

# TRIBES RETURN TO BARBARISM IN DARK AFRICA

## War Turns Back March of Civilization in the Interior.

### MISSIONARIES' LIVES IN GREAT DANGER

#### Wife of Seventh Day Advent Tolls Stirring Story of Experiences.

Washington, Oct. 16.—How the march of civilization in darkest Africa has been turned backward by the war is graphically told in letters coming from missionaries in the interior of the dark continent to the seventh day Adventist headquarters here.

Fragmentary news leaking out from time to time has indicated now half a century's work in the cause of civilization was swept away at one stroke when the tribes, taking advantage of the warfare between British and German, broke resistance and returned to the rude customs of barbarism in which they were found by Livingstone, Stanley and other explorers.

The most complete account of conditions received at missionary headquarters so far has come from Mrs. Minnie Toppenberg, the wife of Valdemar E. Toppenberg who has charge of the medical mission operations of the Seventh Day Adventists stationed on the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza. Her report came from the island of Ukerewe which was part of German East Africa.

Set Back to Middle Ages. "When the war began, she writes, 'at a stroke, we went back to the middle ages. We had none of many things we had to find substitutes for. We used bananas, native grains and mango for flour, wild honey for sugar, candles made of tallow for light, soap from wood ashes and lime. Clothes were also unobtainable, so we wore pants, made of goat and gazelle skins, and made yarn of cotton and knitted our stockings.

"Uproar among the natives was started by the British and German soldiers at the beginning of the war and we were instructed to inform the natives by our stations that there was no war between Europeans and natives, only soldier against soldier. Not long after the opening of the war, the Masias, a fierce and war-like tribe east of Ukerewe, our oldest station came swarming into the country, robbing cattle, and at one time when they plundered in Ukerewe by Kanadi one of our workers lost his life in defense of the people for whom he faithfully worked. He was stabbed from behind by a spear.

Openly Disobey Orders. "Early last July the English occupied Ukerewe island, where I am writing this, and in July they took Muawza, the seat of the provincial commissioner, and the German stations in which all our stations on the German side are located. When the natives heard of this, they lost fear of the German officials and openly disobeyed orders, and it got worse when all the officials as well as military left Ikidu, going south.

"My family Europeans left. The only Europeans left in the district as far south as the river Mbalageti, and we had been warned by the government officials that an uproar was to be expected; also in the last word we heard from any of our missionaries Mr. Ohme wrote upon going south to report his complete failure in his mission, but that he did not know of any safe place where he could advise us to go. We could not very well, with fifteen months' preparation, and in the unknown with the soldiers, and whereas we expected that the English very soon would show up, we decided to wait on our own, and we could get some evident sign that we ought to leave.

"We did what we could to protect ourselves, put in night watches, and for the rest committed ourselves to God's protection. Finally the uproar spread to Busewe also. A chief and his subchief with women and children fled from Nisangwi with their 150 head of cattle, but Busewe natives surrounded them and robbed them of all the cattle and killed one woman and one child.

Came in War Paint. "By this time the excitement was spread, the natives painted themselves for war, and wore spears, swords, bows and poisoned arrows. They rushed in crowds here and there, and in the mission land towards our house. We saw that the time had come to leave, so we had everything made ready for our flight. Several chiefs who were robbed of all their property by the invading natives came to us when the natives sought to kill them. They had been earnestly brought us to ask the English to come to quiet the uproar, but the British force had only gotten one of our country notes and were very busy elsewhere and could not come, but advised us to come to them.

"So off we started. At every kraal we came to we heard new troubles. For eight days we remained behind in a land in uproar and we were very tired from the nervous strain and loss of sleep. Friday evening we arrived at Sikaki, one of our mission stations. Through Revolts and Rapine. "Here the natives had already robbed some of the mission and private property work in the cause of civilization away. Sikaki was also in a state of war, the subchiefs having been robbed of their cattle, and the natives were very angry. We felt it might be the last day we would ever see, and yet we decided to wait here over Sabbath.

"When we went on five chiefs who feared for their lives, and their subchiefs, accompanied us through a country where a zoological garden. Right and left were hundreds upon hundreds of zebras, heartbeats, wildbeast, many antelopes and gazelles, and other animals. That evening we slept by the seashore at Spikeli, on the southeastern shore of the lake. Here the Swahili overseers of the lime works had been killed, we saw their empty huts as well as the empty house of the European who used to live here. Monday we came into country under the chief of Ukerewe and Tuesday we were by the channel separating Ukerewe island from the mainland. Wednesday we crossed in the canoes and soon were met by the English outposts—we were in safety. The chief official came down to meet us, and received us very kindly. We were brought to the camp at Baramba where we were given a very nice and comfortable thatch hut.

Mission Buildings Gone. "Since coming here we have received news of how the natives have not only robbed one station after another, but how they have destroyed the buildings and everything in them. We had hoped to be able to stay here until the English officials came to bring order and law into the country, and then go back to our station at Busewe, where we had, of course, found all our things gone and the house damaged. The chief official thinks however, that we will likely be called to Muawza, where all Europeans are sent who come from the German colony. I suppose this place is yet not considered without danger from attack.

"We have had much sickness in our family through these two years, but we thank God that our lives have been spared through these seven years of labor in Africa.

PERSHING HAD VILLA PENNED Cavalry Was About to Close in When Recall Order Came.

# BURNING ITCHING ON LIMBS

## HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I was troubled with burning and itching on my limbs which bothered me both night and day. It spread to my arms and both my arms and limbs were very much inflamed and a black scale appeared that began to spread. The itching and burning were so bad that I could not sleep and through the day I was all the time scratching as my clothing seemed to irritate me. A friend persuaded me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura Soap and one Cuticura Ointment healed me. Mathias Glover, 1872 E. 17th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, April 8, 1916.

Each Free by Mail Skin Free on request. Advertisers: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Sold throughout the world.

# BRITAIN READY TO GRAB TRADE

## U. S. Election Interests Their Manufacturers Greatly.

### Naturally the Empire would Like to See Mr. Wilson Re-elected.

Winipeg, Man., Oct. 16.—It is perhaps significant of the tremendous interest British manufacturers are displaying in the approaching federal election in the United States that at the sessions of the British trade commission held last week in Winipeg these boards of trade experts discussed at length the possible influence on the volume of merchandise exports of British products into the states any increase in the tariff policy of the republic might exert. That these big men of the various dominions who form the great empire commission to work out a progressive inter-war trade policy are devoting their energies to Canada while the political contest is being waged in the states where a decisive battle means so much to the British fiscal establishment perhaps equally important as bearing on international trade problems. The personnel of the commission are Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, representing Canada; Sir Jan. Langemann, representing South Africa; William Lorimer, Great Britain; Joseph Fallow, New Zealand; Hon. J. B. Sinclair, Australia, and Hon. Sir Edward Bowring, New Foundland. These gentlemen have been holding conferences for many weeks in different Canadian centers, consulting with manufacturers, bankers, government officials and representatives of the resources of the dominions who form an essential part of the empire foreign trade system.

Survey of Natural Resources. The work outlined for the commission is to report upon the natural resources of the dominions of the whole empire, the facilities which exist or may be created for the production, manufacture and distribution of articles of commerce, the requirements of each dominion and the best methods of extending and improving the empire commerce with the rest of the world. No more exhaustive investigation into the possibilities of world trade was ever projected and the organization will travel to remote parts of the empire in the interest of this tour will be a mass of data, carefully analyzed and bearing upon every aspect of placing British made goods into the markets of the world. In fact, the information collected and classified will constitute a valuable source of reference for every British manufacturer in the race for world trade after the war.

The tariff policy and methods of trade distribution of the United States therefore assumes special significance at this particular time in the plans of this commission. The republic is a rich field for exploitation by British manufacturers with their elaborate system of world commerce but a low tariff wall around the republic is essential to the balance of trade. Therefore it is not surprising that British manufacturers make no secret of their hope for a Democratic victory next month. A tariff wall of the kind that will not alter the Underwood tariff is the hope of British manufacturers, and especially those with factories in Canada, hearing upon the Canadian merchandise exports totalled \$478,997,928 and in 1915 passed the half million mark while this year the factory output for foreign exports will exceed a billion dollars. The American market is the chief consumer of this great foreign trade of the dominion and this item is nothing in comparison with the volume of business in manufactured products the British Isles will do with the republic after the war. The basis of the empire trade policy after the war will of course be the increased exports of manufactured products from the United Kingdom and every portion of the colonies. In 1914 these Canadian goods of a total value of \$650,746,797 but if present plans of the trade commission work out successfully, the tariff wall to be raised around Canada will be so high few if any products of the United States factories will be able to reach this market, while at the same time it is hoped to see the Underwood tariff continue in existence to the end that the trade balance with the republic will be substantially in favor of Canada.

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# ENEMY MUST BE BEATEN, SAYS KAISER

## Emperor Gives Troops Two Slogans—Fighting for Just Cause.

### Berlin, Oct. 16. (via London)—

During his visit to the eastern front last week, Emperor William told the troops of Gen. von Eben that their two slogans should be "the shall not get through" and "he must be beaten." Following is the emperor's speech: "Not far from your ranks, the battle is raging and we hear a cannon shot now and then. I had the privilege of receiving deputations from the troops, who, in hard fighting against great odds, won glory and did a great service to the Fatherland. It is for me a duty and an honor to express the most profound and most cordial thanks in behalf of the Fatherland that you, along with your Austro-Hungarian comrades in arms, have held your ground so bravely.

"When you again move against the enemy take with you these two slogans, first 'he shall not get through' and second 'he must be beaten.' We are fighting for a just cause. Every one of you knows why you are risking your life, but many of the enemy know not why they fight. Numbers do not impress you and I am convinced that you will show yourselves just as plucky in the future as in the past.

"Let the enemy crush his head against a wall of stone. God help you in this great work."

In a speech to the troops under Gen. von Boehm-Ermold, the emperor said: "We are all convinced that we are fighting in a good cause and we have the confidence that the good lord of hosts will help us to victory."

Allied Aeroplanes Bombard Works in Town of Oberndorf

Paris, Oct. 16.—Forty French and British aeroplanes dropped four tons of explosives last night on the Mauser works at Oberndorf in Germany, on the Neckar river, the war office announced today. Six German machines defending the works were shot down.

A Franco-British squadron of forty aeroplanes bombarded the Mauser works at Oberndorf on the Neckar. Projectiles to the weight of 4,340 kilograms were dropped, and their attainment of the objectives aimed at was noted.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down in the course of engagements which they entered to defend their factories.

\$3,000 PAYROLL TAKEN. Chicago, Oct. 16.—Three men held up the cashier of the McGill-Weinheimer company, an advertising firm and escaped with \$3,000, the concern's weekly payroll.

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

THE MERCHANTS HOTEL

St. Paul's Famous and Popular Priced Hotel.

200 MODERN ROOMS.

With Running Water \$1.00 to \$1.50 With Bath ..... \$1.50 to \$2.50

Renovated, Redecorated, New Furnishings, Moderate Priced Cafe, New Clear Stand, New Grill Room, Convenient, Comfortable, Home Like.

Headquarters for All From North Dakota.

3d and Jackson Sts. One Block From Union Depot. Look for Large Electric Sign.

WALTER A. POOCK, Prop.

"Favorite" BASE BURNERS

GIESE & NOONAN

The East Side Hardware

For 10 Years This Store Has Given Good Values, Low Prices on Good Merchandise

It has prospered because it sold reliable goods and treated everyone alike—rich or poor. The purchase of a single article entitles the customer to the same service and treatment as if a complete outfit was bought. The purchaser of today should be guided by the reputation of this store—and we believe that our 10 years of business is substantial evidence that the interests of the customer are best guarded and given first consideration at Drosky's. Take advantage of our low prices. Clothing prices are at low tide now, but the big increases in wholesale costs will force all stores to advance retail prices. Many have already done so but at Drosky's you can buy at low prices, so don't delay coming right away.

We have clothes for men of mature years and tastes; Suits and Overcoats in good materials in ready-made clothes; styles and patterns for men who are conservative but who want things right.

\$10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22.50 25, 27.50, 30

Collegian Clothes, made by David Adler, Pinchback, high school suits; a good display.

\$15, 16.50, 17.50, 18.50 20, 22.50, 25

Nohols Men's Pants and Knickers for Boys; guaranteed for six months. If a hole should appear within six months a new pair free.

Men's ..... \$2.00 Boys' Knickers ..... \$1.00

Men's Shoes from ..... \$1.75 to \$8.00 Boys' Shoes from ..... \$1.50 to \$3.50

DAVID ADLER CLOTHING MANHATTAN SHIRTS JOHN B. STETSON HATS GORDON & FERGUSON'S SHEEP-LINED COATS, MACKINAW, CAPS LEATHER VESTS, FUR-LINED COATS, WORK AND DRESS GLOVES

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT UNION SUITS

Remember that we stand back of every article we sell, no matter what price you pay for it and return your money just as cheerfully.

Stephenson's Union and Two-Piece Suits.

WALK ACROSS THE RIVER AND SAVE A DOLLAR

E. Grand Forks DeMers Ave.

Frank Drosky STORE OF QUALITY

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