

ALGIERS STAMPING GROUND OF THE FOREIGN LEGION HAS BEEN FRENCH FOR 160 YEARS

Washington, D. C.—“Algeria, North African extension of France, whose hundred years under French influence are being celebrated by a series of expositions and fairs, is a mountain-rimmed area between the waters of the Mediterranean and the sands of the Sahara,” says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geological Society. “Into this land France has poured affection and hopes and money in great streams and speaks of it proudly as “the masterpiece of French colonization.”

A Quarter of the Area of U. S.

“Algeria proper is a relatively narrow rectangle, extending for about 675 miles along the Mediterranean sea and inland for a depth varying from 150 to 200 miles to the Sahara Atlas mountains. This main portion of Algeria has an area of nearly 225,00 square miles and is thus only slightly smaller than Texas. But there is a much greater Algeria extending southward into the great desert. These are the so-called Southern Territories that raise the total area of Algeria to more than a quarter that of the United States or Australia.

“Nature made Algeria inaccessible from the north. The coast has hardly any natural inlets. Hills rim the shore behind them are narrow, rolling plains; and the nthe heights of the Tell Atlas mountains bar the way to the interior.. Beyond them dreary, semi-arid steppes stretch southward to the second line of mountains. Southward to these heights lies the high plateau, which dips gradually into the sandy and rocky wastes of the great Sahara.

“The narrow northern strip of Algeria from the first Atlas range to the coast—loosely called the Tell—is the country's best foot thrust forward to meet the visitor. There is a reasonable amount of rainfall. Water from the mountains is available and has been utilized for irrigation; and the countryside smiles with agricultural prosperity. Here are orange groves, palm trees, great fields of vegetables that supply many of Europe's early markets, and huge vineyards that rival those of southern France. Westward, where the Tell is wider, are cotton fields. By means of dry farming considerable quantities of grain are grown also on parts of the semi-arid plains south of the Tell.

“Fly-Swatter” Led to French conquest

“For the most part, however, the dry plains region between the main mountain chains is sparsely settled, and is given over to sheep and goat grazing and to the collection of alfa grass for shipment for paper making. The best grazing lands of the colony are south

of the Saharan Atlas mountains on the high plateau, and north of the desert.

“Although Napoleon I dreamed of conquering Algeria, stronghold of the Barbary pirates, in 1808, he chose Egypt instead for his African adventure. The actual move by France against the country occurred because of a political accident. It may truly be said that the Dey of Algeria lost his throne because of the stroke of a “fly-swatter” When a French consul in the city of Algeria protested to the Dey in 1927 because of the treatment of two of his countrymen, the Day publicly insulted the French official by striking him with a fly whisk which he held in his hand. The Dey refused to make an apology or to pay an indemnity, and the French fleet blockaded his port. The blockade continued three years without result, where upon the French landed an army, and on July 4 1830 captured Algiers. The conquest thus begun was not completed for Algeria for 17 years later, while southern Algeria was not wholly penetrated and brought under civil control until 1900.

“France was not the first national to bring European civilization to Algiera. That step was taken just 1976 years ago when Rome annexed Numidia (the ancient name of Algeria). The parallels of the Roman and French conquests and civil penetrations are close. Both took their armies in from the north and fought their way through the mountains to the upland plains. Both built highways, bridges, forts, irrigation systems, and cities and set up a Latin peace in place of a native turbulence, France, of course, has had a new engineering device, the railway, and has placed thousands of miles of steel in the country. The main line parallels the coast in the Tell region, but other lines reach out southward in western, central and eastern Algeria to penetrate mountains and plains, and to tap the desert itself and its oases. Another modern device, the six wheeled motor bus, swings out from the eastern and western rail heads and carries tourists in comfort on a 600-mile journey among desert oases. With specially equipped automobiles the French have sent a number of expeditions entirely across the Sahara to the Niger river.

“The marks of Rome's stay in Algeria are to be seen one every side, but especially in the ruined cities such as Timgad and Djemila. The former is particularly interesting as it was built out of hand like the new capital of Australia, Canberra. It represents, therefore an ideal Roman city set down on foreign soil.

“Algeria flourished under Rome

from 46 B. C. until 428 A. D. when the Vandals invaded the country. There was another period under the Rome of the East, Byzantium, whose forces drove out the Vandals. But this was a weaker Rome, and it could not cope with the Arab invasion of the seventh century. From that time until the coming of the French in 1830, Algeria was kept in a turmoil by intertribal strife and successive conquests by adventurers among the Arabs, Berbers and Turk.

“Throughout its existence Algeria has had as its basic population, the Berbers. Other strains have come in with the various conquerors, but except for the Arabs, they have only modified the Berber population. There has been some mingling of Berber and Arabs, but in the southern part of the country the Arab population is relatively pure. Of a population of more than five million, probably more than four million Berbers and Arabs. There are between a half and three-quarters of a million Europeans, mostly French, but with an appreciable element of Spanish—and a sprinkling of Italians and Maltese.

“One constructive activity that has dominated all else in Algeria since the French occupation is the search for water and its conservation. Both the Atlas ranges are snow capped and feed numerous streams, most of which are temporary. Many reservoirs have been built to capture the surface water from these torrents; and that which sinks into the earth has been brought to sight again through wells. Even in the heart of the desert, old cases have been rejuvenated and new ones created by the discovery and opening up of artesian supplies of water. Many millions of francs has been added to crop values by the innumerable rills of irrigation water that France is spreading on Algeria's dry but fertile soil.”

[Chicago, July 17—“Apple-Jack,” says Prof. William Gragie, of England and the University of Chicago is an older term than “anti-saloon.”

Compiling a historical dictionary of the United States, Professor Craigie found that “apple-jack” was a standard hyphenate as far back as 1840, whereas “anti-saloon” crept into use in 1888.

Professor Craigie's investigators have returned in 400,000 words and phrases with the date of the first known use of each. This work required four years. In another four years he expects to press with the volume.

The investigators are now tracking “American” down through the periodicals of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. W. M. R. Rusk at the annual Burns dinner of the Edinburgh Ayrshire Association told the story of a minister's wife to whom the remark was made that “there ought to be a special place in heaven for ministers' wives.”

She replied, I would rather go with my husband.”



CHOCOLATE FUDGE CAKE

4 squares unsweetened chocolate.
3 tablespoons sugar.
3 tablespoons boiling water.
1-2 cup butter.
1-1/4 cups of sugar.
3 egg yolks, well beaten.
1-2 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk.
1-1/4 cups flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten.

Shave or break the chocolate in small pieces, add three tablespoons sugar and the boiling water, and melt over hot water. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. Add the egg yolks, continue beating. Stir in the chocolate. Add flour mixed and sifted with baking powder, alternately with milk. Beat vigorously, flavor and fold in the egg whites. Bake in two layers in moderate oven. Fill and cover the top with the following:

THE FILLING

4 squares unsweetened chocolate.
1 cup brown sugar.
1 cup granulated sugar.
1-4 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
1 cup nutmeat, chopped or broken in pieces.

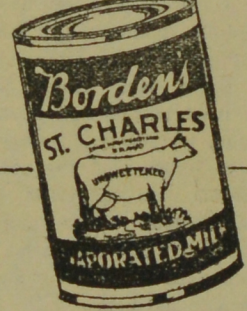
Shave or break the chocolate in small pieces and cook with sugar and milk until it forms a soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove from stove, add butter, but do not stir it in. Cool slightly, beat until creamy. Add vanilla and nuts, spread between layers, and cover top of cake.

PASTRIES

In “The Good Provider's Cook Book” you will find entirely new recipes and new ways of baking old favorites. The hints on pastry making will appeal to every woman interested in knowing the latest methods.

SAUCES

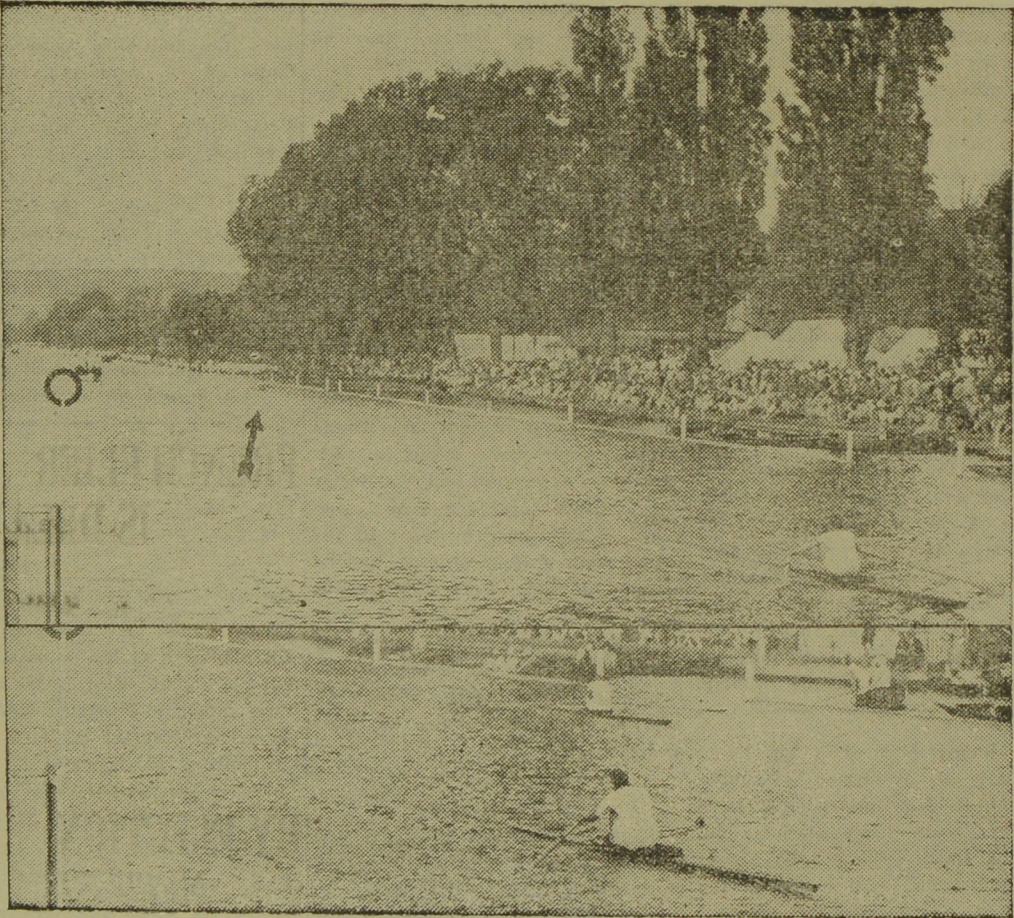
Add a piquant sauce (with or without vegetables) to a cheaper cut of meat and you have a dish of high food value and delicious flavor. For recipes see page 17, “The Good Provider's Cook Book”.



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SCENES FROM THE 1930 ROYAL HENLEY REGATTA

The above photographs were taken during the Royal Henley Regatta week, in England, and show (top) Jack Guest, Canadian Senior Sculling Champion, winner of the Diamond Sculls this year, beating Edwards of England in the quarter-final heat. Edwards is so far behind it is hard to find him. (Below) Joe Wright, Jr., second Canadian sculling star, beating J. Beresford Jr. by two lengths. Joe lost out on the following day to the German champion, Boetzelen, whom Guest defeated in the final event of the series.

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