

# Africa's Woe Bloody War.

## Greedy Conquerors Slew a Million and a Half of Her Unhappy Sons.

### It is to Save South America from a Like Fate That the United States Steps In.

#### The Real Danger in Relaxation of the Monroe Doctrine Explained for the First Time.

NO ROOM FOR BUTCHERS OVER HERE.

#### If Uncle Sam Were Not Firm in His Position, Independence Would Be Quickly and Gorily Wiped Out.

All Africa pays tribute to European powers. Look at the map of it. Scarcely a part of it is free from the domination of the greedy foreigners. Dependence and tyranny reign in Africa.

All South America is free. Look at its map. Its shaded portions, which mark the places where European governments have found a foothold, are insignificant. Independence and liberty reign in South America.

These two maps graphically illustrate the existing necessity for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The United States does not propose to let South America become another Africa—another scene of bloody conquest and horrid outrage.

E. J. Glane, who studied African outrages carefully, thus estimated:

"The subjugation of Africa has left a mark of blood across the history of these times. More than 1,500,000 persons have been slain directly or indirectly by the explorers who have blazed the way with gory scars, and the following conquerors might almost have walked to victory over a corduroy road of corpses."

Therefore, it is not surprising that President Monroe declared his new continental doctrine. Certainly it is enough that one continent should suffer so. We can only pity Africa, but we can protect South America.

Of all that vast continent only two spots—one tiny Liberia, the other barbarous Morocco—to-day, remain independent of European control, and it is mostly within the past ten years that the great European powers have thus parcelled out Africa. The nation and sovereign who subjugated those lands did not consult the natives, they merely killed them whenever they resisted. They are still killing them. Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy have all had a share in the spoliation, and the spoils of these nations are still engaged in hunting the Africans like wild beasts in order to compel them to acknowledge their new masters. Of course, the chief among the spoilers is England, which has annexed Egypt and its dependencies under the cover of temporary occupation, and is now preparing to send an expedition against Ashantee on the pretence that the king of that independent African State has violated a treaty, but really to prevent the country from being seized by the French.

The English, French, Germans and Italians are not in actual possession of all the territories in Africa over which they claim sovereignty, and in some instances the natives are conducting a successful resistance to the invaders. England has given up for the present her attempts to subdue the Egyptian Soudan, Italy has met with failure in Abyssinia, and in the French Soudan a gallant warfare is being carried on by natives princes, resolve in their determination not to accept the yoke of the stranger. So far, however, as diplomatic agreement between the powers of Western Europe can accomplish the result intended, African independence has been extinguished, save for the feeble flicker of liberty's torch at Monrovia, and the fact that the spoilers have not been able to agree upon a division of Morocco.

The so-called Congo Free State is marked as "Belgian" because it is simply a Belgian military station and trading post, under the individual sovereignty of Leopold, King of the Belgians, who has bequeathed to Belgium by will all his sovereign rights



Enormous Prehistoric Beasts Frozen and Preserved in the Glaciers of Siberia.

(Sketched by a Journal artist.)

in the State. The question at issue regarding the Congo Free State is not what Belgium will do to develop it, but whether France or England will succeed in annexing it. The chances appear to favor the addition of the Congo Free State, with its 900,000 square miles of territory, to England's already enormous possessions in Africa. England is also looked upon as the probable purchaser of Portuguese Africa, as soon as the needs of Portugal's straitened treasury may drive that nation to part with its colonies.

While the South African republics possess autonomy, they cannot be called independent in the full meaning of that term, Transvaal being actually under British suzerainty, as to foreign affairs, and the Orange Free State being surrounded by British territory, and holding much the same relation to the British colonies that San Marino does to the Kingdom of Italy. There is no reason, therefore, for distinguishing these States from other African territory under British control. They are not independent in the sense that Morocco and Liberia are independent.

The South American portion of our continent presents a marked contrast to Africa. From Panama to Cape Horn, of about 7,500,000 square miles, only about 200,000 square miles are subject to foreign occupation, and even this comparatively small area would be greatly diminished should England fail to support her claim to disputed territory in Venezuela. It is not because European powers would not like to seize upon and parcel out South America if they could that this state of affairs exists. It is because the United States has declared that there shall be no parcelling that Europe must keep her hands off the American continent, and because Europe knows that the United States is strong enough to back up the declaration. Africa has no native State powerful enough to make a similar stand, and the result is seen in Cairo, in Antananarivo, in Zanzibar and Timbuctoo, where the ancient

rulers have had to bow before alien masters, who have no rightful claim, whatever upon their allegiance.

The American people will continue to keep standing their notice to the powers of the Old World that there is no room for slaughter and conquest here; that this side of the globe is reserved for governments of the people, and that the camel's head of European aggression will not be permitted to enter the tent of American liberty.

That some of the European dynasties, not contented with their share in the partition of Africa, would turn longing eyes toward South America was to be expected, and it is very likely that, if British encroachment in Venezuela had passed unchallenged, Germany might have found an excuse for indignation at the expense of the South American republics. The Kaiser sees that his efforts at colonization in German Africa and German Papua are failures, and as his subjects are bound to emigrate to America, he would like to have them his subjects still. It is understood that Germany has for some time had designs on the Argentine Republic, the most desirable part of South America for colonists from the temperate region of Europe, and, if the Monroe doctrine were out of the way, it is more than probable that the Argentines would have to fight for their independence.

As it is, Argentina is safe. No European nation would dare to enter upon a war of conquest in America with the United States as the opposing champion, and while the evidence heretofore presented of just what Europe has done, under our eyes, and within the past few years, with a content and people who have no Monroe doctrine to protect them.

## Utah's Pet Freak.

### It Has Deposits of Mineral Rubber Which Grow Like Potatoes.

### There is Enough of It to Make 120,000,000 Gum Shoes.

### No One Has Yet Found Out How Far Down the Veins Extend Before Giving Out.

### IT MAKES ELECTRICIANS JOYFUL.

### Is Good Material for Asphalt or Varnish, and, Altogether, One of the Wonders of the Earth.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Utah, the newest of the States, seems to be a mineralogical freak. Mr. George Eldridge, of the Geological Survey, was sent out there a few weeks ago for the purpose of looking up certain natural resources, and he has returned with a most interesting report. Among other things, he found great deposits of mineral rubber—enough to make gum shoes for a large part of the population of the United States. It is black, and it looked and felt exactly like ordinary rubber.

"You see, it is quite elastic," said Mr. Eldridge, bending a piece with his fingers. "There is no telling how many valuable uses it may be put to in the future, but I imagine that it will be employed largely mixed with the vegetable rubber of commerce. For a roofing material it has already been proved excellent. In the mining towns of Utah mineral rubber is utilized commonly for roofing, being prepared in sheets consisting of a layer of hickup, with the rubber on both sides. Nothing could be more thoroughly waterproof. Because it is so new and not much is known about this peculiar stuff and its possibilities. Only a few tons of it have been mined near the Utah Reservation, where it is chiefly found. It occurs in veins, but the number and size of the latter are not reliably known as yet."

Mr. Eldridge took up from his desk a queer-looking, blackish chunk of something not easily identified that felt soft to the touch.

"That is another unexplored mineral," said he. "It is called mineral wax, and is found in veins like the mineral rubber. It has not been mined at all, but many uses for it are likely to be discovered in the future. To electricians it will be valuable, inasmuch as it is one of the best insulating materials for employment in their business. But here is another interesting mineral substance, also from Utah."

The specimen of this latter looked exactly like a piece of obsidian, or black volcanic glass. It was hard as any rock.

"That is gum asphalt," said the expert. "My chief business in Utah was to examine the deposits of this material. It is a wonderful substance, and he has a great mineral resource that has hardly been touched as yet. It is nothing more nor less than an exceedingly pure kind of asphalt, and its important usefulness is in the manufacture of varnishes."

"The substance is found under conditions in extraordinary, and nobody has been able to account for them, very satisfactorily. The deposits are chiefly within and in the neighborhood of the Uncompahgre Reservation. You are walking across the country and come upon a queer-looking streak that runs straight as an arrow. You brush away the sand, and beneath it you find that the streak is perfectly black. It is a vein of gum asphalt.

"There are many such veins near the eastern edge of Utah, and some of them

run over into Colorado. They have a tendency to run parallel to each other, with a trend from northwest to southeast. They vary in width from a quarter of an inch to eighteen feet, and they are from half a mile to six miles in length. Nobody knows how deep they are. The greatest depth reached is 125 feet. Thus far mining for the stuff has hardly got beyond the prospecting stage. The veins are perfectly vertical.

"These veins of asphalt represent cracks in the crust of the earth, made in a distant geologic epoch, and subsequently filled in with the gum asphalt. The stuff has much of the appearance and hardness of jet. Of course it is only useful for making black varnishes. No, it will never be used for paving streets, unless, perhaps, as an admixture with ordinary asphalt to improve the quality of the latter; it is too valuable, you see. I cannot tell you from what source the substance was originally derived. It is believed that all asphalts are of vegetable origin. We know that during the coal forming period vast accumulations of vegetable material were laid down in beds and became transformed in various ways, subsequently by chemical processes. According to conditions governing, they were metamorphosed into deposits of coal, petroleum or bitumen—the last being what we call asphalt."

### A Cautious Jurist.

[Case and Comment.]  
In an action for the value of hounds killed by a train the opinion of the Court says: "The plaintiff's version is that the train was going west, toward Chattanooga, and the dogs were going east, toward Knoxville. They were all on the same track and going in opposite directions and under these facts a head-on collision was unavoidable." And again: "It is insisted by the plaintiff that while the whistle was sounded it was intended for the whole pack and not for the three dogs that were run over. This, however, seems to be a mere opinion of the witness, as he was a quarter of a mile away from the place when the whistle was sounded. In addition

tion it would, we think, be requiring too great diligence for the engineer to whistle for each particular dog, and more especially as he had no means of informing each dog that any special whistle was sounded for him. Upon these facts it appears that the receivers were running their train upon their own track, on regular schedule time, and had no other track at that place upon which they could run. On the other hand, the plaintiff's dogs were running on the railroad's track instead of the fox's track, which simply crossed the railroad." On these facts it is held that "the dogs were guilty of the grossest contributory negligence and were only entitled to such consideration as trespassers have under the law."

### Found Hidden Riches.

[London Answers.]  
After the Indian mutiny, writes a correspondent, a friend of mine, who had served in a Highland regiment, brought home a hideous-looking painted wooden figure, which he had taken from the loins-cloth of an Indian fanatic who had attempted his life.

He gave it to his sister's little girl for a doll to play with, and it was known as "Nana Sahib."

Years after the girl's mother took an axe to break it up for firewood, when what seemed to be the eyes, a clayey substance, fell out, revealing two red beads.

### Get Off the Ice.

[Lewiston Journal.]  
It is a Harrison correspondent of an exchange who raises his voice in the following pitiful protest:

"Yes, we noticed boys on the ice, Saturday, some no more than six or eight years old. Mothers, where are your children? Look after them, on Long and other slimed lakes. Heed the prayer of friends, who give you warning, and save your children from the watery grave and the dreary joy before the sad gate of death closes o'er them."

# Millions in the Ice.

## Antediluvian Beasts That Lie Frozen, Waiting the Hand of Man to Rifle Them,

### Vast Fortunes in Ivory Tusks Now Locked in Icy Arms in the Frozen North.

#### The Munchausen-Like Tale Lieuten- ant Schuetze Tells of Far- Away New Siberia.

ISLANDS BUILT ON MAMMOTH BONES.

#### Thousands of Tusks, Four Times Larger Than Jumbo's, Are Awaiting the Arrival of Fortune Seekers.

Wealth is waiting for the man who shall have courage to essay a certain bold exploit. It is not gold, nor silver, nor yet precious gems, but ivory—the finest ivory in the world. Mines of it exist, in which are stored quantities of this valuable substance well nigh inexhaustible. This is no idle tale designed to inflame the imagination. It is cold fact, resting upon indisputable authority. Let the most adventurous spirit take advantage of the information which is given by the famous Lieutenant Schuetze, who was sent by the United States Government to bring back to this country the bodies of De Long and his companions after the Jeanette disaster. These ill-fated men, it will be remembered, perished of starvation and cold in the Lena delta. The Lena rises in Eastern Siberia and flows northward to the Arctic Ocean. To the northeast of its mouth there is a group of islands known as New Siberia. It is on these islands that the ivory mines are to be found.

The Lena, however, has not one, but many mouths. Its delta covers an area of 5,000 square miles. This frozen region was thoroughly explored by Lieutenant Schuetze in his search for the bodies. Later he visited them again, bringing several thousand dollars' worth of gifts, which were sent by Uncle Sam. Thus he secured their confidence, and they spoke to him of many things which they never had communicated to any other stranger. They even told him about the ivory mines and showed him some tusks.

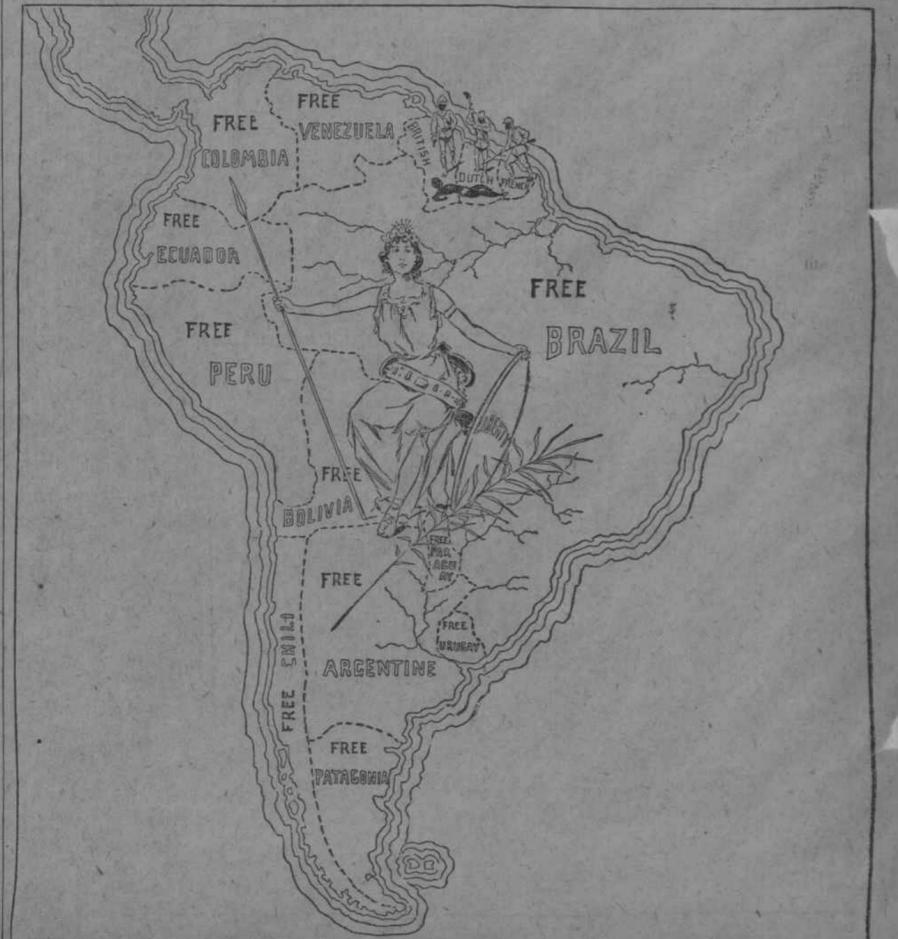
They were mammoth tusks. The ivory mines are deposits of the tusks of mammoths that lived in that region thousands of years ago. All over northern Siberia these huge animals roamed in vast herds. The climate at that time was comparatively mild. But there came a sudden change. Pierce Winter swept over the land—a winter permanent and destined never again to resign its sway. The mammoths sought shelter in the valleys, where they huddled together until, overwhelmed by snowdrifts, they lay down to die beneath heavy avalanches which were finally transformed into solid ice. This ice, composing glaciers, was swept through gorges toward the Arctic Ocean, carrying the buried creatures. Thus buried in ice, the mammoths were likely to be preserved for an indefinite period. Such, in fact, was the result, and to this day it happens that the short summer's melt reveals the carcasses of one of the gigantic beasts. Its meat still fresh enough to be fed to dogs. Such a thing occurred in 1790. The mounted skeleton is now in the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. The animal was a small one, comparatively speaking, being only nine feet high and sixteen feet long.

When the Siberian natives had come to know Mr. Schuetze well they told him about the ivory deposits in New Siberia. The islands of the group, they said, were "built on mammoth bones." Subsequent observation by the Lieutenant confirmed this statement.

Mammoth ivory, he it understood, is more highly valued than any other kind. It is worth \$4 a pound in the crude. The tusk of a big fellow will measure fourteen feet in length, and will weigh four times as much as the tusk of a large elephant. The market demand for ivory is now supplied to a great extent from Siberia. The mammoth tusks are carried enormous distances overland to reach the nearest railways. This kind of ivory is known as "fossil" ivory, though that is a misnomer.



Oppressed Africa—Only Two Tiny Spots Are Free, Liberia and Morocco.



Free South America—Only Three Small Countries Are Oppressed by Foreign Rule.