the Moro villages. Col.

have one's picture taken, and I find it dan- I dare not enter the mosques here. gerous to use the camera. These Mohammedans scowl whenever they see one pointed at them, and many of them would fight rather than be photographed. Just yesterday, for instance, my son Jack, a husky young fellow of 21, who is making this trip with me, tried to enter a fondak, or Mohammedan hotel and stable combined. The place was near the market, and he had his camera open at the time. There was a crowd of Mohammedans within, largely made up of men from the interior. They caught sight of the camera and thought he intended to take their photographs. They rose in a body and jumped for him and our dragoman, Hadj their sticks, and after a time we made our

Religious War. I expect to be traveling among the Mohammedans for a number of months. After leaving here I shall be with them in Algeria and in Tunisia. There are only Mohammedans in Tripoli, and in the British Soudan I shall be in the land of the mahdl. whose troops fought the English so bravely some years ago. I understand that there is an unsettled feeling just new in the whole Mohammedan world, and that many of their saints are advocating the inauguration of a holy war. This is so not only in Morocco, but also in Egypt and in Arabia, and, if it occurs, it will make the fives ing to him in pitying tones: of Christians everywhere unsafe. At the present time, of all the people in the world, low as you must go to hell." more than 11 per cent are Mohammedans, and there are just about one-third as many Mohammedans all told as there are Christians. Christians number a little over 500,-600,000, and the Mohammedans more than 175,000,000. In such a war the Mohammedans would fight to the death, and they would rather welcome martyrdom, as to be killed pick of the beautiful maidens who are supplied for every one of the faithful upon his entrance into paradise.

Not Safe to Klek.

man thinks nothing of kicking a Mohammedan East Indian out of his way and the He is now at war with the tribes on the As it is now every traveler carries a ... I think so, my boy, but I would advise Frenchman does much the same in Algeria. modern improvements. This feeling is even Moorish merchants, in turbans and gowns. I should not like to risk kicking the fat stronger in the wild tribes of the mounbare legs of one of these Moors or even of tains than among the people of the city. home. Foreigners dare not enter the on the sacred rock which tried to go up lines. Centuries ago its universities were mosques of Morocco. A Frenchman tried with Mohammed during one of his trans- noted all over Europe. Today there is it at Fez not long ago and was shot at the lations to heaven, and which now stands none more backward. The children study.

A Religious People.

At the same time one cannot help respecting these Moors for the way they phserve their religion. They read their Korans in their stores while at their business, and when the time comes for prayer they drop everything else and attend to that. I am awakened every morning by the shrill, loud voice of the muezzin on the tower of a mosque near my hotel, calling the people to get up and worship. He says in Arabic:

"Prayer is better than sleep! Come to prayer! Come to prayer!" And adds to it, "God is great, and Mo-Mohammed. Both fought them back with hammed is His prophet." This cry is their sticks, and after a time we made our heard five times a day all over Tangler, and at such times one sees the men preparing for their devotions. Many go to face with these Moors. They are unlike the mosques, carrying prayer rugs under their arms as they walk through the street. They take off their shoes before they enter, and wash their hands, feet and faces before going in. Nearly every mosque has a well or fountain connected with it, and a common sight is to see a long-bearded man sitting over a basin and splashing

or primping preparatory to praying. These Mohammedans think that they have the only true religion on earth. They believe that we are already damned, and a sheik who had formed a great friendship for one of our American consuls illustrated his idea of our future by once say-

'Indeed, it seems and that so good a fel-

Two Mohammedan Sultans. Mohammedans here and those of other parts of the world. The 50,000,000 Mohammedans in Africa. The Mohammedans of playing dominoes or cards, and of groups Morocco think that their sultan is far sullistening to story tellers or to the musiperior to any other, and they say that he clans. is the only one that has the blood of the prophet in him. They will not allow the Turkish sultan to have a representative

In the Mohammedan Schools. This country was once amongst the most

in the mosque of Omar in Jorusalem. In but they devote their days to committing

It is against the law of the Koran to none of those places was I molested, but texts from the Koran. The little ones sit on the floor cross-legged in their gowns with their bare feet under them, and sway back and forth as they sing out the holy words of the Mohammedan Bible. The teacher is a Moor in a turban and a gown He also sits cross-legged. He has a long stick in his hand, and the boy who refuses to shout gets a cut. This I saw in a

school opposite the hotel today. These little Arabs learn to write the Koran in Arabic. They use wooden slates of about the size of a washboard. The slate is first dusted with a white powder. and the characters are painted upon it with brushes in an ink which can be washed away. The main study in the University of Fez is the Koran, and advanced students devote themselves to Koranic law.

Face to Face with the Moors. I almost despair of bringing you face to any Africans we have in America. They are tall, straight, big-boned and broadshouldered, and they walk with a grace and a dignity not found in our land. They wear long white gowns with hoods at the back. These hoois are often pulled up over their turbans, and make them look taller. The men are all bearded and the ragor touches only the hair of their heads. Nearly every other man is white faced, and most of the dark-skinned Moors have features like ours. Their noses are large and straight, their foreheads high and

their eyes as fierce as those of Othelio.

arms, and they frequently go along hand

in hand. The men are great friends and

enjoy each other's society. They are very

polite, and even the poorer classes and

They walk with a strut, swinging their

the Berbers in from the country are free There is a radical difference between the from the roughness of such classes else-They are great talkers. I see crowds of medans of India bow down to the sultan of them gossiping on the street corners, and Turkey, and our Moros do the same. The toward evening the streets are full of Arabians, the Egyptians and the Turks these white-gowned, bearded men, sitting killing Christians would give them top all acknowledge allegiance to him, and this down on the stones chatting together. At seats in the gallery of heaven and a choice is so of a large part of the other Moham- night the coffee houses are full of men

If one would see all classes of these These Moors are like no Mohammedans I here, and they recognize him neither re- Moorish people he can do so in the big have yet met. They know but little of the ligiously nor politically. They revere their market on the edge of this city. Not far Christian world, and they think themselves own monarch only because he comes of from the American legation there is a far superior to us. In many other Moelem the family of Mohammed, and for that space covering ten or more acres, which countries the people are servile and they reason be can give them a blessing. If on two or three days of each week is filled bow down to the Christian. An English- this were not so he would be dethroned with people buying and selling. There are tomorrow; and, as it is, they dislike him hooded men in from the country, moving because he is favoring the Europeans and about on bare legs. There are dignified There are peasant women with great hats and veiled Mohammedan women, all mixed together in one of the queerest crowds to be seen anywhere in the world. You must bare-faced Jewish women, their heads bound up in bright colored handkerchiefs, and swaggering Moorish soldiers on foot and on horseback. A great ungainly camel moves along here and there, while countless donkeys carrying leads as big as themselves push their way through the people. There are peddlers of all sorte, from those selling water from goatskin bags on their shoulders to those with sweet cakes and candies. There are women loaded with fagots and men toting charcoal. There are bread peddlers and vegetable peddlers and other odd looking men and women peddling almost everything under this African sun. As to just what they sell and their curious methods of trading I shall write more in the future. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Nelson's Rise from Messenger to Superintendent

Union Telegraph company for this district to succeed S. E. Leonard, who went to Denver, is one to which any boy who has to make his own way in the world might well point with pride. From a messenger boy at the age of 12 to superintendent of a large territory, after only eighteen years of service with the same company, is the short life story of Mr. Nelson.

His life has not been marked by any adventurous incidents, he did not attain success by leaps or bounds, but by performing well every duty that came to hand, making the most of his opportunities and by serving well those in command he succeeded until he was placed in command of a large division of the Western Union forces.

Only Thirty-Two Years of Age.

Although Superintendent Nelson today is only 32 years of age his life has been retina was permanetly affected, the injured a striking object lesson of what a boy portion being in the form of a square, can do if he has pluck and determination, even if he iseks all the education that he probably should have received and might have received under other circumstances. eye fan-shaped flashes of a violet color Mr. Nelson carved his way without pull, spread out from one corner at equal in- or without influence other than that which tervals of several seconds, the recurrence he won by his gwn spurs and which was being entirely involuntary. After being for fully merited. He proved to his own satsome time in the dark the flashes of light infaction that when a boy is in dead earnest about getting along there are men who will give him a lift along the road. While who asked no quarter, although human enough to appreciate the kind offices of those who recognized his worth, yet he managed to gain many quarters, and thus

May 2, 1888, J. C. Nelson presented himself at the local office of the Western Union Telegraph company for a job. The boy, not quite 13 years of age, said he formed a crescent image on the center of wanted work. He did not quibble as to the retina of the left eye. The color of the nature of the work or the pay. He the image was green, with a narrow red was at first assigned as check boy until there was an opening as messenger boy. quite blind and parallel lines diverged in a few days he was given a number, a around it, this effect being just the opposite cap and a little officioth-covered book of the previous case. The injury is still Messenger Nelson started out to deliver noticeable and annoying, especially in read-messages and he delivered them in a manner that soon began to bring him to the

was appointed last week to the watched and the "boss" learned that there Nelson tolerated. superintendency of the Western was something in the boy better than dines For a few months Messenger Nelson re- but it was the start of his successful career. He remained assistant superintendent under



JOHN C. NELSON, NEW DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,

was not the first money he had ever earned. son had opportunities to learn the business. Colonel J. J. Dickey, who was superinten- the late Charles B. Horton, and a week dent, began to notice Nelson and took ago, when Superintendent S. E. Leonard cognizance of the fact that Nelson was un- went to Denver, Mr. Nelson was called to alert to his responsibilities. As Nelson had had been preparing for it for eighteen been faithful in relatively small things years. Colonel Dickey called Nelson Into his office one morning and said he wanted an office kind of men who make haste slowly; he is whose grandmother or grandfather would not die every time there was a base ball game in town, and he wanted an office boy that would tend to business. Nelson said he was that boy and he proved it, His grandparents died but once in a lifetime; that had been a family trait.

Makes Good as Office Boy.

fled his position. Colonel Dickey noticed earn and save something from the time he these things and remembered them. About was 7 years of age. Even at a tender age a year after that Colonel Dickey had a he became imbued with a high regard for talk with Nelson. Mr. Dickey wanted a time and money, not in a miserly sense, but secretary with knowledge of shorthand. In that splendld healthy sense which stood Nelson knew nothing of stenography, but him in stead all along in after years. said he could acquire that knowledge and asked to be given an opportunity later on. Neison started in and within six months

time was proficient in shorthand, doing his office work as well. He studied at evenings and studied with a definite purpose. the end of the six months he went to Mr. Dickey and said he could qualify as stenographer. Before another six months had passed Colonel Dickey wanted a secretary and Nelson received the position. Secretary Nelson remained as Colonel Dickey's right-hand man for twelve years,

traveling with the superintendent whenever he was out on official business. / Nelson's step to the secretaryship did not dull his ambitions. He just kept on

working and working, gradually and patiently learning those things his knowledge of which warranted his appointment May . 1902, to the position of assistant superinendent under Superintendent Dickey. It was a far cry from office boy to assistant superintendent in the same office and under the same superior, but Nelson's advancement came so quietly and naturally that he hardly realized the changes himself.

Reaches the Superintendency. While secretary and later assistant super-

Superintendent Nelson is one of those ing of his rise from a messenger boy to superintendent. He said he had ambitions at a loss to answer, more than to say he worked hard and diligently,

Going back to Mr. Nelson's early life, before he was even messenger boy, it was Office Hoy Nelson made good. He digni- learned that the boy always managed to

> -4-Attends Grammar Schools.

He received his grammar school education in the Omaha schools. During the summer vacation he would always earn something, at least enough for a new suit of clothes for the opening of school, and sometimes more than that. One summer vacation he drove cows to and from pasture for neighbors. That money gave him an independence that made his eyes sparkle and his step lighter. Before he was 13 he was beginning his life work.

Superintendent Neison has another side to his life that is pleasing. He has a son I wears of age, a son that is the apple of his mamma's and papa's eye. Any modesty Nelson may have about his own Philippines. achievements he makes up for when talking about Master Nelson. Assistant Super-Nelson may have over the Western club district and was built last season.

Army Expenditures Large

The growing importance of Omaha as a usually nest in his personal appearance and the superintendency and was ready. He military headquarters and distursing point for army supplies is no better demonstrated than in the office of the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri at Comaha. In the further view of boy. He said he wanted an office boy deliberate and thorough. He is pleasing to the fact that practically all of these supmeet and is extremely modest about talk- piles and payments for transporation are purchased and made in Omaha adds additional interest to the matter. The total when he started in as messenger boy, but amount of money expended during the when asked how it all came about he was year 1906 up to December 25, was 11.92. B28:04.

These expenditures were extended over the several months of the year as follows: January, \$155,180.48; February, March, \$166,928.01; April, \$158,492.96; May, \$122,857.48; June. \$137,207.35; July. \$134.416.37; August, \$123,282.97; September, \$297,488.61; October, \$160,188.86; November, \$120,490.90; December, \$108,935,04.

These expenditures do not include about \$300,000 expended by the constructing quartermasters in the rebuilding of Fort Omaha, and the improvements made at Fort Crook during the year 1996.

The figures above given include the purchase of every character of quartermaster supplies excepting horses, and cover the expenses of running the department, transportation, the purchase of clothing and camp and garrison equipage.

During the current year there has been expended also for commissary supplies nearly \$400,000 through the office of the purchasing commissary of aubristence. Captain T. B. Hacker, A very large proportion of these supplies were bought of Omaha jobbers and embrace food purchases not alone for the troops of the department, but for meats and miscellaneous supplies for the United States army in the

During the past year the quartermuster: department has been in charge of Major intendent Nelson is the first in command M. G. Zalinski as chief quartermaster and at the Nelson home. Whatever authority Captain David L. Stone as constructing quartermaster, However, Major Zalinski Union Telegraph company's interests in was relieved as chief quartermaster No Omaha and this district, he has to step vember L being succeeded by Major around when he reaches home and re- Thomas Cruse, who is now shief quarterceives his marching orders from Master master of the department, Major Zalinski Nelson. The Nelson home is in the Field being transferred to Washington as post

way that leads past the doors of the com- gram day or the same any