

Ethiopian Wives Desire Beatings From Husbands

Women Expect Thrashing At Least Once A Week.

Addis Ababa.—The man who invented the phrase "Rough, tough and nasty" should have been an Ethiopian husband. This is the only household law in Ethiopia. What's more, the women love it.

Probing the love life of the Ethiopian demoiselles turns out to be a tale of just one beating after another for the plump, butter-haired matrons of high, low and middle-class Ethiopian society.

Take Asulufitch Bayana, for instance. I ran into her in a mud-walled tukal, around the corner from the sheep market. She was busy dashing off a batch of enjerra, waiting for hubby to come home. Hubby was a mule dealer, but otherwise of blameless character. I squatted beside the smoky eucalyptus fire and swapped stories of social progress with the 160-pound cinnamon-skinned beauty.

After a couple of preliminary courtesies I informed Asulufitch that in America husbands didn't beat their wives. This disturbed the lady and she bubbled Amharic all over my interpreter.

After the smoke of her indignation had cleared away, I discovered that the comments on Ethiopian home life ran something like this:

"If my husband didn't beat me at least once a week I'd know there was another woman in his life and I would break a cooking pot over his woolly head. If my husband didn't beat me, every other woman in the block would laugh at me."

She went on with her bread-making and I waited until the husband appeared on the scene, when we checked up further on the black-eye side of Ethiopian love life.

"I beat Asulufitch every 15 days," he said. "If she doesn't give me any reason, I invent one. She loves it because it gives her something to complain to the neighborhood about. More than that, on the day I beat her I get good food and a little consideration around the house. I, myself, just slap her and pinch her."

"Little men, who aren't big enough to beat their wives, generally get a whip. The only case I know of a man who wasn't big enough to beat his wife, even with a whip, ended up badly."

"She was a great big woman and the first time he tried to beat her, she just hit him. He stood it for a long time, but was too proud to complain so the servants would hear. He knew his wife needed a beating, but couldn't do it."

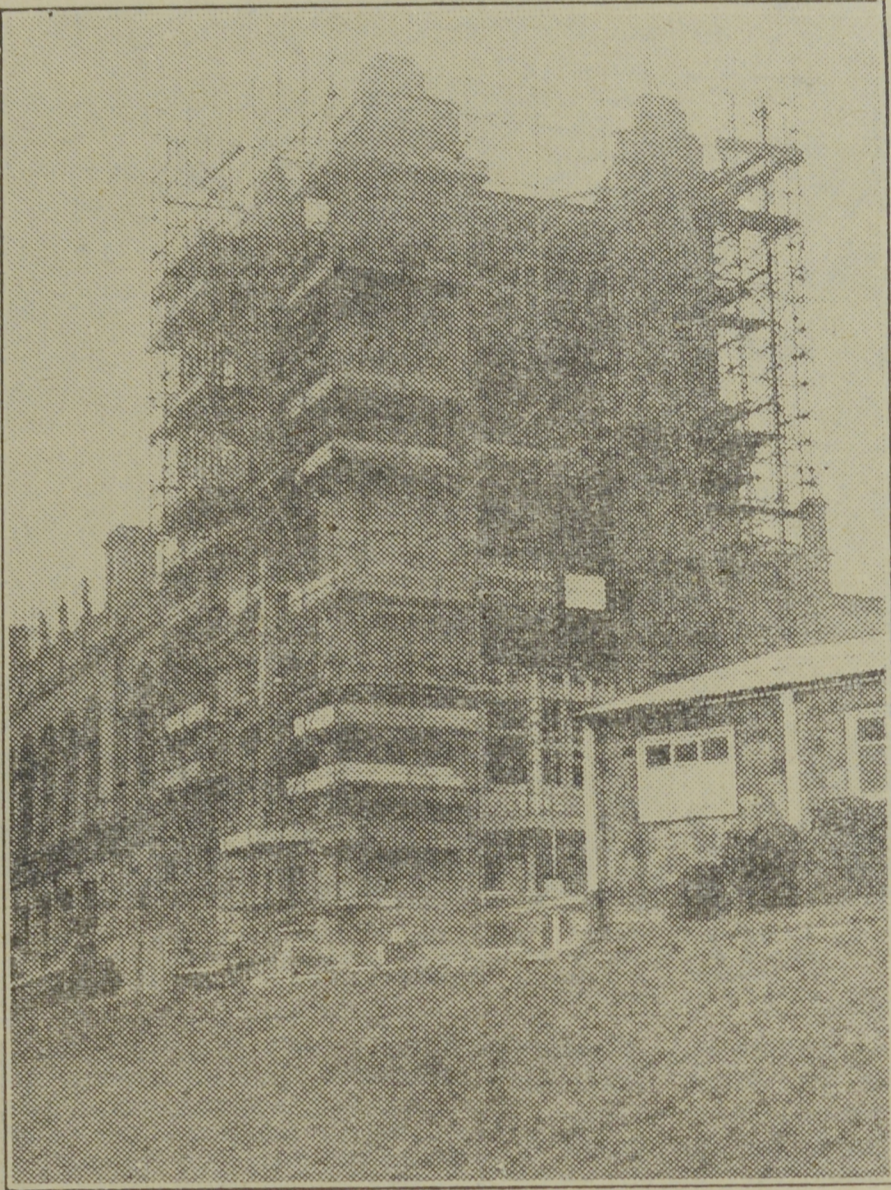
"Then she, as unbeaten women do, started to go round with another man. He came home one day and caught them and killed the man. The court let him go with an apology. Had he killed his wife that would have been all right, too."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE

At First Church of Christ, Scientist, Saint John, N.B., corner of Germain and Queen Streets, the subject of the lesson-sermon next Sunday is: "Soul." Golden Text: Psalms 25: 1, 4. "Unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul. Shew me thy ways, O Lord; teach me thy paths."

Among the citations are the following: Psalms 111: 2, 5. "The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein. He hath given meat unto them that fear him; he will ever be mindful of his covenant." And from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, page 330: 11, 12. "God is infinite, the only life, substance, spirit, or soul, the only intelligence of the universe, including man."

PREPARING FOR TELEVISION



Workmen are very busy at the Alexandra Palace, London, rebuilding sections which will carry the new mast of the television station. With its transmitters and equipment, the new station will cost approximately \$600,000. The above photo gives a general view of the eighty-foot tower which will carry the broadcasting mast.

Relics of 4,000 B. C. Found At Jericho By British Expert

Model of House Obtained—Flint Implements Indicate Site Was Inhabited 6,000 Years Ago.

Jerusalem. — Professor John Garstang, British archaeologist, has announced the discovery of vestiges of human habitation in Palestine of 6,000 years ago. The discoveries result from excavations carried on for six years and are presumed to link the neolithic period with the early Bronze Age.

The latest finds include the model of a house, shaped like a beehive, with two windows and an upper story. The house, made of unbaked clay, contained evidences of a special flint culture which the excavators dated at 4000 B.C., although pottery found resembles specimens of the Bronze Age unearthed in Anatolia and Greece.

Professor Garstang's announcement followed two days after the report of the discovery of seven complete papyrus scrolls by the American Colt expedition which, when deciphered, are expected to throw new light on the early church history of the Eastern Roman Empire.

The scrolls, unearthed at the site of the ancient Byzantine town of Auja Alhafir, bore the name of the East Roman Emperor Justin II, who ruled from 565 to 578.

Professor Garstang previously reported the discovery of the earliest example of plastic art known to Palestine. He said his expedition had found a cult image in clay thought to have been made about 3,000 B.C. His research work around the walls of the ancient city of Jericho is financed by contributions from Francis Neilson of Chicago to the University of Liverpool, which is sponsoring the archaeological studies.

Biblical Accounts Supported

Professor Garstang heads an archaeological expedition which since 1929 has been making excavations at the site of the ancient Biblical city of Jericho, about 15 miles north of Jerusalem in the Jordan Valley, just north of the Dead Sea.

Many of his discoveries have lent support to Biblical account of the early history of Palestine. In 1932, after discovering the site of Jericho, he found the walls of the city, which according to Biblical account, had been destroyed by the trumpets of the Israelites as they marched around the city. Ash deposits and evidences of a fire at the walls indicated to Professor Garstang that an earthquake had destroyed the city.

In recounting the accomplishments of his expedition last year, Professor Garstang said he had explored the lowest levels of the bronze age, pertaining to the millennium preceding the traditional era of the Patriarch Abraham from 2,000 to 3,000 B.C. Continued excavations carried the archaeologists nearly 50 feet under the ground, where they found the remains of a palace which contained records from which the final destruction of the city was fixed at about 1400 B.C.

Below these excavations were found the remains of house floors, several statues and numerous pieces of pottery. Further excavations uncovered flint implements indicating the site had been occupied before the use of metal was known.

NEW MAYOR FOR BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater, N.S.—Cold weather followed by a blustering snow storm did not deter the electorate of this town, at a recent civic election, from registering the largest vote polled since its incorporation February 13, 1899.

Mayor N. W. Rafuse, who has been chief magistrate for the past two years and previous to that, a councillor for four, went down to defeat by a vote of 721-447. His opponent and mayor-elect is Heber Sweeney, local undertaker, and it will be his initial experience as a member of the town government.

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