Round About BROAD 'n HIGH

COLUMBUS.—(Special Correspondence.)—J. O. Mills, Columbus restaurant man who was more or less active in the pre-primary activities of Harry L. Davis, Republican candidate for governor, confided this week a little Davis campaign incident which has heretofore been entre nous. The story, which the former Cleveland mayor would probably have preferred be left untold, is an interesting sidelight into Davis' domestic atmosphere.

"Mr. Davis had planned from the beginning of his campaign for governor to resign as mayor of Cleveland," Mills said. "He told his close friends that he'd quit the office just the minute it was demonstrated to him that he couldn't go further in his state campaign without sacrificing his duties as mayor of Cleveland.

"Finally he decided, early in April, that he would leave May 1. The formal resignation was to be filed April 15. In the meantime, while he was in Sandusky, one Cleveland newspaper learned of the decision and printed it in flash headlines. Naturally, it was big news, and just as naturally, every newspaper and press association began a mad hunt to find Davis in Sandusky to establish the authenticity of the published story.

"When Davis was finally corralled, it was late at night. He prepared a statement for the impatient reporters and then, just as they believed it was to be delivered into their itching palms, the word came from his room that 'Mayor Davis must talk to Cleveland on the long-distance before he releases his statement.'

"Only those of us in the room with him knew whom in Cleveland he wanted to talk to. It was Mrs. Davis. 'She certainly has a right to know of this before the public does,' Davis insisted.

"Thirty minutes afterward, when Mrs. Davis had heard and approved, the statement was released."

FORMER CONGRESSMAN RALPH D. COLE will stump Ohio the last two weeks of the campaign in behalf of Davis, who defeated him for the Republican nomination for governor; Senator Harding, and Frank B. Willis, senator committee. He volunteered his services to the state committee on his return from five eastern states, in which he has been speaking for the national committee during the last month. He is away now keeping speaking engagements in western states.

"I was in Maine for ten days, New York and New Jersey for a week, Virginia for two days, and West Virginia for three days," said Cole. "Generally speaking, it looks like a tremendous landslide for the Republican party."

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MISS ROSE MORIARTY, who is doing such effective campaigning among Ohio Republican women, spoke in Middletown the other day. As a result, 300 women joined the Republican organization there.

From a personal standpoint, Miss Moriarty achieved a greater triumph. She won, hands down, a spirited argument with a male Democrat. It was on the subject of the League of Nations, and for most of the way, it was nip and tuck.

"It does."

"It doesn't!"

"Wilson can."

"Wilson cannot!"

The pace was slowing.

"Well," said the Democrat, "somebody has been a terrible liar. One of us two is either terribly misled, or else feeble-minded. There is only one thing that prevents me from saying which one."

"Modesty, I presume," retorted the redoubtable Miss Moriarty.

ON the evening of Constitution Day, September 17, Willis was speaking at Kenton to the largest political audience gathered in that city in the last ten years. During the pleasantries at the beginning of the address, a dog barked. Mr. Willis was speaking at the time on the inability of additional people to get into the room and seized upon the dog's action. He started to say, "There is a Democrat trying to get in now and that dog won't let him." He reached the place, "There is a Democrat," when the audience broke into a tremendous roar of laughter and it was a few minutes before Mr. Willis could complete his sentence, which he did. It was characteristic of the Democrats in attempting to belittle Mr. Willis that they seized upon the incident to send an editorial over the state which completely misrepresented the facts.

If any one went to Kenton to find out whether Mr. Willis was serious enough in the League of Nations they would have no trouble to obtain the facts. As a matter of fact, Mr. Willis is said by the National Committee to be, next to the National candidates, the speaker most in demand everywhere in the Union. If it had not been for the necessity of the campaign in Ohio, he would have been billed in practically every state in the Union.

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CONGRESSMAN SIMEON D. FESS of Yellow Springs, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, who is now campaigning through Ohio in behalf of the national and state tickets, reached the particular Uhrichsville restaurant described by those who have learned to know as "the best place to eat in Uhrichsville."

"They were just closing up for the night," says Chairman Clark. "The proprietor recognized the congressman and told him he'd see that he was served, somehow, even though the waitresses were even then powdering their noses and fixing their back hair to leave.

" 'Congressman Fess is out there and we just gotta feed him,' we heard him whisper through the thin partition separating the kitchen from the dining room. 'I should worry if the Queen of Sheba is out there,' was the retort, 'I am going to serve that little guy sittin' out by the door, and then I'm going to beat it. I gotta date at 7:45, and there ain't anybody in Uhrichsville tonight who means enough in my young life to keep me from my sweetie.'

"Then, when she a moment later learned that the 'little guy sittin' by the door' was no other than Fess himself—the congressman's good-natured roar of laughter announced it—you'd have thought she'd have liked to serve the meal on the end of a shovel, she was that embarrassed."

MRS. W. G. WAITT, chairman of the Republican state women's speaking bureau, received the following telegram from a Vinton county man signing himself "township chairman":

"For God's sake if you can't send a speaker here who is a speaker, send one who is a looker. Last night's experience too much."

In consternation, Mrs. Waitt began looking up her records. She could find no request for a woman speaker for that particular night in that particular Vinton county town. She was completely non-plussed when she found a name other than that signed to the telegram listed as chairman of that particular township.

Finally, she figured it out. The telegram was delivered to the wrong women's speaking bureau.

It was intended for the Democrats.

POLL OF EAST SHOWS MR. COX IS LOSING FAST

Democrats Slip Further Behind in Straw Vote Results.

NEW YORK.—A wave of Republicanism is running at flood tide throughout the eastern states.

Harding, Debs and Christensen gaining at the expense of Cox in these states.

Such are the important lessons to be drawn from the results of the Evening Telegram's presidential poll.

In the straw votes taken Cox has registered slight losses, while the other nominees have recorded gains, the most pronounced of which have been for Harding and Debs. They both gained nearly a point. Cox lost a point and a half in New York and two and one-half points in New Jersey.

The straw vote is now large enough to be reasonably representative of the sentiment of the communities which it has covered. More than 15,000 ballots have been collected—11,623 in New York, 2,861 in New Jersey and 1,126 in Connecticut.

The vote in New Jersey and Connecticut is well balanced. The New York vote will be better balanced when votes now being collected by canvassers in central New York are included in the tabulations.

Cox seems to be steadily losing ground, both with the men and the women in this section.

HUSBAND BEATER IS HALED INTO COURT.

Waffington, N. J.—"The next time you beat your husband I shall have to send you to jail," said Recorder Polman to Mrs. Mary Rasmun, five feet two inches in height, who was haled to court by her husband, Andrew Rasmun, of this place. Rasmun is six feet three inches tall, and exhibited two black eyes and a sad iron

"The next time he comes home late I'll do the same, or perhaps a better job," the wife said, and there the matter stands.

Two weeks ago Rasmun complained in court that his wife had beaten him, but after looking over the plaintiff and defendant the case was dismissed.

Chicago.—The United States circuit court of appeals handed down a decision upholding the conviction of William D. Haywood and 93 other I. W. W.'s who were found guilty and sentenced to prison for obstructing the draft law during the war. Two counts were thrown out by the appellate court, but in all others the decision of the lower court was affirmed.

CAUSE OF WHITE HAIR.

There is no white pigment in any white flower or in white hair, and probably not in white bark. The white color of the lily is due to the presence of innumerable air bubbles and the same is true of white hair. In order that hair may turn white in a single night, it is not necessary for the original pigment to disappear and for white pigment to develop. It is only necessary for a mass of minute air bubbles to be formed in the hair as a result of worry. While this accounts for the physical change, we are as much at a loss as ever to know why intense grief should develop air bubbles in the hair. —Scientific American Monthly.

Waste of Sulphur.

The sulphur-dioxide fumes escaping from the dumps of waste round nickel mines in the Sudbury region of Ontario are said to amount to 1,000 tons a day. No satisfactory method of saving this sulphur has yet been devised.

STATE SIFTINGS

N. S. Garrison, 32, Springfield, committed suicide.

Stanley Needom, 6, was drowned in Lincoln park, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Mary Smith, Dayton, killed herself by taking poison.

Marietta's latest gas well is showing a volume of 800,000 cubic feet.

Walter Boling was robbed of $740 as he slept on the canal bank at Hamilton.

Esther Carpenter, 4, Akron, was burned, probably fatally, while playing with matches.

Akron claims to have the highest birth rate of twins. Fifty sets have been born this year.

Policeman H. W. King, charged with manslaughter, was released at Norwalk on $4,000 bond.

Paul Pulaski, Middletown grocer, was bound and gagged and his store robbed by three negroes.

Fred Wertz, 5, Springfield, was killed when he stepped in front of an auto driven by A. J. Domer.

Hugo Schlesinger, 42, prosecutor of Franklin county, died in a Columbus hospital following an operation.

John Schiley, 70, found a $1,200 diamond in a gravel pile at Tiffin as a score of workmen searched for it.

Odam Spangler, 95, of Hebron, has not missed a Fairfield county fair since its inauguration 69 years ago.

Police are searching city dumps at Cincinnati for a $3,000 necklace unknowingly discarded by H. C. Yeiser.

Using strong acid and a hacksaw, smuggled to him by friends, Edward Brown escaped from jail at Bowling Green.

Sherman T. McPherson, former United States district attorney, died at Cincinnati after nearly a year of poor health.

"Bunt" Ball, a baseball player, is being held at Ironton for investigation in connection with the death of Mrs. Anna Grubb, 35.

Of 26,169 pupils in the Akron elementary grades examined by city health officials, only 150 were found to be affected with disease.

Thomas E. Cunningham, 85, civil war veteran, died at Dennison as the result of burns received when his home was destroyed by fire.

Two barns, a dwelling house and a number of other buildings were destroyed at the Knudson dairy farm, near Toledo. Loss $25,000.

Benjamin Crane, 19, son of Willard Crane of Martel, near Marion, was killed when his motorcycle collided with a wagon on a country road.

Pete Shur, 45, roomer in the home of W. Heneberger at Akron, was found murdered in an outhouse. His head had been crushed by a blow.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Settles of West Lafayette are in the county jail at Coshocton, charged with killing their 5-days-old baby. The child died from poisoning.

William Blake, a member of the Warren police force, is under arrest at Youngstown. With 12 others he was seized on charges of violating the Volstead act.

Fire which broke out in the basement of the Ritter bookstore, in the heart of Mansfield, completely wrecked that store and damaged others in adjoining buildings.

Two hundred and sixteen Ashtabula boys, all students in the Ashtabula schools, earned a total of $35,000 during the summer vacation. This is a gain of $5,000 over 1919.

Springfield city commission deadlocked on the proposal to grant the Springfield Street Railway company a straight fare of 7 cents. As a result the city is without streetcar service.

Seven passengers were injured and 10 others were severely shaken up and slightly cut by flying glass when a section of a Nickel Plate railway freight train backed into a streetcar at Cleveland.

Lester Laughlin, 23, was killed, and his father, James Laughlin; Foster Harter and Marion Harter, brothers, injured when the auto in which they were driving was struck by a train at Delaware.

Andrew Mogajcsyk is held at Canton to await action on the part of the federal authorities under the charge that he wrote a threatening letter to H. H. Timken, head of the Timken Manufacturing company, demanding the payment of $30,000.

A ruling made by Prohibition Commissioner Kramer permits farmers to manufacture and sell sweet cider containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol without obtaining a permit or giving bond. The ruling applies not only to cider but to other fresh fruit juices.

One of the largest corn crops ever raised in Ohio is forecast by the October crop report issued by the state department of agriculture. The report also shows record yields of apples, peaches and pears. The bulk of the corn crop is now safe from damage and harvesting and silo filling is in full swing, the report says.

Federal dry officers arrested 40 persons in raid of 33 business places and homes at Steubenville.

Jury at Marysville acquitted former Prosecuting Attorney John H. Willis, charged with embezzlement.

Total stock of wheat on hand in Ohio is 20,800,00 bushels as against 28,700,000 last year, a reduction of nearly 8,000,000 bushels, according to the federal department of agriculture.

Beating an infuriated bull over the nose with a broomstick, on a farm near Lancaster, Mrs. Henry Hartman rescued her husband after two farmers armed with pitchforks had failed.

Michael Russell, a veteran city policeman, accidentally shot himself under the heart at his home in Toledo.

Caught under a heavy truck as it plunged down an embankment in Carroll pike, five miles from Lancaster, Mrs. Minnie Sparks, 26, wife of William E. Sparks, railroad brakeman of Columbus, was killed instantly.

Springfield city commission granted the Springfield Railway company a 7-cent fare with eight tickets for 50 cents. The company immediately signed a new wage agreement with the striking carmen and service was resumed.

Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck company, Springfield, employing about 800 men normally, closed its plant for an indefinite period.

Alumni of Ohio State university celebrated and were entertained with speech and in pageant at the institution's semi-centennial exercises. An ox roast was a feature of the entertainment.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, employing nearly 15,000 men, announced a plan for selling 100,000 shares of its stock to employes on the installment plan, with bonuses to those who hold stock.

Labor shortage imperils the fruit crop in Summit county.

Lorain chamber of commerce started a membership campaign.

Forty-two persons were arrested in a liquor raid at Steubenville.

Findlay water rate has been boosted from 50 to 65 cents a month.

Burglars stole $100 worth of dental supplies from the office of Dr. T. S. Seely, Norwalk.

North Central Ohio annual A. M. E. conference decided at Marion to meet next year in Lima.

E. Walker Muscroft, 6, Cincinnati, was struck by an automobile and died within a short time.

Joseph J. Clark, a switchman, was crushed to death in the Toledo yards while coupling cars.

At Cleveland Joseph Frank, 30, committed suicide by throwing himself under a passenger train.

J. E. Barlow Dayton city manager, resigned because of differences on the commission's policies.

Thousands of acres of corn will be fed to hogs in Fayette county because labor is not available to cut corn.

Professional Photographers' society of Ohio in convention at Cincinnati, elected Walter McKeon of Marion president.

Ohio Bankers' association appealed to the American Bankers' association to urge congress to repeal the excess profits tax.

Rev. H. E. Lucas, pastor of the Delaware M. E. church for four years, died at his mother's home in Attica from lockjaw.

American Tractor company, incorporated for $400,000, has located at Washington C. H. It will produce farm tractors and trucks.

City Manager W. J. Lamb of Akron announced he would lower the operating cost of the city by dismissing all nonessential employes.

Deranged by several months' illness, Mrs. Lulu R. Reringer, 39, Cleveland, hanged herself in a jail cell with strips of a sheet.

Robbers at Twinsburg National bank, near Akron, fled when a dog frightened them as they attempted to ignite a nitroglycerin charge.

Two automobile bandits at Cleveland held up and robbed Lillian Erb, bookkeeper of the Excelsior Laundry company, of $1,300 and escaped.

Thieves who ransacked a store at Toledo used a bulldog as a lookout. After taking $150 the men carried the dog into an automobile and drove away.

Seven persons were seriously injured, one perhaps fatally, and 14 others slightly hurt when two streetcars crashed in a rear-end collision at Cleveland.

In an effort to check a threatened epidemic of diphtheria at Lorain, Health Officer Adair has ordered the water to be shut off at every public drinking fountain.

Three armed bandits held up four men in a room in a Cleveland hotel and secured money and jewelry amounting to $3,500. Two men arrested were identified by the victims.

Fred Littlehale, amateur baseball player, who was struck on the head by a pitched ball while at bat in a game at Lockland, died in a Cincinnati hospital of concussion of the brain.

A $10,000 statue of Volney Rogers at the entrance of Mill Creek park, a natural beauty spot of nearly 500 acres, to the preservation of which he devoted his life, was unveiled at Youngstown.

Death of Miss Helen Welsh, 19, who was almost instantly killed in an automobile collision, brought the fatality list in traffic accidents at Youngstown for the last 30 days to four, with 39 injured.

Sheriff Harvey Garrett is in a Zanesville hospital from a bullet wound inflicted by John Neal, colored. He was shot when he called at Neal's home in search of a white woman who left her husband.

Colonel George P. Greenhalgh, newly appointed safety director at Toledo, in his initial address to police and detectives ordered a thorough clean-up of the city, without regard to the wealth or affiliations of of law breakers.

Under Ohio's rural school code of 1914, enrollment in rural high schools has increased more than 100 per cent, according to the state department of public instruction. Rural high school enrollment in 1914 was 8,043. Last year it was 16,440.

Ohio fair price commission will discontinue operations on Nov. 1, upon order of Attorney General Palmer. The order says that due to the necessity of conserving the appropriation for the department's work, it is necessary to make a drastic cut in personnel.

George Neichter, 20, a member of a party of five men who participated in the murder Jan. 9 in Akron of Steve Bosses, a restaurant proprietor, was granted a reprieve just in time to prevent his execution. The death march was ready to begin when Governor Cox's message granting Neichter a month's respite was received at the penitentiary.

Charles W. Milbourn, 64, a retired farmer, was found dead in his garden at Bowling Green.

Lester Laughlin, 23, Delaware, was killed when a truck was struck by a cut of freight cars.

John Burckhauser, city councilman, and William Barrs, proprietors of a restaurant in Cincinnati, were jointly indicted by the federal grand jury. Profiteering is charged.

Clara Shuminski, 20, was found dead with two bullet wounds in her breast at her home in Cincinnati. Robert Gilb, 22, chauffeur, is held in connection with the case.

Lloyd Shock, 25, Tiffin, was killed when a train hit his auto. Floyd Firestone, his companion, escaped injury.

One of the biggest peach crops in the history of Ohio is now being harvested, the state bureau of markets reports. The harvesting will continue until Oct. 25 when the late varieties begin to come in.

Loss estimated at $50,000 resulted from a fire which gutted the Armory building at Bellaire. William McGee, driver of a fire truck, probably was fatally injured when his truck collided with a traction car.

Rev. D. P. Ebert, 14 years pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, Marysville, resigned to accept a Trenton, Butler county, charge.

Dayton police raided three automobiles and in a sensational battle arrested five men on a charge of illegally transporting liquor.

Moe H. Brown, wholesale liquor dealer, and Adolph Glick, jeweler, alleged to have offered Safety Director David J. Scott $1,500 on one occasion and $5,000 on another if he would permit shipment of liquor into Youngstown, were indicted by the Mahoning county grand jury.

Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places Figuring in World Events

Prepared by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., for Department of Interior, Bureau of Education.

WILL ALAND ISLANDS BECOME A BALTIC FIUME?

Caught in the swirl of the minor flurries that disturb Europe are the remote Aland islands, where Swedes and Finns clashed in a manner suggestive of the dispute between Jugo-Slavs and the Italians along the Adriatic, according to newspaper dispatches.

For more than 200 years the Aland islands, which are situated like a cork in the wide mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, have been a sort of Alsace-Lorraine question between the Swedes and the Russians. After having passed back and forth several times, they were finally ceded to Russia in 1809. During the reign of Nicholas I they were strongly fortified, a move most distasteful to Sweden, because the islands occupy a strong strategic position with respect to Stockholm, the Swedish capital, which is less than 100 miles to the southwest from Bomarsund, the chief fortification of the islands.

These fortifications were short-lived. In 1854, during the Crimean war, a Franco-British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier and Baraguay d'Hilliers, destroyed the works, and after that time the islands were left unfortified, in accordance with an international agreement.

The Aland group, which is separated from the Swedish mainland by Aland bay (Aland Haaf) and from the Finnish mainland by Skiftet sound, is composed of some 300 islands and rocky islets, the total area of which is not more than 550 square miles. The largest island, Aland, a name signifying "land of streams," is almost as large as all the others combined, having an area of 247 square miles, about twice the size of Martha's Vineyard.

Cattle raising and fishing are the chief occupations of the 25,000 people who live on the islands. Some cereals (barley and oats) are grown on the thin soil, and there are a few forests of birch, spruce and fir.

Finnish troops recently were reported marching through the streets of Mariehamm. This attractive little bathing resort is the chief town of the islands, having a population of 1,400. In times of peace a daily steamer service is maintained between this port and Abo, the oldest and historically the most interesting city in Finland. The voyage from Abo to Mariehamm takes about 10 hours.

It was in the water adjacent to the Aland islands that Peter the Great's navy won its first important victory, defeating the Swedes in 1717.

Only about 90 of the 300 islands are inhabited, and the fisherfolk, in the main, are of Swedish descent.

Sweden's desire to hold the islands arises in part from the fact that they control the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, through which most of that kingdom's internal trade is carried on.

LONDONDERRY: "MAIDEN CITY OF IRELAND"

Derry, or Londonderry, in Ulster, known in song and legend as the "Maiden City of Ireland," has the charm of the cheery, busy town and is truly characterized by the stirring marching song which these Irish sing on their days of celebration:

"Where Foyle his swelling waters
rolls northward to the main,
Here, Queen of Erin's daughters, fair
Derry fixed her reign;
A holy temple crowned her, and commerce graced her street;
A rampart wall was round her, the
river at her feet."

These four lines briefly tell Londonderry's story. Along the two-mile quays of the river Irishmen jolly each other as they load and unload the foreign, colonial and coasting trade of the docking vessels. For the Foyle is wide and deep, and large tonnage ships flying the flags of France, Australia, Brazil, the United States, and India bring their wares to her port. Busy looms in the city make linen, and then laughing, twinkly-eyed Irish girls make the linen into shirts before it leaves Londonderry. The salmon fishery on the Foyle is important and the town has timber mills, grain mills, and shipyards.

But Derry has for the traveler a charm greater than its hustle and up-and-doing atmosphere—the story of a past replete with romance, devotion to principle, and the exhibition of indomitable spirit. Columba, the greatest of the Irish saints after Patrick and Brigid, in 546 looked on the oak-clad hills and coveted them. Here he founded his abbey, known as Daire-Columbkille, or Columba's Oak Grove, within the shadow of the great fort on a neighboring hill, the stronghold of the lord of Tyrone, in order that his sanctuary might have the protection of the fort. But in vain did he reckon his chances against the Danes and Saxons who, time and again, pushed their boats against his shores. Despite their plundering and burnings, the settlement, of which he had made the nucleus, grew and maintained its independence until 1609.

Derry was then given to the corporation of London, which tacked on the prefix London. Three years later the Irish society, to which Londonderry and much of the surrounding country had been given, pledged itself to enclose Derry within walls, and these walls, wide enough for a coach and four, are excellently preserved today, perhaps to the inconvenience of the inhabitants, but certainly in accordance with their sentiments and wishes. Any one who expressed a desire that they be taken down would be treated as a traitor. Long ago they grew too small to encompass all the inhabitants of the hustling port, but they stand like a stiff belt around the waistline of the hill on which the city is built. The most inconvenient thing about them is that, though they are more than a mile in circumference, there are only seven gates leading through them. Because the walls defended the city in the siege begun by James II, a busy man must make quite a jaunt out of his way to find a passageway through them, but, true to Irish sentiment, he does it without a murmur. On one of the bastions of the wall an old gun, affectionately known as "Roaring Meg," points her nose over the city.

Here, too, on the hill in the center of a crowded old graveyard stands the quaint, squat cathedral with its queer pinnacled tower. It is called after St. Columba, although it is not on the site of the old abbey built by the saint fourteen centuries ago.

On a high, inaccessible hill in the distance, looms the stronghold of the lords of Tyrone. It is said that St. Patrick came to the fort to baptize Owen, who first set himself up to rule over the province of Tyrone, and St. Columba visited it before his exile.

Here, too, captive Danes who had threatened the peace of the city were dragged in triumph.

Though every trace of the old castle has been obliterated, the massive stone wall fourteen feet thick and eighteen feet high, resembling the handiwork of a cyclone, has stood out grimly against the centuries. A small iron gate hangs across a two-foot doorway, the only entrance to its huge amphitheater-like interior, which reveals further devices designed for the protection of the inmates.

OLD LETTERS REVEAL LOST CHAPTER IN WORLD HISTORY

Lava preserved the secrets of Roman civilization in Pompeii; tombs protected the records of ancient Egypt's culture; and now there is prospect that some long neglected letters may reveal one of the most fascinating chapters in the historic trail of the Jewish people, and incidentally show that Africa loomed larger in the middle ages than modern historians have realized.

Hitherto Africa has figured not at all in medieval history. It still was a "dark continent" when Stanley and Livingstone penetrated it less than a century ago. Yet, in view of a remarkable documentary discovery made by Charles de la Ronciere, librarian of the national library in France, it would seem Jews of the fifteenth century had trading posts in northwest Africa, and carried on a vast commerce with the natives from the Sahara to the Atlantic and from Algeria to the Niger.

Antonia Malfante, a Genoese citizen, traversed this region and wrote his descriptive letters, in 1447, from Timbuktu and Touat. Timbuktu was the Chicago of the west African plains; and Touat the center of the camel caravan traffic that exchanged the wheat and barley of Egypt for the powdered gold of Timbuktu and the precious salt from Teghazza.

All the places visited by Malfante were so well known to the Jews of his time that they were listed in a Catalan atlas prepared three-quarters of a century earlier for Charles V, according to M. Ronciere. But shortly after Malfante's visit the Jews were driven out of Spain, and since the Jews were the only ones in Europe who knew of the Nigeria country and apparently permitted no Christian to enter there except Malfante the Jewish knowledge was lost in Europe. Not until Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs began his explorations in Algeria and Morocco in 1860 did the rest of the world again form a contact with the extensive regions of Malfante's travels.

Landing at a point west of Algiers, Malfante worked his way south to Touat, which Rohlfs believed himself to have been the first European to visit. Yet Malfante dated his first letter from there four centuries earlier.

Touat was an oasis, containing from 150 to 200 villages, which together formed a vast commercial center. Each had a chief. Travelers became the guests of these chiefs and Malfante reported their protection superior to that in states like Tlemcen and Tunis. One of these towns was Tametit, now a decayed village, whose people still recall the Jewish epoch. Arabian invaders earlier had routed the Jews, who were masters of the Sahara and whose empire extended south to the Niger. Tametit, Malfante wrote, sheltered both Jews and Mohammedans, who lived in harmony.

The native negroes valued copper highly, Malfante stated, and used it for money. Profiteering, apparently, is not a modern vice. Malfante complained, "The people here do not want to transact any business if they do not make a commission of 100 per cent." And their business was on a big scale, at that. Half a million head of cattle, to mention but one item, were brought to market in the caravan season.

Pushing on to Timbuktu, Malfante's host was the brother of a captain of desert industry, a man of great wealth and possessed of trade information concerning all of north Africa. From him Malfante learned of such flourishing places as Teghazza, famous for its salt mines and unique for its architecture. The houses were made of rock salt. Malfante noted that it never rained there, or the houses would have melted away.

GUNNING FOR PROFITEERS AN ANCIENT PRACTICE

Profiteering in foods and high wage demands by labor are far from being ultra-modern problems.

Ancient Egypt flogged its profiteers in the market places and medieval England passed maximum wage laws, according to a communication by Ralph A. Graves to the National Geographic society, which says:

"Following the devastation of the Black Death in England in 1348-1349, cultivation of the fields was utterly impossible and there were not even enough able-bodied laborers to gather the crops which had matured. Cattle roamed through the corn unmolested and the harvest rotted where it stood.

"Out of the situation which resulted from the impoverishment of the labor resources of the kingdom grew the first great clash in England between capital and labor. The peasants became masters of the situation. In some instances they demanded double wages, and whereas formerly land-owners had paid one-twelfth of every quarter of wheat as the harvesting wage they were now forced to pay one-eight.

"Parliament hurriedly passed drastic laws in an effort to meet the new condition. Statutes provided that 'every man or woman, bond or free, able in body and within the age of threescore years, not having his own whereof he may live, nor land of his own about which he may occupy himself, and not serving any other, shall be bound to serve the employer who shall require him to do so, provided that the lords of any bondsman or land-servant shall be preferred before others for his service; that such servants shall take only the wages which were customarily given in 1347' (the year prior to the first appearance of the plague).

"The first ordinance in English history, designed to curb the greed of the middleman, was passed nearly a century earlier (in 1258) when there was a bountiful harvest, but destructive rains caused the heavy crops to rot in the fields.

"But England did not originate food control measures. A low Nile in 967 A. D. resulted in a famine the following year, which swept away 600,000 people in the vicinity of the city of Fustat. G'awhar, a Mohammedan Joseph, founded a new city (the Cairo of today) a short distance from the stricken town and immediately organized relief measures.

"The Caliph Mo'izz lent every assistance to his lieutenant, sending many ships laden with grain; but price of bread still remained high and G'awhar, being a food controller who had no patience with persuasive methods, ordered his soldiers to seize all the millers and grain dealers and flog them in the public market place. The administrator then established central grain depots and corn was sold throughout the two years of the famine under the eyes of a government inspector."

MINSK: AN INCUBATOR OF BOLSHEVISM

One of the least interesting among Russian cities in its physical aspects Minsk has an economic history that helps in understanding how bolshevism spread so readily among the Russian people.

The industrial history of Minsk, where the Poles and the bolsheviks met to discuss peace terms, is especially significant in view of present conditions in Russia. It was one of the centers where ideas long germinated which blossomed forth so suddenly into bolshevism under the hot house influences of war distress. There, in the early nineties of the last century, a group of dilettantes formed a Working Man's union, later more accurately termed the Union for Struggle. Promulgation of literature smuggled into the country or printed in secret, was a major activity of this group in Minsk. Few workingmen belonged to it.

In the course of five years these groups, working in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Minsk, had accumulated a number of followers, few of whom agreed. They gave wide publicity to the doctrines of Marx, mixed indiscriminately with every variety of radicalism, native and imported. With such a diversity of aims little was accomplished, and it was with the hope of formulating a definite program that the Union for Struggle and a committee of the Jewish bund held their notable convention at Minsk in 1898. From that meeting arose the Social Democratic Working Men's party.

Minsk is built upon the Svislotch river, nearly 500 miles southwest of Moscow by rail, and has a population of 105,000, fully half of whom are Jews. It was the capital of the old Russian government of Minsk, which included some of the least fertile and least developed regions of the fallen empire.

The annual fair, held in March, furnished the chief event in the town's life. Its trade, mainly in corn, lumber and leather, gained perceptibly when it became the intersection point of the railway from Moscow to Warsaw and that from Libau to Kharkov. Formerly it maintained a municipal pawnshop.

WHAT A CAMEL LOOKS LIKE

We have been trying for some time to think what a camel looks like, and now we have made it out. When he is down on all his knees, flat on his breast, to receive his load, he looks something like a goose swimming; and when he is upright he looks like an old ostrich with an extra set of legs. Camels are not beautiful, and their long under lip gives them an exceedingly "gallus" expression. They have immense flat, forked cushions of feet that make a track in the dust like a pie with a slice cut out of it. They are not particular about their diet. They would eat a tombstone if they could bite it. A thistle grows about here which has needles on it that would pierce through leather, I think; if one touches you you can find relief in nothing but profanity. The camels eat these. They show by their actions that they enjoy them. I suppose it would be a real treat to a camel to have a keg of nails for supper.—Mark Twain in "The Innocents Abroad," from Paine's "Moments With Mark Twain."

Fertile.

"Yes, sir, we got two ice crops last winter." "That so? What kind of water did you plant?"

Hasheesh is said to cause 25 out of every 100 cases of insanity in Egypt.

CULTIVATION OF MELONS.

Melons were first extensively cultivated in France early in the seventeenth century, but were known to the ancients from the commencement of our era. The Egyptians grew them. They are said to have been brought to America by Columbus, and to the Malay archipelago by the Portuguese. No other fruit is so variable in foliage and habit, or undergoes so many metamorphoses by crossing its varieties, all of which are fertile.

GAS METER ACCURATE

Put 100 of the best watches against 100 gas meters in a test for accuracy, exposed to the same varying conditions of heat, cold, humidity, and the meters will win out every time, says a bulletin. The gas meter is regarded as one of the most accurate measuring instruments in use today. Like the registering turnstile in parks, railroad stations and fair grounds, the meter will not operate unless something passes through it. The mechanism is not set in motion and the indicator hands cannot move except as gas passes through and makes them move. It is interesting to know that the original mechanical principles adopted in 1844 for the correct measurements of gas still persist, and that while hundreds of inventors have endeavored to discover something better, they have improved upon details only.

Doctor Cupid

That love sometimes cures disease is a fact that has been called to the attention of the public by a prominent physician. Love is not, however, the cure for all women. Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out for no reason that she can think of.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives new life and new strength to weak, worn-out, run-down women. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is now sold by all druggists in the United States in tablets as well as liquid form.

KOKOMO, IND.—"Some time ago I felt 'draggy' and worn-out and greatly in need of a tonic. A friend suggested to me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had taken other tonics but I never took anything that helped me so quickly as the 'Favorite Prescription.' It was not an unpleasant medicine to take and my whole system seemed to be benefited."—MRS. FLOSSIE COOP, 2108 N. Market Street.

Sleep? Does a dry cough keep you awake? KEMP'S BALSAM will stop the tickle that makes you cough GUARANTEED

Bad Stomach

Sends Her to Bed for 10 Months

Eatonic Gets Her Up!

"Over a year ago," says Mrs. Dora Williams, "I took to bed and for 10 months did not think I would live. Eatonic helped me so much I am now up and able to work. I recommend it highly for stomach trouble."

Eatonic helps people to get well by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases that put the stomach out of order. If you have indigestion, sourness, heartburn, belching, food repeating, or other stomach distress, take an Eatonic after each meal. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

For The Best Shine Ask For The Big Can

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Liquid Stove Polish

Dustless-Ebony Shine

E-Z Iron Enamel for the Pipe
E-Z Metal Polish for the Nickel
E-Z Shoe Polish saves Shoes

Money Back Guarantee

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A Beautiful Complexion & Admiration

Ladies—A few days' treatment with CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will do more to clean up the skin than all the beauty treatments in creation. An imperfect complexion is caused by a sluggish liver.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Millions of people, old, young and middle age, take them for Biliousness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Upset Stomach and for Sallow, Pimply and Blotchy Skin. They end the misery of Constipation.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

HEALS RUNNING SORES

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gilbrath, 703 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for 35 cents. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week and the distress of chafing goes in a few minutes. Mail orders filled. Peterson Ointment Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

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is a remarkable tonic for old and young. Successfully used since 1888. A healing stimulant that reacts on the blood-making and digestive organs, and the whole nervous system.

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may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat often will be avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

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