

WORKERS IN IRAQ WEAR COATS OF A VARIETY OF COLORS; DUDS SENT TO NEAR EAST RELIEF

Did you ever wonder what the Near East Relief and similar organizations do with your old clothes? Dr. Robert H. Pfeiffer, professor of Biblical languages at Boston University and of Assyrian at Harvard, knows and gave the answer to a Post reporter says the Boston Post. At least he knows that some 300 or more coats of all shapes sizes and colors are now gracing the bended forms of as many "ditch digging" natives of Kirkuk, Irab, north of Bagdad, Asia.

The B. U. and Harvard professor returned recently after a year spent in directing excavation activities in that country.

"The coats worn by the native workers, and we had about 300 of them, were truly coats of many colors," Dr. Pfeiffer laughed. "If you ever want to know what eventually becomes of all Near East Relief, just take a trip over to that section of Kirkuk. The coats, in the clutches of peddlers, are sold to the natives for nominal prices. The native women never wear them, but the men wear them to work.

"Blue coats, green coats, some colors rusted, others faded, mostly women's styles; are pinned together and the men go out for their day's labor. As they walked back and forth and dug on our excavation mound, one was reminded of a dilapidated rainbow. Incidentally, this is the haven, too for all the cast off Prince Alberts."

The opening up of 300 rooms in the ancient palaces, sorting of pottery, tablets and archives are recounted in official reports of the party. "Aside from the regular programme of excavation, the routine was agreeably broken," Dr. Pfeiffer continued, "by such outbreaks as happened at one particular period. One morning I noticed that the men were extremely restless. They kept looking over toward the village and acting in a strange manner. Finally, I told the foreman, a native who was occupying that exalted post only by the grace of the little English he had picked up in the war, to ring the bell and let the men go. At once they started on a dead run for the village.

"I followed them and learned that the excitement was over the picking of cotton sticks from fields just back of our house. This field belonged to a rich man of our village who each year had been in the habit of allowing the women of our village to pick the cotton sticks. These were not good for much, but were all that the poor people had for firewood. This year, it seemed, the rich man had given permission to the women of the neighboring village to pick the sticks. Our people were not going to allow any such gross insolence, and stood up for their rights with sticks, stones and one ancient rifle. The gun I took away and carried to my house. They then went at it. Our men, so they said, never lost a fight.

Five Wounded in Fight

"Work on the excavation was delayed for three or four days while the argument was settled, with casualties of three wounded on our side and two of the enemy. I don't know who finally did win. The cotton sticks were not touched by either side for a long time after the fight had died down."

The excavators were the source of much interest to the natives, although there was a party of oil diggers but fifteen miles from the scene of Dr. Pfeiffer's excavation. The staff working with Dr. Pfeiffer included Mr. R. F. S. Starr of the Fogg Museum in Cambridge; Mr. E. Wilemsky field architect; Mr. P. Delougaz, draftsman and assistant architect; Mrs. Pfeiffer, who took charge of the mending of pottery, and Mrs. Wilemsky who kept the catalogue. This was the second series of excavations on this particular mound. Professor Chiera, now of Chicago, having had charge of the Harvard-Bagdad school expedition in 1927-28.

Witness Native Wedding

While on the way to Ninevah, Dr. Pfeiffer's party witnessed a native wedding. He explained that when the bride and groom live in two different villages, each starts out with parties from their respective village, and meet at the halfway mark. Then the groom's party turns and both groups go back to the latter's home. Here the bride is feted, while the groom remains outside. The bride, however,

is not permitted to say a word and Mrs. Pfeiffer said that the one bride she saw was absolutely rigid, whether from fright or not she did not know. The natives, Dr. Pfeiffer said, all know that the excavators will pay money for all articles dug up. Consequently they come to the excavators, bearing unearthed pieces for which they get 50 cents or a dollar. They do not understand what the diggers want the queer articles for, but do know that they are worth money to them. Oftentimes they try to deceive the scientists by bringing their wives' jewelry and trinkets, but the excavators laughingly pay them a cent for a head and the natives go away contented.

The professor then described the results of the excavations as belonging to the period of 1500-1400 B. C. In one room he said they dug down to virgin soil, a depth of about 40 feet, and found in that process about eight different levels, the lowest estimated at about 300 B. C., they decided. That meant that there was no civilization there earlier than that date.

DEVICE HAS REPLACED THE AUTO STRIPER

Detroit, Nov. 16—Another craftsman, the expert carriage striper, has been supplanted in the motor industry.

Strippers have been replaced in most of the automobile factories by unskilled employees, who stripe the cars with an automatic painting device.

Until just a few months ago, the stripes which decorated automobile bodies were painted by expert hands. Then the small simple appearing device was invented, and the expert strip- were no longer needed. Virtually all of the factories have adopted the device as a labor and expanse saver.

Paint is contained in the handle of the striping device. Two small cogs, which operate like those of an automobile oil pump, feed the paint in proper quantity to the small striping brush.

The cogs are operated by a roller which also serves as a guide for the device. Placed on the edge of the body head or on the rim of the window, the roller guides the brush in a straight line and in the proper place while regulating the flow of paint by the speed at which it is drawn across the surface.

It was only a few years ago that all automobile painting was done by hand.

But this very growth and prosperity spelled the end of the usefulness of the carriage painters in the automobile factories.

Quick drying lacquer, applied by spray, then was developed and left only the expert strippers of the carriage painters' craft. Now these, too, have gone.

DRIFTING LEAVES

If all the autumns that the world has known

Were swept together in one windy blast

And drove their dead leaves from the flame-shot past,

Russet and tawny myriads, tempest blown,

They could not show more splendor than is shown

Here where the trees, like living lanterns, cast

A yellow brilliance; and red limbs, aghast,

Haunt, liketorn ghosts, a fiery phantom zone.

Beauty dreams here, a beauty more profound

Than man can fathom—Could we read the flare

Of those doom-lighted woods perhaps we'd sound

The secret of the stars; and earth and air,

The graveyard shadows and the sunrise glare,

Would have no further riddles to propound.

—STONTON A. COBLENTZ in New York Sun.

HOLDS BIG JOB WITH GERMAN RAILROADS

Is the Head of the Largest Single Railway Enterprise in the World.

Berlin, Nov. 1—Dr. Julius Dorpmueller, director general of the German Reichsbahn, recently completed his sixtieth year. What sort of job he holds will appear from the size and the importance of the enterprise for the management of which he is responsible.

The German railroads, with their capitalization of more than 24,739,000,000 gold marks, or approximately \$6,000,000,000; their 700,000 officials laborers and other employees their annual budget of more than \$1,200,000,000, their 29,000 locomotives, 67,000 passenger and 708,800 freight cars are easily the largest single railway enterprise in the world.

More than other industry, the German railways reach into every branch and wheel of Germany's economic life. As the Reich's largest employer, it is one of the most important factors of the country's social welfare, and as the largest single reparations payer it is one of the most important wheels in Germany's financial machinery.

At the head of this gigantic undertaking an engineer and railroad builder has succeeded also in the role of administrator and economist. We proved these capacities many years ago, when given a leave of absence by the then Prussian State Railroads administration, he became the chief of the technical bureau of the Shantung Railway in Tsingtau and later on became chief engineer of the Chinese Imperial State Railroads in Tientsing-Pukow and co-operated in the execution of the financial project of these undertakings.

After China's entry into the war against Germany Dr. Dorpmueller naturally had to give up his activities there. As a refugee he made his way through Manchuria, Siberia and Russia back into Germany. After the war Dr. Dorpmueller re-entered the service of the German railroads.

Black Specs Before The Eyes Made Him Very Dizzy

In Smith Hill, Bermuda, there was an interesting case—that of Matthew McDonald. His whole body was affected by trembling—had dizzy spells and was light-headed. His general health was poor. "My health was very bad. My stomach and liver were much upset. I had vague pains in my back. My shoulder blades ached. Black specks floated before my eyes and I despaired of getting well. The doctor at my chemist shop recommended me to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They made me well and strong. Now I sleep well, eat well and have strong nerves. I recommend my friends to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills." All druggists sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

MY CHERRY TREE

This spring a lovely bride was she
So tremulous and shy,
Her lacy draperies fluttered
When a zephyr whispered by.

In June, a beautiful matron,
With rubies in her hair,
She entertained her robin guests
With such a gracious air.

Summer found her settled down,
Attired in quiet green,
The flowers and bees her company
In sunlight's tranquil sheen.

But now she knows it is not long
Ere she'll be gaunt and old—
She's gay again—in Autumn's court
She shines in cloth of gold!

—LADY OF THE LAKES in Detroit News.

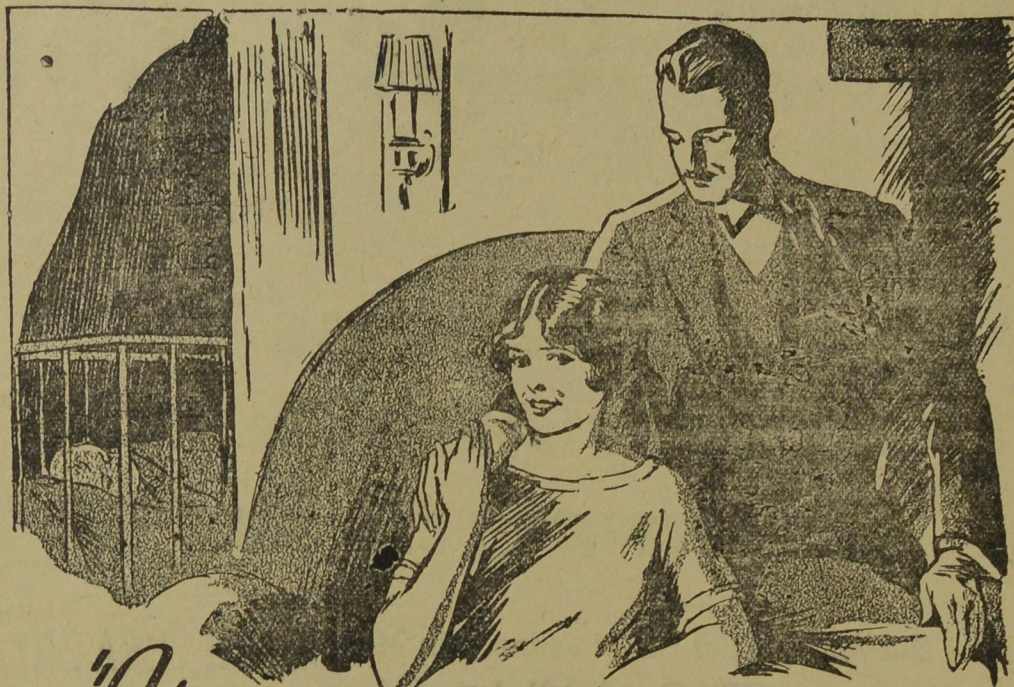
FORMULA

Women's faults are many,
Men have only two
Everything they say,
And everything they do.

Lougoumia—Ain't it awful that
Dunsmore is going to get married?

Pudinga—What's so terrible about that?

Lougoumia—Why, Dunsmore was such an easy fellow to borrow money from.



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