

Rhodesia and her Neighbors



CECIL RHODES MONUMENT

RHODESIA preserves in its name the memory of the empire builder Cecil Rhodes, to whose courageous foresight its existence is due. Unfortunately, he was too late to secure for the territory the outlet to the seaboard without which every country is more or less of a dependency, says the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star.

On either side of Rhodesia, east and west, already extended two great German colonies. To the south of East German Africa and to the north of West German Africa was a Portuguese colony, so that all hope of gaining a deep water frontage for Rhodesia by natural extension was cut off.

German West Africa is not a very valuable possession, being generally rocky, sterile, unwholesome, and having no safe harbors. It possesses diamantiferous "blue clay," however, which has produced some, if so far not many, diamonds, and the rocks may contain minerals.

Both the western and eastern colonies receive subsidies from the home government. But, then, the Germans are not trained in the business of managing colonies. Under British rule, the eastern colony, at any rate, would have been self-supporting from the first. It is fertile, and has wide stretches of valuable land. Cotton does well there. Sheep thrive as well as in Australia. There are no fatal pests for cattle, excepting far inland, and the trouble is not exceptionally serious.

In fact, German East Africa would become a second Argentina under really capable management.

Fine for Stock Raising.

The recent purchase of a large tract of land in Rhodesia for the purpose of stock raising by an American syndicate has drawn the attention of the public to the possibilities that exist in South Africa for this industry.

If properly developed that country would in time become a serious competitor to the Argentine Republic, which heads the world's list today as a meat exporter.

There would be no trouble about summer feeding. There are large tracts of land on the high veldt that are unsuitable for cultivation, being stony by nature, which produce good crops of grass, five or six months of the year. On these at present are grazed a limited number of cattle, sheep and goats, which could be very largely increased in number were provision made for winter feeding by the growing of corn, or other foreign crops in northern countries.

The Boer farmer of today is slowly recovering from the enormous losses he sustained in the late war, when his sheep and goats were slaughtered by the thousand and his cattle commandeered for military purposes. But in a few years more he should have his stock replenished in the natural course of events, unless he loses more animals than usual through some of the sicknesses of the country.

Five-Thousand-Acre Farms.

The average size of a farm runs to about five thousand acres, but when we consider that this will probably include part of a kopje or mountain,

and that probably half of it is of very little value except for grazing, there is nothing wonderful about that. The only parts that are put under cultivation are the valleys and stretches by the riverside. If an ordinary farmer puts 100 acres under cultivation he is considered to be farming in a large way.

Altogether there are 439,575 square miles of land in northern and southern Rhodesia, on which there is a population of only 1,593,550, and only 25,000 of these whites.

The country has no direct outlet, its communication with the sea being through Portuguese East Africa. Two-thirds at least of southern Rhodesia lie three thousand feet and more above sea level, about a quarter of this being over four thousand feet, the highest ground being well suited, from a climatological point of view, for European settlement.

Generally speaking, Rhodesia is not a country for the man without capital; the white population is at present inconsiderable in numbers and is, in a great measure, scattered over the country on farms and in small mining centers. There are, in consequence, no communities sufficiently large to offer regular work to more than a very limited number of artisans, or city laborers. It is generally accepted that successful farming necessitates a minimum capital of \$5,000 to \$10,000. Unimproved land sells at about \$1.75 per acre and upwards.

Laborers Live on Farms.

The labor problem is got over by allowing a number of Kafirs to live on the farm. They have permission to cultivate a certain amount of land and to graze their cattle and goats. In return they must give the farmer a certain amount of their time for cultivating his land, and look after his cattle.

If Kafirs are scarce the farmer will probably induce some poor white families to locate on his farm, who give their labor in exchange for the privilege of living on the farm. They build their own houses and cultivate enough land to give them a living, but very seldom grow anything to sell. The vrow or wife looks after the garden and fowls, the eggs generally going to the nearest store in exchange for such necessities of life as sugar and tea.

The high veldt farmer can, by judicious burning of the grass on certain sections, keep a supply of green grass all winter, and thereby keep his cattle in good condition. Some follow another course. They hire a farm on the low veldt where the grass is better in winter, and bring the stock by slow marches from the highlands to the hired farm, grazing them by the road over which they travel. As there are practically no fences, excepting around cultivated land, there is no difficulty in feeding on the way.

Is a Tropical Country.

It must not be forgotten Rhodesia is entirely within the tropics, which extend to the twenty-third degree of latitude on either side of the Equator, and that, generally speaking, it is in this area that a uniformly high temperature prevails, the mean annual figures being at from 73 degrees to 82 degrees Fahrenheit. The average for the whole of Rhodesia is, however, considerably less than this, owing to the difference in altitude

Kansas Town Rightly Named.

It was a sad looking little town, like all the rest—just a main street and a few stores and houses set down in the midst of the illimitable waste. Our train stopped there.

I saw a man across the aisle look out of the window, scowl, rise from his seat, throw up his arms and exclaim, addressing no one in particular: "How can they stand living out here? I'd rather be dead!"

My companion and I had been speaking of the same thing, wondering how people could endure their lives in such a place.

"Come on," he said, rising. "This is the last stop before we get to Colorado. Let's get out and walk."

I followed him from the car and to the station platform.

Looking away from the station we gazed upon a foreground, the principal scenic grandeur of which was supplied by a hitching post. Beyond lay the inevitable main street and dismal buildings. One of them, as I recall it, was painted sky-blue, and bore the simple, unostentatious word "Hotel."

My companion gazed upon the scene or a time. He looked melancholy. Finally, without turning his head, he spoke: "How would you like to get off and spend a week here some day?" "You mean get off some day and spend a week," I corrected.

"No, I mean get off and spend a week some day."

I was still cogitating over that when the train started. We scrambled aboard and, resuming our seats in the observation car, looked back at the receding station.

There, in strong, black letters on a white sign, we saw, for the first time, the name of the town: MONOTONY!—Collier's.

HOW TO HEAL SKIN AND SCALP TROUBLES

A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with eczema, ringworm, rashes, and similar itching skin troubles.

At any reliable druggist's get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap. With the Resinol Soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the Resinol Ointment, and cover with a light bandage. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stops with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

Beware of the Japanese!

The diabolical secrecy and cunning of the Japanese are at last fully exposed. Dr. S. L. Gullick, missionary in Japan for 26 years, avers that he never heard a Japanese express a desire for the Philippines or a business man envy us our advantages there, or a newspaper refer to them as even a remote goal of Japanese ambitions.—New York Post.

NEW HOTEL HOUSTON

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WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS

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Kola Tablets

have many friends who use them as a general tonic and for kidney trouble. Price 25c per box, 5 boxes for \$1.00. For sale by Laue-Davis Drug Co., 3d and Yamhill Sts., Portland, Ore.

Reflections of a Barber.

It's a gone hair that has no returning.
Toupees cover a multitude of skins.
A dull razor gathers no tips.
A mole on the neck is worth two on the nosh.
When hairs fall out, then barbers sell their wigs.
As the wig is blent, the fee is defined.
A rolling dome purchases no tonic.
A drop in time shaves nine.—Kansas City Times.

If "The Only Son" got mixed up with the Eleven American Whirlwind Beauties would "The Circus Man" rescue him from the Bower of Melody?

Million Eggs Lost in Breakage.

The New York market loses a million eggs a year by breakage.—Baltimore American.

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Are Your Hands Tied?

by a chronic disease common to women-kind? You feel dull—headache? Back-ache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in



DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your Favorite Prescription and one vial of your Pleasant Pellets. Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women. I recommend it to all my friends and many of them have been greatly benefited by it."

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS
Relieve Liver Ills!

Not From West Indies.

Some time ago the teacher of a public school was instructing a class in geography, and when it came time to hand out a few questions she turned first to Willie Smith.

"Willie," said she, "can you tell me what is one of the principal products of the West Indies?"

"No, ma'am," frankly answered Willie, after a moment's hesitation.

"Just think a bit," encouragingly returned the teacher; "where does the sugar come from that you use at your house?"

"Sometimes from the store," answered Willie, "and sometimes we borrow it from the next-door neighbor."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Rebuke.

"Mary followed Edward," mumbled the high school girl, who was trying to fix the sovereign of England in her mind.

"What's that?" spoke up grandma, who had been dozing.

"Mary followed Edward." "Then you keep away from Mary. I don't want you to go with them kind. Girls is getting too bold."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

Words and Deeds.

"You should have heard Smith at the club lunch the other afternoon. He certainly is in love with his wife the way he kept talking about her perfections. By the way, I didn't notice Jones there."

"No, he was at home, putting down the carpet at their flat for fear his wife would have to do it herself."—Baltimore American.

Breakage.

She was but seventeen and very sweet. Her corn-fed costume was quite shocking; And when she slipped upon the icy street

She tore a great big hole in her silk umbrella.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She was sweet sixteen, and you know that means The happiest time that life can send her; But when she stepped high to the car She busted the strap of her imagination.

—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

She'd passed eighteen, this sunny little miss, She sat and chatted with young Spoonyun Root. He picked a thread as he bestowed a kiss— At home, she found she'd lost her self-composure.

So He Bought.

"Why are you plunging in chicle and rubber today?" inquired the New York broker.

"Had a hunch," explained the customer. "Heard an old farmer say 'By gum' just now as I came through Wall street."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Poultry Raising at Home.

"Ever raise poultry, old chap?" "Not exactly. But I read chicken literature every night, and I have a graphophone record of a hen who has laid an egg."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Amber Glass in Goggles.

To protect the eyes of motorists at night from glaring headlights, goggles have been invented, the upper portion of the lenses of which are of dark amber glass.

Skating Rink of Salt.

In Berlin there has been constructed a skating rink with all the properties of ice, but made of salt, the invention of a German scientist.—London Tit-Bits.

Dangerous Occupations.

It is asserted that more children are employed in dangerous occupations now than 30 years ago.—Indianapolis News.

Puzzling.

"Isn't it strange that so few men discover the secret of success in life?"

"Yes, but it's stranger still that the secret is still a secret. Surely some of the men who discovered it must have told it to their wives."—Philadelphia Press.

Ruptured

Persons suffer more from inexperienced truss fitting than from hernia. Why not buy your trusses from experts? Try Laue-Davis Drug Co., at 3d and Yamhill, Portland, Ore., who are experts and know how.

Next Branch.

Young Lady—How is it you don't come to Sunday school, Katie?

Katie—Oh, please, Miss, I'm learning French and music now, and mother doesn't wish me to take up religion till later.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Carriers and Forest Fires.

Rural carriers are now required to report forest fires throughout the United States to proper authorities.—Indianapolis News.

Tobacco Habit Cured

Not only is users of pipe and cigars, but the vicious cigarette habit is overcome by using the "NITRITE" treatment. Price complete, postage paid, \$1.00. Laue-Davis Drug Co., 3d and Yamhill, Portland, Ore. (When writing mention this paper.)

Too Free and Easy.

"How about a tar roof for your hotel?" asked the agent.

"Not in this town," declared the landlord of the Umphsville house. "The boys have already carried off half my beds for tar-and-leather parties. I don't want 'em to begin on my roof."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Rheumatic Throat Is Common Trouble

Should Be Treated in Blood To Prevent Recurrence.



There are successful gargles that stop soreness in the throat, but to prevent their incessant return, the blood must be put in order. The best remedy is S. S. S., as it influences all the functions of the body to neutralize the irritants or waste products and to stimulate their excretion through the proper channels.

Rheumatic sore throat is a dangerous indication, as it means that the blood is loaded with more uric acid than the kidneys can excrete, and may thus lead to serious general disturbance.

The action of S. S. S. stimulates cellular activity. It prevents the accumulation of irritants in local spots. It enables the arteries to supply quickly the new red blood to replace worn-out tissue.

For this reason uric acid that finds the throat an easy prey to its breaking-down influence, is scattered and eliminated. In other words, S. S. S. prevents chronic conditions by enabling all the mucous linings of the body to secrete healthy mucus. Its influence is shown in a marked improvement of the bronchial tubes, whereby the huskiness of voice with thick, grayish expectorations is overcome. S. S. S., well diluted with water, makes a blood bath, since it is welcome to any stomach and at once gets into the blood.

S. S. S. is free of all minerals and contains ingredients wonderfully conducive to well-balanced health.

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