

# Prosperity of German East Africa and Its Ten Millions of People

**D**AR ES SALAAM—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Stand with me under the coconut trees on the shores of this beautiful harbor and take a look at the chief city of the Kaiser's colonial empire. Germany has five times as much territory on this continent as in Europe, and German East Africa is the best of the whole. It is twice as large as Germany itself and Dar es Salaam is its capital. The town is by far the most beautiful of all those I have yet visited on the shores of the Indian ocean. It is as bright as a new pin and it has every sign of prosperity and trade. There are great warehouses along the harbor, and a huge dry dock sufficiently large to hold any ship of this part of the world is on the edge of the shore. There are craft of many kinds in the bay and one of the large steamers of the German East Africa line has just come in on its way down the coast.

**Dar Es Salaam.**  
Turning to the city itself, one walks through wide streets shaded by trees and bordered with flowers. There are great government buildings of old-fashioned German architecture, which have been erected within the last few years, away down here in the tropics. The government house is far superior to anything in British East Africa and the great white postoffice with its tiled floors makes one feel as though he were in Europe rather than in the wide of the black continent. There is a large German club, a half dozen modern churches and a first-class hotel, which is known as the Kaiserhof. There are many stone villas, the residence of the officials, and there are some fairly good business blocks. The buildings are all new, clean and artistic. Most of them were built by the German government, after plans by German architects, and they result in one of the finest and most artistic little towns of the world. Indeed, I know of no place which compares with this except some of the cities of Java, and they are by no means so fine.

The Germans have laid out the town so that it seems to be part of a botanical garden. It is situated not far from the equator and its vegetation is surpassingly beautiful. The buildings rise out of coconut palms and the fan-like leaves of other palm trees whisper a welcome as we walk through the streets. There are many acacias and trees loaded with flowers of all kinds. The roads are well kept. Every blade of grass and weed is pulled out and a chain gang of native women convicts pounds hard the roadbed after each rain. These women have iron chains about their necks and there are chains which run from collar to collar, holding the gang together. They are bareheaded, barefooted and barefaced and they move along taking up the whole width of the road and pounding the ground firm with wooden stamps, which they rise and let fall in unison.

**Where the Natives Live.**  
The native section of Dar es Salaam is back from the harbor. Neither Hindoos nor Africans are allowed to have houses in the European settlement and their huts are shrouded off in the woods at the rear. The town has altogether about 25,000 people. The most of them are native of the different tribes which live along the coast, and a large number who have come in as porters and servants from back in the interior. Many of the natives are Swahili, noted as the brightest of the East Africa negroes; and there are also a large number of East Indians who have monopolized the retail trade.

These people all dress in cottons and they are more clad than those I saw in British



GERMAN OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

East African Uganda or around Lake Victoria. Some of the women are fine looking, but they all mutilate their ears and many wear their bodies so that the flesh stands up in great welts. The women comb their hair in such a way that they seem to wear hoods. They shave partings at intervals of about one inch all around the head, plowing furrows as it were over their scalp. Many wear enormous ear plugs, which distend the lobes of the ear so that a silver dollar can be easily slipped in and out through them, and a few have nose rings. Their clothes are of bright colored prints made in India and shipped here from Bombay.

**Kaiser's Black Soldiers.**  
Among the most striking of the natives are the soldiers. The Kaiser has an army of 2,000 blacks to keep his millions of East Africa subjects in order, and so far they have done very well. These negroes have been selected for their size, and they remind one of the famed guard of Frederick the Great, none of whom was under six feet. They are big-framed and broad-shouldered, and their faces seem to me the personification of ugliness and brutality. They are dressed in khaki, with khaki caps with aprons at the back to protect the neck, and their uniforms are much like those of the German army, save that they are barefooted. These soldiers are armed with the best of modern guns and they know how to use them. During my stay here I have seen them at drill. They go through all the evolutions common to the German army, including the famous "goose step" and other military gymnastics. I am told they are proud of their profession, and that they are loyal to the German, even when warring against their own people.

**Baron von Rechenberg** excels as a linguist. He speaks seven languages fluently and he has mastered some of the native tongues here. He can talk with his subjects in Swahili and he understands the African native about as well as any man in this part of the world. He spends a great deal of his time traveling over the colony. He had just returned from a long safari about the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro; he knows the coast lands thoroughly, and he has made many trips into the interior. Our conversation was held

in English and it covered a variety of subjects. The natives are allowed to have their wives with them. They cook for their husbands and their presence keeps the soldiers in a good humor. This same custom of allowing the women to go with the army is common in British East Africa and it is far larger than any country in Europe except Russia. It is as thickly populated as almost any part of Europe and the land is so rich that without much work the people have enough and to spare. We have a large territory here which will raise cotton, sugar cane and coffee. During my recent visit to Mount Kilimanjaro I visited one coffee plantation which had 100,000 trees. The farmers tell me that the plants grow rapidly and that they yield fruit at an earlier age than in most other coffee regions. Two or three pounds to the young tree is already common on that plantation and some of the trees are yielding much more. As to sugar, we are having successful experiments on the low lands near the coast and we are planting some cotton which produces excellent crops. So far our experiments have been about the port of Sadani. We are using Egyptian seed and our yield compares favorably with that of Egypt. We are also setting out rubber trees as well as plantations of vanilla and hemp.

**Talk with Governor General.**  
I met the governor general shortly after I landed here. He is the supreme ruler of the 1,900,000 people who inhabit this great German colony, and he has entire control of German East Africa. He has a great building devoted to his offices and a beautiful villa in a great park some distance away. My first talk with him was at the government house and I met him later in the evening at his home and had a chat with him.

**German East Africa.**  
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**Questions of Labor.**  
I here asked the governor general as to the native labor supply, saying I understood the blacks made poor workmen. The conversation here turned to the railroad possibilities of German East Africa. This country already has one line which

**Our people are of many different tribes and they are quite as different in character as the peoples of other continents. We have some who are industrious and some who are lazy. Some tribes are intelligent and others are far down in the scale of barbarism. Some are good for one thing and some for another. We have many Masai about Kilimanjaro. They are worth absolutely nothing as tillers of the soil, but they make excellent stockmen. For a long time they were cattle thieves and their chief business was robbing their neighbors. We have now put them on a reservation large enough to give them abundant pasture for their flocks and they are doing quite well. The Masai make fine herdsmen. They understand horses and we use them to take care of our cavalry horses.**

**There is another tribe about Kilimanjaro that is almost purely agricultural," the governor continued. "The people live in villages with little farms nearby, and every one cultivates the soil. Farther in the interior we have other tribes, some devoted to farming and some to stock rearing. We have others who make a business of transporting goods from place to place on their heads, and others who will do almost any kind of work. The best of these natives live on the plateau of the interior, and we are now building a railroad which will reach their country and enable them to be brought down to the coast. That part of the colony is thickly populated, and if we can get laborers from there, it will be of great advantage to our plantations along the Indian ocean."**



ANOTHER GROUP OF THE INHABITANTS.

**Timber and Mines.**  
I here called the governor general's attention to a conversation which I had had with Mr. Well, a rich South African, who has been prospecting as to the timber resources of the northern part of this colony. Mr. Well told me that he was about to take up a concession of timber lands here which would keep his men busy cutting for the next 100 years. He said he intended to order saw mills and other lumber machinery from the United States and that a large part of his market would be the United States, where he expected to send a certain furniture wood which is much like black walnut. The governor general replied that Mr. Well had not received the concession as yet, and that there is no absolute surety that his plans will be carried out. He continued:

**"As to our forests, they are of great extent, but so far they have not been exploited. Some of the wood is fine and they will ultimately have a fixed value in the market of Europe. We have trees which correspond to oak; some which are like black walnut, and others which are as soft as cedar. All of these woods are valuable and there should be a market for them in Europe as well as along this coast."**

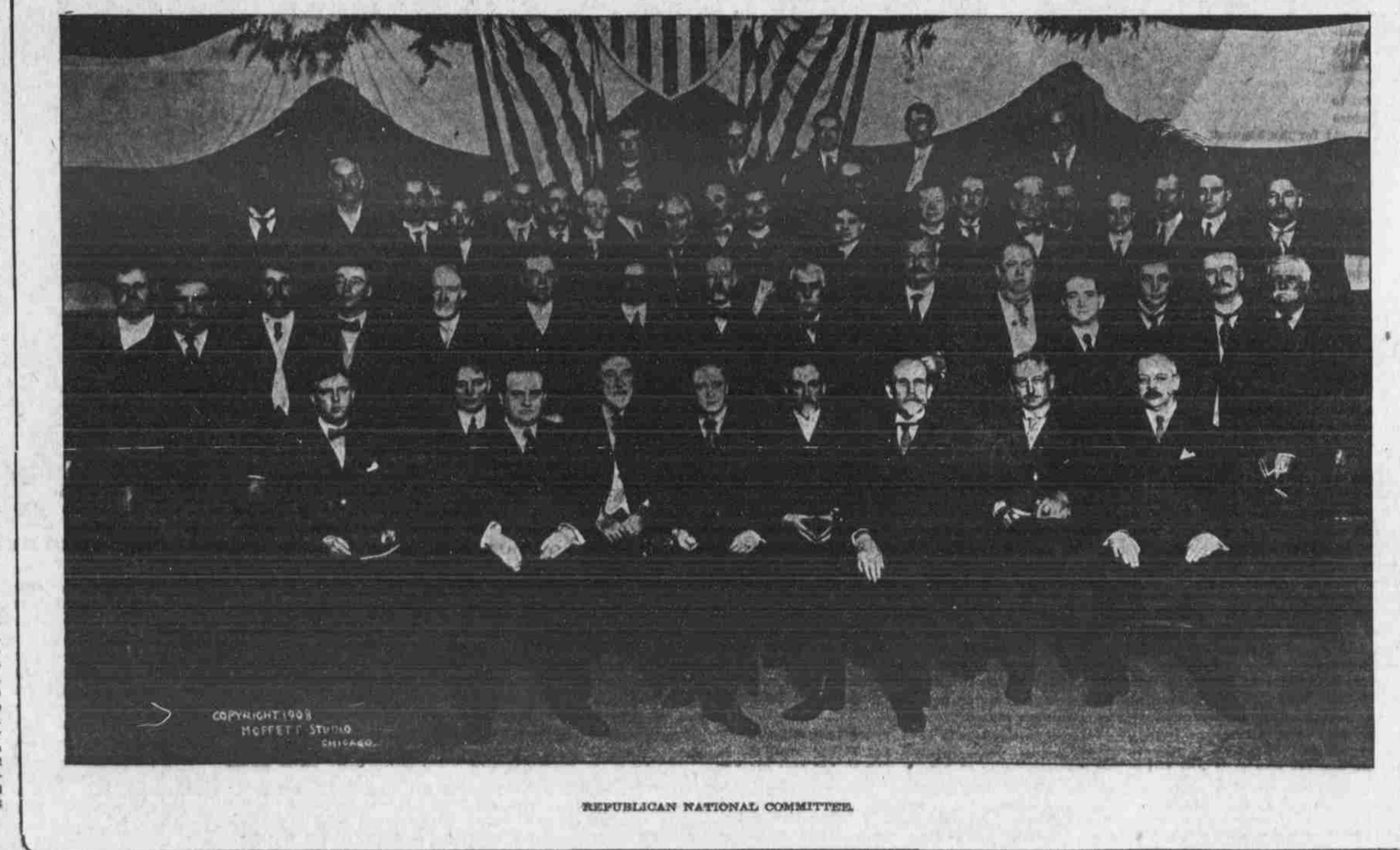
**How the Colony is Governed.**  
I asked the governor general to tell me something as to how the colony is managed. It has a governor general appointed by the Kaiser and nine administrators, one for each district. The administrators are appointed by the governor, and each is aided by a council of three or five members, of which the administrator is president. The members of this council are appointed by the governor and one of them must represent native interests. Justice is administered by supreme courts and district and native courts. The army consists of the military and the police and in it there are about 300 Germans and 2,500 natives.

**The government is establishing schools here and there over the country, and it has both European and native teachers. There are a large number of missionaries at work, both Protestant and Catholic, and they also have their schools. There are 5,000 pupils in the government schools, and these schools include manual training and schools for the government service. Many wagon routes have been laid out through different parts of German East Africa, and there are caravan routes throughout the interior.**

**So far the chief trading station has been Bagamoya, which lies on the coast just opposite Zanzibar, which is on an island thirty miles across the channel. From time immemorial the porters have brought ivory and other goods, on their heads, from central Africa to that port, and have shipped them to Zanzibar, where all the steamers call. At the same time all goods sent to the interior have been first brought to Zanzibar and thence shipped inland via Bagamoya. Since the railroad from Dar es Salaam has been built the caravans have been bringing their ivory, rubber and other products to its western terminus, and they are now shipped from Dar es Salaam to Europe. This diversion of trade will probably increase, and when the railroad has been completed to Tabora almost all the central transafrican exports and imports will come this way.**

**FRANK G. CARPENTER.**

## Men Who Have Arranged the Details for the Great Chicago Convention



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

**THE NATIONAL** committee of a political organization is the skeleton formation of the army of voters, just as the regular army is the nucleus of the military strength of the nation. When war breaks out, volunteers rush to the front, ready to do the brunt of the fighting, but their enthusiasm dies with inaction and it is left to the standing army to be constantly on guard, protecting the spoils of repairing the damage of the last fight and making constant preparations for the next conflict. So, in politics, the national committee is composed of the regulars, the voters valiant for the campaign, but when the victory has been won and laid at the polls they return to their regular vocations, leaving the national committee to the duty of guarding the camp and planning the next battle.

The national committee is composed of one member from each state and territory who, between campaigns, is the official representative of his party for his state. The committeemen are chosen, either by

the delegates in the state conventions that select delegations to the national convention. In either event, their selection is ratified by the national convention, usually after the selection of the candidates for president and vice president and the adoption of the platform. The reason for this is obvious. The member of the national committee is supposed, if not required, to be in harmony with the element of his party that has controlled the convention and named the candidates. In a few instances in American politics, notably when Mr. Blaine was the republican nominee and later, when Mr. Bryan was the democratic nominee, national committeemen have been retained who were not in sympathy with the convention choice of presidential candidates, and the result has always been disastrous to the standard bearer.

Perhaps the most strenuous and trying duty of the national committee is that of arranging the preliminaries for the holding of the national convention, the duty which has for the last week been demanding the attention of the republican national committee in Chicago. It is the duty of the committee to decide contests that may have arisen over the selection of delegates in the various states, the selection of the temporary chairman, who is generally expected to sound the keynote of the campaign in his opening address and to make up the temporary roll call of the convention. This, naturally, is the most important of the tasks. In case of strong rivalry between opposing candidates, the complexion of the convention and the choice of a candidate may be determined by the temporary organization. While the action of the committee in deciding such contests is always subject to the ratification of the convention, the delegates seated by the national committee are rarely disturbed. In the hearing of contests before the republican committee at Chicago, there has been little room for argument or debate, the committee having agreed unanimously upon almost every case, the evidence showing that most of the contests instituted against Mr. Taft were not well grounded. In addition to making up the temporary

roll call, the committee has full charge of the arrangements for the convention, the apportionment of seats and tickets in the convention hall, the appointment of temporary clerks, sergeants-at-arms and other officers of the convention. This is largely routine and thankless work and is usually left to those who have had years of experience in arranging such details. When the convention has been held, the candidates named and platform adopted and the new committee chosen, the chairman of the national committee becomes the most important personage in the campaign, the presidential candidate only excepted. He is the general in charge of the battle. He is usually, almost invariably, named by the presidential candidate, and at once takes charge of the field forces. He selects his lieutenants, who have charge of the speakers, the literary bureau and other forms of ammunition used in a political battle, and there is no rest for him, day or night, until his army of combined regulars and volunteers, achieve the victory or suffer the defeat on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

### Curious Capers of Cupid

**Weds First Man She Met.**  
ORN and reared in a colony of women who believe that marriage is a sin, Miss Ada H. Pratt of Washington, D. C., was married last week to B. Franklin Hoover of Philadelphia. He is the first man she ever met.

Mrs. Hoover's mother left her husband twenty-nine years ago to join "The Women's Commonwealth," founded by Mrs. Martha McWhirter, in Waco, Tex. Two months later her daughter, Ada, was born. Ten years ago the Commonwealth moved to Washington. Last summer Miss Pratt disobeyed the rules of the colony, and while downtown with a girl friend permitted herself to be introduced to Hoover. She says that after that she could not get him out of her mind.

He went to Chicago from Washington and returned to Philadelphia a few days ago. Hearing by letter of his coming, Miss Pratt came to Philadelphia, and the wedding followed.

**To Hide Their Emblems.**  
W. H. Alexander, a democratic politician, living near Mammoth Springs, Ark., and Harry Palmer, a Missouri republican, have agreed on a joint wedding ceremony, to be followed by a honeymoon trip with the brides on the backs of mules and an elephant.

Palmer intends to go through to Chicago via St. Louis on the elephant, accompanied by his bride. He hopes to arrive in time to attend the republican convention. Alexander and his wife will ride mules all the way to Denver.

The novel plan was discussed in the presence of their respective fiancées, both of whom readily agreed to the trip as outlined. No wager has been made and the best feeling exists between the politicians, it is explained.

**Twin Sisters at the Altar.**  
To be the first bride at the altar of the new Methodist church of Coshocoken, Pa., was the honor which fell to Rachel, daughter of the pastor, the Rev. J. T. Gray, who performed the ceremony, the bridegroom being William P. Gray, a lawyer of Elgort.

The bride has been a teacher in the Philadelphia schools, having taught three years at the George B. McClellan school, Kensington, and lately at Falls of Schuylkill. She is a graduate of the Academy of Pine Aris, the walls of her father's home being covered with some creditable pictures in oil, as the product of her brush.

Her twin sister, Iona, who bears a striking resemblance to the bride, was maid of honor, and was distinguished from her by a contrast in clothing, the bride being attired in white, with white bridal roses, while her twin attendant wore a colored costume with pink roses.

**Childhood Sweethearts Wed.**  
While the late father of his fiancée fretted and fumed in the flood-bound railroad station at MacAlister for two days and two nights, H. G. Young, 18 years old, and two girls, the girl from her home in Nichersville, Ark., married her, escaped the sheriff after a long chase and brought his bride to the home of his grandmother in Rhea, Okl.

The young husband declares on his return from a business trip in Memphis and persuaded her to elope.

### Quaint Features of Life

#### Perils of the Merry Widow.

**B**ECAUSE the interior in her room was too small to permit a full view of her large "Merry Widow" hat, Ansis Sabersoff, aged 22, of Manayunk, Pa., was forced to twist her neck into all sorts of contortions to see the full reflection of the hat, and the result was that she strained a muscle and could not get her neck into its original position. With her head and hat at an angle of forty-five degrees to her body, Miss Sabersoff ran to the members of her family, appealing to the "tragedy," telephoned for a doctor. He massaged and treated the disarranged muscles and finally was rewarded by seeing Miss Sabersoff's neck assume its proper position.

#### Dog Clung to the Bear.

Charles Bill, a shepherd of Kermooch, B. C., while herding sheep on a mountain slope a few days ago, encountered a big bear, which immediately made for the woods on seeing the man, who was accompanied by a dog belonging to Joseph Armstrong. The dog gave chase, catching up with the bear just as she was beginning to climb a tree. Gripping the bear firmly by the haunch, the dog was carried foot by foot up the tree until he hung dangling seventy-five feet above the ground. Anxious to save the dog's life, which he valued highly, Bill decided to take a desperate chance. Taking careful aim he placed a bullet where it would insure without killing the bear. After repeating the experiment a few times Bill commenced to descend from the elevated perch. As the big animal reached the ground a well-aimed shot dispatched it, whereupon the dog released his hold and commenced to pick bear out of his teeth.

#### Catching Trout in Pear Orchard.

Game Warden Thomas Muller of Yakima county, state of Washington, has called the sportsmen of the district together to devise some ways of protecting the game fish which are now being slaughtered in thousands by being dumped on the orchards and alfalfa fields from the irrigation ditches. There is no such protection at the intakes of the various ditches. The trout and salmon enter the ditches and then turn off into the alfalfa, fish eating their way in the grass where the water has played out and left them. Attorney Ed Parker a few days ago caught a six-pound rainbow trout in his pear orchard. Clinton Shannon found several trout in his orchard and numerous others have reported similar finds. Small boys catch long strings of small trout by scooping them from the pools with their hands. Game Warden Muller says that in some sections of the valley the ranchers who want fish angle for them in the irrigation ditches in preference to the streams, the ditches being more accessible and the water slower and therefore better.