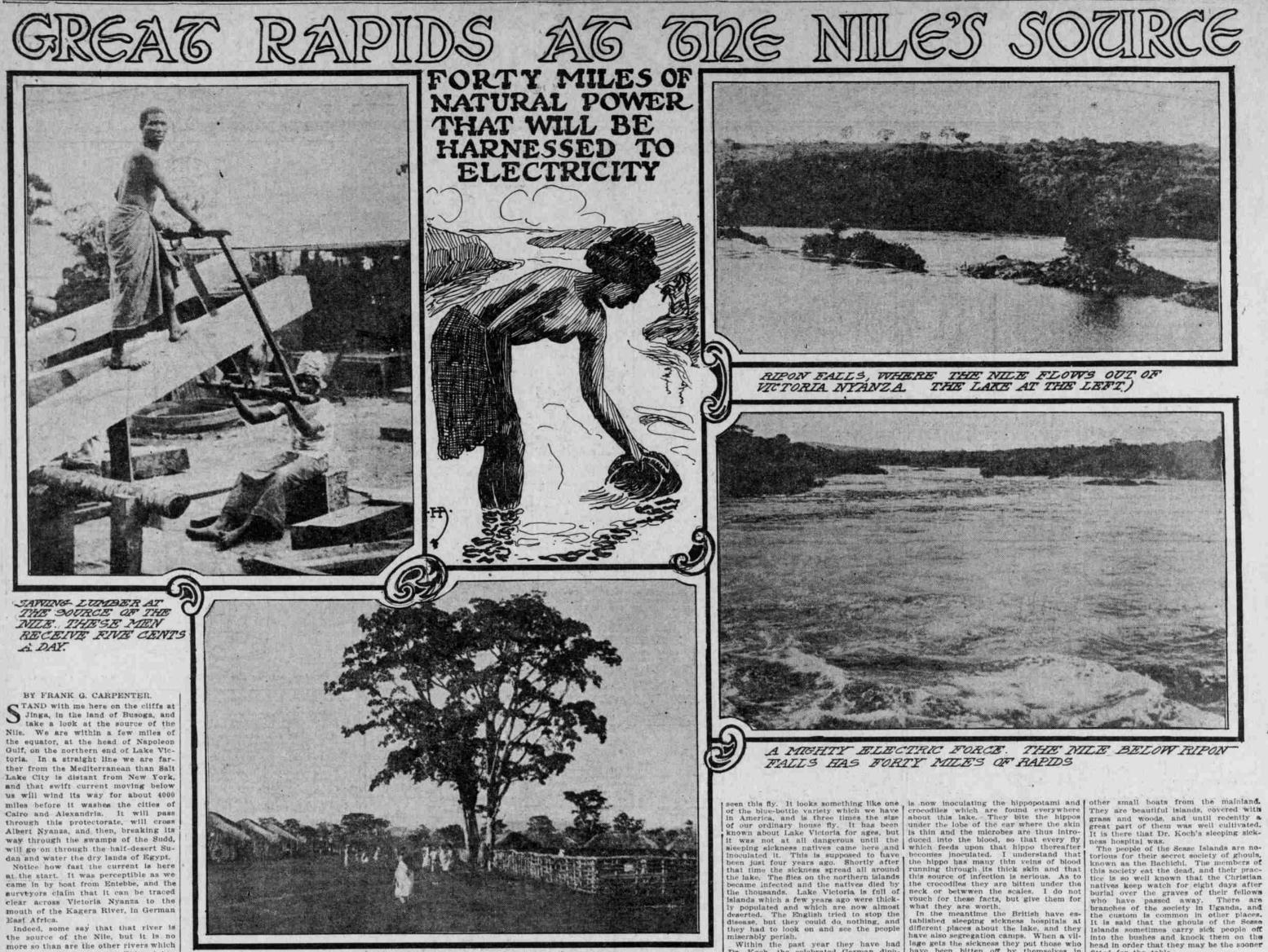
THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, MAY 3. 1908.



the source of the Nile, but it is no more so than are the other rivers which flow into Victoria Nyanza. This mighty lake is the only real source. It gath ers its waters from many rivers and

the Nile forms its only outlet. Together with the river, it has a basin from one-third to one-half the size of the whole United States, and the waters from that vast territory will all be gathered between the banks of the Nile before it reaches the sea.

## Ripon Falls.

Looking down now from the wooded cliffs where we stand, we can see the beginning of the rapids, and can hear the thunder of Ripon Falls, over which the flood pours a short distance away. We can walk there, and we pick our way in and out through the woods along the cliffs, and finally stand at the edge of the fails. There are little islands in the channel, and the current pours over in three separate rivers, reminding one a little of our own Niagara, where the waters are parted by Goat Island.

As at our American falls, the current is comparatively quiet above, but when it leaves these islands it drops down in a boiling, bubbling, seething mass. The spray rises high into the air and falls back like rain on this tropical forest. It goes up in a mist and the dazzling sun of the equator paints rainbows in it. There are many fish in the lake and they often swim down the falls. We can see them jump high out of the current turning somersaults, as it were, as they go over the rocks. The woods are full of strange s. There are cormorants and hawks one may sometimes see a whale headed stork.

Where the Nile flows over the falls the channel is only about 1200 feet wide, and I understand that the rocky foundation such that the lake can be mimed. The stream is deep and ha ensily and it passes on over a series of cataracts which continue almost 40 miles. I ing this distance it is so swift that be Dur cannot live in it. These waters of Vic toria Nyanza rush onward with a terrible e, and this continues until within at 30 miles of Lake Choga. Here about the land is almost level and the lake shallow and quiet. It has swamps filled with crocodiles and hippopotami, and the Nile flows peacefully through. It then goes onward traversing this protectorate, tak ing two other great jumps on its way Albert Nyanza. The first of these is the Karuma falls and the other at urchison falls, which is about 200 miles Murchis north of here. After that the current is comparatively smooth to Lake Albert.

#### A Mighty Electric Force.

This description gives you but a faint idea of the electrical possibilities of the Nile away up here at its source. The Brit-ish are surveying it and are estimating its value as to the industrial development of the country. An English syndicate has a concession for the little island just un-der the falls, and it expects to invest half million dollars in establishing i cotton factory here. There are big lum-bermen who are exploiting the forests on both sides of the Nile, who want power and I am told that other parties are after concessions. The government is averse

# JINGA, A LOWN AT THE SOURCE OF THE NILE

Africa.

a dam here to regulate the outflow of | for instance, might cause it to flood the | It is somewhat like the custom which a dam here to regulate the outflow of the Nile. They do not object, however, to works bordering the rapids below the falls, and a series of power stations might be made 29 or 40 miles long which could do all the manufacturing for this part of object.

Africa. As it is now, the government has reserved a strip of land, a mile wide mile wide on each side of this part of the Upper Nile, but concessions might possibly be had for turbines along the rapids, and the power could easily be conveyed across

Ins power could easily be conveyed across this strip by wire. Indeed, the electrical possibilities of the Nile in connection with Uganda are enor-mouts, and the manufacturing possibilities are equally great. The country has plenty of free exceeded. of iron ore, and it may some time be the Pennsylvania of Africa. The British officials say that it can raise as good cot-ton as that grown in our Southern states, and they predict that there will eventually be cotton plantations all the way Lake Victoria to Lake Albert, with with gin ning plants and cotton mills at Murchise

The whole of Lake Victoria, which is larger than Lake Superior, is tributary to this region, and the wast population which surrounds it could be supplied with cot-ton woven at these factories. At present one of the great troubles in getting the natives to raise cotton is that of trans-portation. It is now carried into Kamportation. It is now carried into Kam-pala on the heads of porters and the long have earned. At present the current wages are \$1 a month but the lumber syndicate now needs 3000 men and it has march eats up the profits. By establish-ing ginning plants along the Nile much of the cotton will go to them in boats, and offered the enormous sum of four rupees or \$1.33 a month for new hands. This in-crease is just about a cent and a half a more will be carried across country on the excellent roads which the British are day or a rise from three and one-third to four and one-half cents. As a result laborers are coming in from other parts of ing the natives to build. There are already hundreds of miles of road in Uganda, which could be used by an auto-mobile, and one can travel thousands of the protectorate and there is a loud out-cry that this rise will ruin the country. At present much of the lumber is sawed miles on a blcycle.

#### Lake Victoria as a Nile Reservoir.

One of the interesting problems of this part of the world is as to whether the flow of the Nile cannot be regulated from Lake Victoria. I have told you about the Assouan dam, which has added millions to the wealth of Egpyt. Some of the best of the world's civil engineers took upon Lake Victoria as the great possible reservoir of the river Nile. Sir William Garstin, the chief engineer of the Egyp-tian public works, says that a resultion barath, the chief engineer of the Egyp-tian public works, says that a regulator could be put in at Ripon Falls and the water let out through slulces into the Nile. That river is, as I have said, the only outlet for Lake Victoria, and a slight dam at its source would produce enough water to irrigate a large part of the Sudan and to add millions of acres to Dervit As it is now the lake is estimated Egypt. As it is now the lake is estimate to have 135,000,000 tons of new water every year. The most of this is lost by evaporation and only 18,000,000,000 tons go into the Nile. The present daily discharge of the Nile is less than 50,000,000 tons, so that Lake Victoria could double its dis-charge and not feel it. Indeed, if all the

Some of the women have strings of beads and shells about their waists, and not a few have bracelets and anklets.<sup>5</sup> The chief business here is agriculture, although some of the people have cattle, sheep and goats. I see peanuts, Indian corn, beans, bananas and sweet potatoes in the market and am told that the object water which is carried down by the Nile during one year were poured into Lake Victoria, it would only raise the level of that lake one foot, and it would take all the Nile flow for more than three years to raise it a yard. There are, however, in the market, and am told that the chief crop grown is bananas, and that this fruit constitutes the principal article of food. It is an odd thing that the women here and I am told that other parties are after to raise it a yard. There are, however, to leasing power stations at the fails proper, as it may be necessary to build

shores of German East Africa and for prevails among the British East African this reason Kaiser Wilhelm would likely tribes, where the married women dare not I suppose the men want to drink milk. monopolize both

A Big Lumber Country.

Among the Basogas.

The Town of Jinga.

All along this part of the Nile are dense The day may come when there will be forests. The trees come right up to the river. Some of them are about 150 feet a great city here and when railroads and ligh, rising 40 or 50 feet without a branch. steamboats will make this point one of There is a great deal of mahogany and other hard woods, and lumber mills will probably be established along the Nile to supply the demands of British East the chief centers of trade of these highlands of Africa. At present the popula-tion consists of a few hundred black natives/ dressed in bark cloth and cotton They live in thatched huts scattered along Africa, Uganda and the other countries about the lake as they develop. Some of the wide streets laid out by the English the timber is so valuable that it could be sawed up and shipped across the lake to Port Florence and thence over the Uganda a railroad to Mombasa to be carnor other places to stop at, and I shall be on the steamer during my short stay. ed by steamship to Europe and South

I have written about the big rubber I came here from Entebbe. The boats syndicate which has a concession of 150 make a regular call on their way to Port square miles of forests in this region. It has been platting out its estate and is enhowever, is considered unhealthful. deavoring to establish good labor condiand tions. The chief trouble here in prosecut-ing any large enterprise is the lack of fear to spend much time close to the lake on account of the tsetse fly, whose sting gives one the sleeping slekness, which has killed a vast number of people in the available workmen. The natives will labor for a few days or weeks and then lay off until they have eaten what they immediate vicinity.

## The Sleeping Sickness.

I doubt whether many people in our country have heard of this terrible dis-case. The person infected by it goes to deep involuntarily and he sleeps most of the time. The disease comes on slowly and it may last seven years. At first the sleep is only occasional, but it in-creases until the man sleeps all the time and finally dies. The natives here are more afraid of it than the smallpox. It seems to be a sickness of the brain and by hand, but modern machinery will soon be brought in. the doctors say that it is largely caused

by a little worm or bacillus which is in-jected into the blood by the tsetse fly. This bacillus multiplies rapidly and soon The natives of this district, which ingoes through every part of the system. When it reaches the brain the sleeping cludes the source of the Nile, are known as the Basogas. They are not so civilized

as the Baganda, but in many respects look and dress not unlike them. They wear bark cloth blankets, the materials for which they raise in their gardens. The men the the blankets over their shoulwithin the past few years it has attacked the islands and coast of Lake Victoria, ders and the women wrap them around the body under the arms leaving their and is also found in some parts of Brit-ish East Africa. The disease is supposed to have been brought here by the porters who carry lvory tusks and rubber on their the body under the arms leaving their necks and shoulders bare. They some-times have a sash of bark about the waist, and when working a girl often al-lows her blanket to fall down to this sash leaving the upper part of her body nude. At such times it is possible to see the skin decorations which the women here affect heads from the Congo to Lake Victoria They bring their freight to Entebbe and to other ports about the lake in order that it may be sent across the lake on the teamers to Port Florence and by railroad as a mark of beauty. They scar them down to Mombasa. It is supposed that selves below the bosom making four longscratches which stand-up like ridges. some of these native porters were infect-ed when they came here and that the tsetse flies, which are found in great numbers in the swampy regions about the lake, were inoculated by biting them.

You know how the yellow fever is carried by the ategomiya mosquito. If that mosquito bites a yellow fever patient its blood becomes filled with yel-low fever germs, and it plants them in any human being it may bite thereafter. It is the same with the tastae fiy. If it has bitten a man having sleeping sick-ness it will carry that sickness to every

Within the past year they have had Dr. Koch, the celebrated German diph-theria specialist, here studying the dis-ease. He had'a large hospital on the Sesse Island and has had hundreds of patients, but, as I understand it, so far no radical cure has been found. At one time Dr. Koch thought he had discovered a remedy. It was to fill the patient with arsenic. This counteracted the dis-

ease, but the trouble was that the arsenic usually killed the patient. It is said that ertain antidotes for the arsenic have

lages on the shores are stubborn.

they will live and die

have been bitten off by themselves in mosquito-proof houses and keep the others apart until they are sure whether

fitted for the table. Dr. Cunningham, who lived long in Uganda, states that the Sesse people they have been inoculated or not. The when they put away their dead wrap chief trouble is right down on the shores of the lake, as it is said the fly will not go but a few hundred steps away from it. them in shrouds of bark cloth and then lay them on a wooden frame above ground far off in the forests and do not ground far off in the forests and do not visit them again. The presumption is that they will be taken care of by the society. My Tanganyka friend says that the bodies are usually eaten by the fam-ily and relatives of the deceased, and The people, however, who have their vil-They say their fathers lived there, and there

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A Society of Ghouls.

A society of Ghouls. A mong the islands which have been alive until they can get rid of the arsenic taken into their systems to kill the bacilli. A very serious matter with regard to this sickness is the report that the fig

# SOME HISTORIC GAMBLING CRUSADES

In these days of accentuated interest reverything that pertains to gambling, when the Governor of the State of New he proved to his own satisfaction, at in everything that pertains to gambling.

when the Governor of the State of New York devotes a world of attention to an effort to repeal the betting laws, and an ex-Governor of the same commonwealth throws the weight of his eloquence and research to the opposite effort, the campaign conducted by Jean Barbeyrac be-comes of timely consideration. Ex-Governor Frank S. Black is not

the first eminent jurist who has con-tended in favor of such freedom for the public as the non-interference with

wagering represents. More than 200 years ago the distinguished Barbeyrad argued for the same cause, and with afinitely greater particularity. And his pleading had all the more influence because of his high standing among his people and because no one could urge that he was actuated by personal motives

Two hundred and thirty-four years ago-on March 15, 1674-Jean Barbeyrac was born at Beziers, France. He devoted his life to the study of law and became famed as a professor of great learning and a doctor of juris-prudence to whom all looked up in re-spect and admiration. Barbeyrac's home life was set to the accompaniment of card-playing, for his mother-in-faw, who resided with him, was as devoted to her baccarat and kindred games as the ladies of today are fond of bridge

and penny poker. Daily sessions were held, and gradually, from the mildest of interest at the outset, Barbeyrac came to enter into the spirit of the games, to study the players and their peculiarities, and to come finally to the conclusion that there was nothing wrong in gambling. of the countless men and women who have preached this theory before and since the day of Barbeyrac, few have possessed the incluive utterance and the logical expression which gave to Barbeyrac's findings so much effect.

As instancing the solidity of Barbey-rac's character, it is to be recalled that ne's character, it is to its on jurispru-he published many works on jurispru-translation of Tillotdence, besides a translation of Tillot-ion's sermons. But the work that has

on by both. least, that gambling is not inconsistent with natural law, morality or religion. These arguments were contained in the first of four books covering the sub-

The second book takes up the arguments of the first and applies them specifically to the different kinds of games that have been played at different periods in the history of the world. The third book states the limitations under which the previous arguments are to be considered, and the fourth gambling. The summing up of M. Barbeyrac is that gambling in Itself is neither immoral nor Illegal, and he defles anyone to point out where in the Scripture gambling is forbidden. The Barbeyrac theory is that man is essentially a worker, his whole existence being one of labor. "L maintain," he avers, "as an irrefragable principle that, for the sake of relaxation, man may ining one of labor.

dulge in such amusements as are free from vice. This being admitted, if a person takes pleasure in playing at cards or dice, there is no reason why he may not amuse himself in that manner may not amuse himself in that manner quite as innocently as in painting, danc-

ing, music, hunting or any similar diversion. The question then arises whether The question then arises whether the game be played for nothing or for a stake of value. In the first place, it is a mere relaxation, bearing not the slightest semblance to criminality. In regard to the second, there can be no evil in it, looking at the matter generally, without taking into consideration peculiar circumstances. For if 1 am at liberty to promise to give my property absolutely to whomsoever I

please why may I not promise to give a certain sum in the event of a person proving more fortunate or more skilful than I with respect to the result of certain contingencies, movements or combinations on which we had previously agreed?

why may not this person hon estly avail himself of the result either of his skill or of a favorable concurmined.

"Every person being at liberty to determine the conditions on which he will concede a right to another may make it dependent upon the most chance circumstances. A person may fairly and honestly avail himself of these winnings when he has risked on the event as much as he was likely to

gain. In fact, gambling is a contract, and in every contract the mutual con-sent of the parties is the supreme law. This is an incontestable maxim of natural equity."

The influence of the opinion of the great Barbeyrac has not been slight, at least in the land of his birth, where gambling is today considered among the polite diversions of modern ac ciety. The people cling to it as a right, just as for long the English people made clamorous demand for the continuance of their licensed gaming establishments.

Speaking of the latter nation, it was no longer ago than 1854 that, on the proposal of a bill to suppress public gambling houses, there was issued a namphlet directed against the and in "defense of British freedom," which, it was pointed out, was threat-

ened by the measure. "Whilst the con-stitution of the human mind and pas-sions produces a desire for gain and a. speculating tondency, whilst some temperaments cannot exist without stimulation and excitement, gambling, in some shape or form, will and must continue. Shut the door in one tion and it will open in another. The passion must have vent.

"It is a constitutional maxim of this country that every man's house is his castle-in other words, that every man is safe from having his hour his house or upon the mere suspleion that an offense against the law is being committed therein. It is not all at once that our freedom and independence are invaded. It is by slow and imperceptible degrees

liberty is underthe groundwork of liberty is under-mined. It is the duty of the public

until recently the sleeping sickness was confined to the valley of the Congo, but