

# Turks' Finances Basically Sound

Impression to Contrary Before War Said to Have Been Artificially Created.

## FOREIGN FINANCIERS PROFIT

Revenues Shown to Be Already Adequate to Conduct the Old Government—Large Sums Squandered on Harems and Palaces.

Constantinople.—American experts who have investigated the financial condition of the former Ottoman empire say they are convinced that it is fundamentally sound. Several considerations are advanced to support this conclusion.

First, it is stated that the popular point of view that Turkey was bankrupt before the war was partly created artificially for the benefit of foreign financial interests with the object of frightening other would-be investors, and for political reasons of establishing spheres of influence.

The fact that Turkey was always able to secure loans is cited as evidence of her financial soundness, though against this may be advanced the observation that she was a political center coveted by many powers who were played, the one against the other, and that financial considerations were sometimes subordinated to political purposes.

### Turkey Did Not Default.

It is pointed out that Turkey did not default on her indebtedness in recent years, but funds for the payment of interest and amortization were continually increasing and doubling at the rate of every 15 years. The revenues of the country as a whole were increasing at the normal natural rate of other prosperous countries in Europe.

An enormous percentage of revenue never reached the treasury, the loss being estimated by some as high as 50 per cent. This was partly ascribed to the system of farming out the taxes by districts, collectors paying in advance a certain sum and then collecting what they could.

For Americans who are considering the mandate question or of doing business here under whatever government is established, it is pointed out that the above facts show revenues already adequate to conduct the old government, and that with good government the old Ottoman empire would have been financially strong.

Before the war foreign investments amounted to the equivalent of \$1,078,000,000, of which \$783,200,000 was in the public debt or loans to the government, the difference in private enterprises and concessions.

The bulk of these investments was in loans to the government. What was done with this money? Many of the loans were issued below par, so that all of the money never reached the treasury. Enormous commissions are believed to have been paid to European bankers and in "gratifications" to various local ministers to get their support for the loans. Sums that did reach the treasury are said to have been squandered on harems, palaces and in other unproductive ways.

So the loans did not, on the whole, create sources of new revenue, and therefore the public debt continually increased.

### Spheres of Influence.

The object of such loans, it is stated,

was partly with the political intent of making Turkey default so interested powers could take over her finances and control the country, as was done in 1881. This led to the creation of loose spheres of influence, Germany taking Kola Plain, the French, Syria, with the Italians wanting the province they at present occupy, and the British and the Russians seeking Constantinople. In the council of administration of the Ottoman public debt, which continued until the war and has been resumed in some fashion, there was one Englishman, one Frenchman, one German, one Austrian and one Italian, with the presidency alternately occupied by an Englishman and a Frenchman.

The conclusion of the investigators is that if the investments had been made for productive enterprise and had created sources for meeting interest and the debt, it would have been child's play to carry the debt and pay it off. However, as the debt was lowered, in spite of the above attempts, additional loans were made. Not all of the sums borrowed by the government were wasted; for example about \$50,000,000 was used to help build the Bagdad railway. Although the Germans would have built the line with their own money, they actually got Turkish money to finance what they considered a German enterprise.

## WOMEN HOOK MONSTER FISH

Record for Big Catches in Pacific Waters This Year Goes to Fair Sex.

Avalon, Cal.—News that women are coming into their own must have reached the depths of the deep blue, judging from the way sea monsters are gallantly hanging themselves up to dry on the hooks of fair anglers here this season.

Marlin swordfish are the prized trophies of "men fishermen" hereabouts, and up to the present season it has been unknown for a mere woman to bring in one of these sea tigers, as they have the reputation of being the hardest fighters in the ocean, (we mean the fish, of course). However, it remained for Mrs. A. Koch, governess in the household of Zane Grey, the famous author, to inaugurate the run of luck for women by bringing in a 172 pound marlin swordfish, the first

ever known to be caught by a woman. Her exploit was followed by the astounding feat of Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago, who actually caught, unaided and in strict conformance with all the rules and regulations, a monster of 225 pounds, or nearly twice the weight of the lady herself! The fish towed the boat from which Mrs. Field and her husband were angling, right in to Avalon harbor, as though to crown her triumph by enabling her to



Mrs. Marshall Field and Her Catch.

land the captive before the admiring gaze of the thousands of resorters. Mrs. T. J. Irwin of Chicago and Pasadena, went out to about the same locality as that in which Mrs. Field caught her fish, and hooked a 149½ pound marlin and actually fought him for an hour and five minutes. Fishermen of Catalina, the island recently purchased by William Wrigley Jr., report that this has been most decidedly a woman's season here, the like of which has never before been known.

## Seminole Indians Taken Under Uncle Sam's Wing in Florida Everglades

In the least known wilderness of America, the Everglades of Florida, where no white man can find his way unguided, 600 full-blooded Seminole Indians have at last been officially "discovered." Ever since the Indian war in 1842 the Indians in Florida have not been recognized by the government or the state. They were supposed to have been removed to western reservations or hunted and shot by white traders who coveted their land. But a remnant of the great Seminole tribe persisted in Florida, eluding the government agents and retreating foot by foot before white people who claimed to have purchased their lands, till they finally made their homes in the maze of unexplored swamps, studded with thousands of luxuriously vegetated islands, which form the Everglades. The government finally has been persuaded to grant them 100,000 acres of land for an Indian reservation under an Indian commissioner.

The Seminoles live in an absolutely primitive state, in thatched huts. They are afraid of the camera, they wonder at the telephone, the automobile, the train and the commonest conveniences. They are suspicious of the white man and his government. Yet when on occasional trips to the villages they learned of the war with Germany they showed themselves no slackers.

They are a remnant of a few thousand Seminoles who disappeared into the Everglades when the government agents started to move them west.

## Death Valley is Seventy Miles Long, Ten to Twenty Miles Wide; Barren Waste

Death valley, 276 feet below sea level, is an alkaline desert region in California, on the Arizona border. It is seventy miles long, ten to twenty miles wide, and is situated between high foothills. Only seventy-five miles away Mount Whitney raises its 14,500 feet into the air, and with other nearby elevations is a barrier to any moisture reaching this parched region.

In summer the temperature reaches 130 degrees in the shade, where there is shade enough to cover the thermometer, and even the nights are too hot to sleep. Terrific winds of heated sands sweep up and down the valley and render it a barren waste, except for a few stunted cacti and greasewood. In autumn tourists may venture into its confines, but they must carry "drink" for both man and beast, as the lone stream that enters this dreary region is bitter alkaline and soon disappears in the sand, while springs are miles and miles apart. However, a few stinking coyotes, rattlesnakes, horned toads, buzzards and half-starved jack rabbits manage to exist in some mysterious manner.

## Mother's Cook Book.

They talk about a woman's sphere as though it had a limit! There's not a place in earth or heaven, There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a whispered yes or no, There's not a life or death or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth—without a woman in it. —C. E. Bowman.

**Little Holiday Cakes.** These little cakes will please the children and are nice to serve with tea when a friend drops in.

**Spice Nuts.** Take one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, two tablespoonsful of sweet fat, two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth of a cup of shredded citron, the same of almonds, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of allspice and cloves. Cut the nuts and citron very fine, sift the baking powder with the flour and mix with the fruit, nuts and spices. Beat the sugar, shortening and eggs until creamy, then add the flour mixture gradually. The dough should be stiff enough to form into small balls the size of a hickory nut. If too stiff moisten with milk, if not stiff enough add a little flour. Place on buttered tins and bake until light brown.

**Orange Cakes.** Take half a cupful of shortening, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, five eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of orange extract and a teaspoonful of grated orange peel. Mix and beat well. Roll out and cut in fancy shapes. Cover with yellow fondant flavored with orange and sprinkle candied peels over the top of each.

**Wild Rose Cakes.** Take one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter substitute, one-half cupful of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one and three-quarters cupfuls of flour, sifted; one teaspoonful of extract of rose. Cream the butter, sugar and beaten yolks, add the milk alternately with the flour which has been sifted with the baking powder, beat well, add flavoring and fold in the whites of the eggs. Bake in square tins. When cool cut in squares and dip in fondant. With a pastry tube make a small rose of softened fondant tinted pink. Add a yellow center, using colored fondant or a sprinkling of grated lemon or orange rind.

*Nellie Maxwell*

## Farmers in Yaqui Valley Live in Forts and Always Prepared to Fight Indians

Some day it may occur to somebody to write a book with the title "Surprises of Mexico," for it becomes more and more evident that the land is full of odd places and people. Not far over the border, for example, lies a region where life is still lived by white settlers under pioneer conditions, and, as says a recent traveler, the "pioneer farmers in the Yaqui valley have to live in forts and carry guns for protection against the Indians." Here are still wild American aborigines, a horde of about 20,000 of them, classified as the Tarahumare Indians, who live in caves, worship woodpeckers, and are for the most part doubtless as ignorant of the United States as if Columbus had not sailed from Europe. The land itself is unquestionably an asset to the future of Mexico, once the present troubles of the nation are over, but, except for the pioneer farmers and the growth of a few mining towns, the "land of Nayarit" remains much as it must have been when Cortes was conquering another part of the country. In its promise of agricultural produce and mineral wealth it is said to be one of the richest regions in the world, but so far "its only roads are the winding cow-trails made by cattle on their way to water holes. Not a single railway crosses it from east to west; and one line only splits it from Nogales to Mazatlan. Vast areas of the interior are practically uninhabited except for lonely huts here and there in canons or near water holes." And the United States is only a day's ride away across the Texas border.

## Adornment of Rooms in Home Requires Careful Study of Color Scheme

Rooms have to be studied, like people, for their adornment. Their height, their width and their relation to the sun must be considered. They also have to be treated in relation to those who live in them.

People are playing with colors now. Some tints, like amber and yellow, are very difficult. You have to lead up to them, and very often before the scheme is complete the designer throws it up in despair.

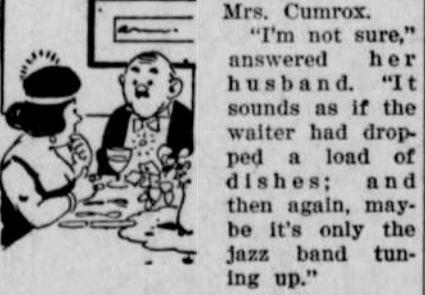
Brown is the most difficult of all. Of every hundred people who think they want brown, and come to the great furnishing houses with their color palettes full of every tone, ninety-five resign themselves to another color. Greens are the easiest colors to live with, and joyous jade greens, some shot with blue, others with yellow, are now to be found in the most dignified rooms. Greens rest tired eyes in a way that captious blues can never do. Those who cannot change their furnishings often favor this kindly color.

Stripes and plain-colored hangings give size and height to a room. Motley cretonnes or silks draw a room in and make it smaller. So it is best to go warily when dealing with the brilliant furnishings of today.

## SMILES FOR ALL

**Of Course.** "Do get Jimmy to tell you about when they had bottled the enemy up." "I will, I hear it is a corking story."

**In Doubt.** What is that noise?" exclaimed Mrs. Cumrox. "I'm not sure," answered her husband. "It sounds as if the waiter had dropped a load of dishes; and then again, maybe it's only the jazz band tuning up."



**Looks That Way.** "What's the debate at the lyceum tonight, Uncle Heck?" "Which is the purest name, Doris or Gladys? And I'll tell you the Judges have got their work cut out for 'em. I'll say they have."

**Explained.** "How are they proposing to remedy the decrease in marrying?" "They're not proposing at all. That's the trouble."

**Helpless.** Pat—"Olive traced me ancestry back to an Irish king." Mike—"Sure, that's easy. What chance has a dead man to defend himself?"

**A Good Way to Do.** Patience—When Clarence attempted to kiss Peggy, did she holler for help? Patrice—I should say not. She just helped herself.

**Clothes Make the Woman.** Alice—"How do I look in this dress?" Gladys—"Charming, dear. Isn't it wonderful how much a dress can do for one?"—Boston Post.

**And They Come High.** Bacon—"If a woman was made from a man's rib in these days what do you think he would get in return?" Egbert: "A rib-roast, I suppose."

## KILLING COOTIES OF CHICKEN YARD

Biting and Sucking Insects Are Serious Enemies of All Classes of Poultry.

## PESTS DEVELOP DISCOMFORT

Mites and Lice Decrease Efficiency in Production of Eggs and Meat—Hens Become Irritable and Decline in Health.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Oh! Lady Hen doesn't object to scratching for a living, but she balks on scratching for worms all day and then having to scratch all night at vermin which delight in strolling over her during the era of darkness.

Fowl lice and mites reduce egg production, hinder the growth and reduce the quality of flesh of all classes of poultry. Mites are particularly bad among farm fowl, as these blood-sucking insects often gain a firm foothold in the flock before the farmer is aware of their presence. The hens become irritable and decline in egg production and healthy condition as a result of losing blood to the mites. In heavily infested coops it is not unusual for the chickens to become droopy and weak, with pale combs and wattles. The mites feed almost entirely at night, except that they attack hens on the nests during the daytime. They secrete themselves in cracks and crevices around the chicken house during the day, and hence their presence often is overlooked until a heavy infestation has developed.

**Rout Mites From Roosts.** In controlling mites it is first of all essential to drive the pests from the roosts, nests and interior of the poultry house, which should be sprayed with a mixture of one part kerosene to four parts of crude petroleum. Ordinarily one application is sufficient, but as an extra precaution it is advisable to spray a second time about one month after the first treatment. Poultry should be kept out of the treated buildings until the material has well dried into the wood.

Arsenical dip, as a spray, such as is used to destroy cattle ticks, is also fairly satisfactory as a control for chicken mites; several applications are required to eradicate the mites from the poultry roosts. The mites which cause scaly leg usually can be eradicated by applying crude petroleum to the legs with a brush or dipping them into this oil. One treatment is usually enough.

**Lice Like to Live on Poultry.** If poultry escape infestations of mites they are still exposed to visitations from lice, which, unlike the mites, remain constantly with the



## Sodium Fluorid Probably Is the Best Lice Remedy.

fowl. More than forty different kinds of lice attack domestic fowls and feed on portions of the feathers or on scales from the skin, their presence in any considerable number resulting in serious injury.

Sodium fluorid means sure and instantaneous death to poultry lice, and in either the dust or dip form it is the practical control. This material in the dust form is applied by the "pinch" method, which consists in holding the fowl by the legs or wings in one hand, while with the other hand a small pinch of the chemical is placed on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, two on the tail, one near the vent, one on either thigh, and one on the underside of each wing when spread. This material may also be applied in a shaker consisting of a tin can with nail holes punched in the bottom, the chemical being mixed with road dust or flour.

## RUSSIAN THISTLE IS USEFUL

It Has Been Used in Silo and Cut for Hay in Regions Where It Has Been Deemed Pest.

In regions where the Russian thistle has been considered a pest, it has been used both in the silo and cut for hay. When cut for hay the mower is started just as the spines commence to harden or even earlier.

## FAMOUS ELOPERS AT CATALINA ISLAND



Jordan Lawrence Mott eloped from New York seven and a half years ago with Mrs. Frances Hewitt Bowne, a comic opera star, and thereby lost his chance to inherit \$25,000,000 from his father, owner of the great Mott Iron works. It was learned recently that the couple are on Catalina island, where Mott is happily earning a living as a boatman. The photographs were taken a few days ago at their cottage at Avalon.