THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JUNE 23, 1907.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER. CCORDING to the Koran, the Mohammedan has the right to four wives upon earth, and, when he goes to heaven, he will receive in addi-tion seventy-two black-eyed houris, ever beautiful and ever young. When there, he will have children or not, seconding to his wish, and the offspring will grow in an hour to the stature of their parents. Mohammed himself is said to have had about twenty wives while on earth, and, when he died, he left nine, each of whom had her own house not far from the mosque at Medina. Mohammed started out by marrying a widow. Her name was Cadijah, and it was her money which gave him his first boost into prominence He was about twenty-five years old at the time, and was one of the finest looking young beaux of Arabia, Caditah was forty, and, it is alleged, that it was she who popped the question. He lived with for twenty-five years, and, during that time, took no other wife. A month after she died, however, he became betrothed to a girl of seven, and he mar-ried her two or three years later. This second wife was the beautiful Ayesha, who he preferred, above all others, to the day of his death.

Mohammedan Women.

These facts form the basis of the Mo-hammedan's idea of marriage. He be-leves that the prophet had the right to neves that the proper has the right to more wives than his followers, because he was favored of God: and there was a chance that he might generate a race of prophets to succeed him. This chance failed, but nevertheless he still sticks to the line of all of the still sticks to the limit of only four wives; and the Arab judges of Tunisia and Algeria will not recognize as legal any more than that number.

Indeed, in Algeria, the French are now trying to cut down the size of the harem; and they will not allow such of the Arabs as become naturalized to have more than

The had already one wife, and the license to be a fraction of the Arabo as become naturalized to have more than an in Oran, the son of a shelk, who thought that it would be fine to be a fraction of the arabo according to the theorem of the arabo according to the theorem of the arabo according to the theorem of the arabo according to the arab rear and act as their servants.

Plural Marriage Dying Out.

At the present time, owing to the ad-

silver or white metal. Or ceremonial occasions they wear gowns of red and yellow stripes, strapped in at the loins with a belt of bright-colored leather. They sometimes wear a headdress of black silk. Their feet are usually bare. Among these people wives are bought, and from \$60 to \$100 is a high price for a good-looking girl. The men usually stick to their wives, and, as they are very jealous, it is by no means safe to pay them any attention. Beauts by the Dound Where the Women Wear Breeches. It is impossible to see how the fair sex is dressed in Morocco. When they

It is impossible to see how the fat successing to the addy and the present time, owing the fat is the rule in all Mo anisot of the natives now have but one wife; and the cities of Algeria and Timisia nearly every for the cost of living is steadily in the cost of the demand more and more. They are patterning after the present is sure to be demand more in the same quarters, there is sure to be demand to the same quarters, there is sure to be demand to the same roof and it is and these enormous to the after rober and store the same roof and t

MEARE IMME WOME WILLAVR IMPOUS Frank G. Carpenter Writes of the Strange Apparel of Girls in North Africa.



THE TWO BIGGEST JEWESSES OF TUNIS

white tents, and as I got closer I could see that each of these tents was a Jewish woman shrouded in white.

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ALL CLASSES ARE TRYING TO BE CAPITALISTS The Industrial Workers of the World Have It In Their Power to Work Out Their Salvation

World, and how they are skinned, should

THIS GIRL HAS ONA PAIR OF \$200 TROUSERS

not go without comment. As an I, W. W. I have not much spare time for correspondence, but feel compelled to make a few criticisms.

Where is our boasted prosperity, espe-cially on this West Coast, if one-half of what Mr. Jones writes is true?

BY GEORGE E. HARGREAVES. HE cffusion of J. L. Jones in last Sunday's Oregonian on what he calls the Industrial Workers of the orid, and how they are skinned, should t go without comment. As an I. W. I have not much spare time for cor-spondence, but feel compelled to make few criticisms. Where is our boasted prosperity, espe-tilly on this West Coast, if one-half of that Mr. Jones writes is true? The I. W. W. are ground down by a sys-m which he calls the machine. The work of flour. 20 cents on 40 cents per dozen, eggs, etc. As we have very few have not in many cases, none at all, be-

husband must pay something for his wife even down to the porter, although the latter may get a bride for \$5 or \$10.

makes his matrimonial investments after the old fashion of buying a pig-in a poke. He seldom sees his bride before he is engaged to her, and, if he is young, the parents make all the contracts. There is no place upon earth where the moment are are make contracts. There is no place upon each where the women are so much excluded; and there are now millions here who are never seen by any other men than their husbands. In the City of Tunis, the ladies never go out on the streets except in closed carriages The streets except in closed carriages. They know nothing about shopping, and never visit the basaars or stores. The carriages are brought into the courtyard of their homes, and, after they have been put in by their serv-ants and the door tightly closed, the grooms come out and hitch up the horses. If they are calling upon a horses. If they are calling upon a lady friend, the carriage is taken into the courtyard restricted to the women of the household, and there the horses are unbarnessed so that the men take of the he them away before the ladles step out.

Every fine Mohammedan house has its women's apartments. The rooms are built around courts, and there is usually one court for the men and ern another for the women. In the latter the master of the house is mitted to enter and in the less tious homes a male visitor will always make himself heard before he comes order that the women may flee. women have their own private cases to the roof, and the roofs are their special quarters. They are usually flat and form the loafing and gossiping places for the females of the household. They are surrounded by walls, and one cannot see the girls at all from the street.

Millions of Veiled Women.

Here in Tunis the women of the middle chasses go out so wrapped up in vells that not a bit of their faces is to be seen. Over their heads they have long scarfs, which fail to their knees. These scarfs are black, embroidered with red and white stripes, and are so thick that it is impossible to see through them. The women hold them up with their hands as they walk embroidered kohl. through them. The women hold them up with their hands as they walk looking out for a step at a time. They somatimes wear shawls over the vells. Such women seldom visit the stores, and, if on the street, they are probably in their way to the mosque or to the way to the mosque or to the cemeteries or to visit their friends.

The women of the common classes look stranger still. They dress in white garments of cotton or wool, which cover the whole of their per-

brocaded silk. She wears a silk sash usband must pay something for his wife, then down to the portor, although the litter may get a bride for \$5 or \$10. In the Women's Quarters. As a rule, the Mohammedan husband takes his matrimonial investments fter the old fashion of buying a pig

They Like Jewels.

All African women are fond of jewelry, and the well-to-do Moham-medan girls have necklaces of pearls, herar gives of precious stokes and brace-lets and anklets of gold. The poorer wear sliver, and those who have nothing will load themselves down with brass and white metal.

Indeed, I am surprised at the nummon Arab girls wear. Little tots of 6 and 7 have heavy silver rings on their anklets, and gold rings as big around anklets, and gold rings as big around as an after-dinner coffee cup saucer, not only in the lobes of their ears, but also in the rims all along to the top. This is especially so of the Bedouin girl, who often carries the wealth of her whole family on her person. The Kabyle woman covers her breast with jewelry, and wears enormous earrings and extern which will weight

and anklets and pins, which will weigh and or more a pound or more seen. During my trip down into the west-ern dosert I had to spend a night in a first-class car with a rich Arab chief and his wife and their two little girls. When the woman came in she was so bundled up that one could tell nothing as to her clothes. As the night went on, however, her overgarments were thrown back and I observed that she was dressed like the Queen of Sheba

of red velvet embroidered with gold, and she wore a spangled shirtwaist over a white chemise of fine wool. She was tattooed on chin, forehead and cheeks. Her lips were painted with rouge, her fingers stained red with henna, and her eyelids blackened with

The Pretty Kabyles.

I had a good chance to see something of the Kabyle women when I made my of the Kabyle women when I made my journey through their country in the Atlas Mountains of Eastern Algeria. They are much fairer than either the Moores or Bedoulus. They belong to the same race as we do, and have blue eyes, rosy cheeks and red hair. They are Mohammedans, but they do not yeal their faces and as rule the e women of the common classes intry are aconatineans, out they do stranger still. They dream in not veil their faces, and as a rule the e garments of cotton or wool. Kabyle husband has but one wife. the cover the whole of their por-excepting their faces. The latter as they please. They sometimes work wrapped around with a thick black in the fields, and I saw many of them which cover the whole of their por-sons, excepting their fares. The latter are wrapped around with a thick black is they please. Thry sometimes work crape in which two holes are cut out for the even. In the distance they look like the blackest of negroes, with features wrinkled like a washboard. As they come closer their vells are maks and their black even and the jeweiry with the exception of the jeweiry with make are dialected for the exception of the jeweiry with the exception of the jeweiry with which they are loaded. The ordinary which they are loaded. The ordinary make sand their black even and a fastened which they holes are used by the neck to the feet, and is fastened which the area to the feet, and is fastened which they are loaded. The ordinary which they are loaded the feet, and is fastened which they are loaded the fastenes. The woman of Algiers weats a wide which the schulder with a great pin of

fore me a photograph of the two big-gest Jewesses of Tunis. They are mountains of flesh, and one of them weighs over 400 pounds.

They Wear Golden Trousers

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THE WOMEN OF THE COMPTON CLASSES LOOK

STRANGER STILL

After marriage the woman h

bed and wait upon him. She always eats at a second table, for in the or-dinary Jewish household of Tunis there are always two meals, the first of which

is for the men. The Jews are very particular as to

their religious observances. Their shops are shut upon Saturday and their wives do not cook or sweep on that day. They are affectionate with one another, and a Jewish funeral with

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their

in a bath, where her bodysis cov-

her in a bath, where her body is cov-tred with an ointment which, when dry, is pulled off, leaving the skin perfectly clean and as soft as when she was born. Her hair is then anointed with jet black pomatum, which gives it a gloss, her cyclids are blackened and her eyebrows are marked out and joined by a thick line of red paint. At the same time her finger nails are covered with henna, and even her toenalls are made

These Jewesses have the nomeliest costumes I have ever seen upon women. They wear breeches, both on the street and at home, and over them short, loose sacques which fail to the waist. Some of them have their trousers loose about of the hips and tight at the calves and others wear them about even all the way down, loading them with embroid-ery of silver and gold. Some pairs of breeches are made entirely of gold thread, and I hear of money-lenders' daughters who have parties which cost \$200 a pair. Such garments are re-served for home use, and they are not to be seen on the streets. Other girls have pantaloons of velvet, loaded with have pantations of verve, indeed with bands of gold and silver, a girl thus carrying a whole fortune on her trous-ers. They all wear jeweiry, and on public occasions they come out in pearls

nd diamonds and gold galore. The Jewish men here dress like the Arabs, but the women do not vell their faces and it is possible to see just how they look. The most of the women have what we would call brunette com plexions, although there is no sign of the mulatto about them. They have black hair, beautiful eyes and not infrequently prominent Hebrew noses. Some of them are pretty, but more are not; and with their outlandish costumes the ones are about the ugliest of homely ones are about the ugliest of their sex. Some of these women when they go

Some of these women when they go out on the street wrap themselves up in cloths, but the cloths never reach so low as to hide their breeches. They have on high gold caps and the cloths are often fastened to these.

Marriage Among the Jews.

The Jewesses marry young. A good fat girl is often wedded at 12, and sae becomes a mother at 14 or 15. Mar-rlages are usually preceded by a conbecomes a mother at 14 or 15. Mar-riages are usually preceded by a con-tract, and there is often a forfeit put up as against divorce. If the man does not carry out his contract he has to pay damages, and in the case of di-vorce he usually gives back half the property which his wife brought him. A divorced wife always gets an allow-

If his wife has no children the Tunisin Jew has the right to add a second while to his family, and a dead man's brother is expected to marry his sister-in-iaw, even if he is married already. I am told that marriages sometimes occur between uncles and nicces, and that, as far as possible, families com-bine to keep the fortunes in their own

clan. These Jewish marriages are usually

what Mr. Jones writes is true? The L W. W. are ground down by a sys-tem which he calls the machine. The laborer earns \$2500 per year, but is robbed of it all except \$300, and when he spends that he is robbed in the exchange of three-quarters more of it. The I. W. W. cannot help himself, for if he strikes he will jose the other \$300. That is, un-less all workers strike together which is the strikes is sucking the life blood of the I. W. W. This deep, poverty-aping schemer, The state is the strikes is sucking the life blood of the I. W. W. This deep, poverty-aping schemer, The state is the strikes is sucking the life blood of the I. W. W.

Ing and freight, the railroads being strictly limited to 10 per cent per annum earnings, which they seldom made, and no watered stock. Our average savings, 3 shillings and 4

from England, though born of earlier times. The "best man" dates back to the days of marriage by capture, as be helped the bridegroom to catch his bride. Nor is this the only relic of the

the couple were glad to pay in order to be alone. By the act of uniformity, only one method of marriage can be used, but the state allows certain in-

dulgencies to the wealthy, who may be married privately by a special li-cense; or by a Reense, given upon the oath of the man that he knows no

pence in the pound, or about \$1 in \$6, over ordinary retail dealers, and not \$3 out of \$4, which Mr. Jones claims we lose. Again, the bulk of the great cotton mills were on a co-operative basis, and the less of a competency. But this plutocrat hares largely owned by the workers. farmer does not compel us to buy his but-

BRIDES OF THE WORLD

Continued From Page 4.

plishment in England, from the fact that there is so much red tape attached to it. Most of our customs have come from England, though born of earlier picture)—every conceivable place has

are so short-sighted as to spend all they get on present induigences, others lay up for a rainy day and are enjoying more or less of a competency. But this plutocrat

marked the setting of a love affair and a proposal. "Faint heart neer won fair lady." and the brave-hearted have not balked to propose even in a motor

car going at the rate of 50 miles an

United States is this function becom-ing a "home affair," as is shown in the picture. Then follows the period of congratulation-the wedding sup-

groom are clasped in each others' arms. the moment of highest consummation

Such is America!

less all workers strike together, which is supposed to smash the machine. Let us see what these statements bring us to: I was raised where the co-opera-tive system of exchange obtained their stock through wholesale houses getting as near as possible to the producers, at original cost, plus fair charges for hand-ling and freight, the railroads being ged chickens. The fact is we are all trying our best to be capitalists. The law of self-preser-vation compels us all to obtain the means of subsistence and the means of enjoying life in tolerable comfort. The advice for 1. W. to work for themselves was not needed, as we all do it. But while some are as a bart sidured as a self of the some to be capitalists. The is a self of the solution of the solutio and special privileges for none; and sec-ond, by industrial combinations, in which Clackamas, Or.

> a man begins to acquire a bank account and a buggy that cuts under in front, he becomes a violent paranolac maniac on the subject of Socialism. He is open to Christian Science; he will discuss tele-pathy, the dynamic origin of the living matter, new thought, clairvoyance, eso-toric Buddhism, the oversmul the available teric Buddhism, the oversoul, the rotation of the crops, the cycle of prices, the ef-fect of the moon on warts, and the sun myths-but Socialism, no!"

Maker of Roman Candles.

Technical World.

The most solliary person in the world, during working hours, is the maker of hour. Such is America! Then, after the proposal, comes the solemnization of the new life before the two young people—the wedding ceremony liself. More and more in the United States to this function become roman candles. He occupies an isolated ell, somewhat like that of an old-time cell, somewhat like that of an old-time hermit, save that its predicts are more contracted, and nobody comes near him while he is engaged in his patient toil. The wages he gets are high, but not by reason of the ioneliness to which he is condemned; he is paid for the risks he is obliged to take. The quarters occu-pled by this eremite artisan are a tiny house, which might almost be called a hut, with a floor-space not more than six per or breakfast, with smilling friends and happy faces around the festival table. And last of all, the sweet, si-lent moment when the bride and the house, which much context context is that six feet square. Standing by itself, at least 50 yards from any other structure, the little building is of wood, of the simplest imaginable architecture. If it were to be imaginable architecture. If it were to be blown up, the financial loss would be almost nil-a point of much importance inasmuch as its diurnal tenant is obliged to use considerable quantities of explo-sives in the business which engages his attention. For a roman candle is a sort of magazine, or repeating gun, with a paper tube for a barrel and balls of fire for projectiles.

The Weather Forecast.

Exchange. "Tomorrow, Weather Bureau Man. Will the shire be blue and clear "It didn't rain." said he with pride "Upon that date last year."

"Now tell me, Weather Bureau Man. If we are through with snow." "It snowed in June." he proudly said, "Just twenty years ago."

"Oh, tell me, Weather Bureau Man, Will June be June or not"" "My records show," he firmly cald, "That former Junes were hot."

"It's wonderful." I gaily said, "How you forstall the weather." The Weather Man, he winked as me And then we smilled together.

American Magazine. What Socialism needs in America more han anything else is an alias. A Phila-

than anything else is an alias. A Phila-delphia newspaper recently proclaimed a creed which was merely a practical ap-plication of the golden rule in neighborly relations, but in subscribing to it the paper called it Socialism. And there were fireworks in the evening Respectable and orthodox persons wrote angry let-ters to the editor, denouncing him for teaching Socialism; he was branded as an infidel, a desiroyer of the public peace, denounced as an anarchist and a disdenounced as an anarchist and a dis-turber of traffic-and all because he had called his creed Socialism. And it was not Socialism at all, as Socialists recog-nize their creed; it was individualism ap-

Alone at last!

there is much joyous feasting on the occasion of a wedding. This is clearly shown by the very word "bridal," which is simply another form of "bride-sie," or "bride-feast." Original-ly it meant only the carousal, or drink-

Its accompanying mourning is a sight to be seen. The Jewish cemeteries are nothing like ours. They have no tail monuments. The vaults are dug out so that their tops rest even with the surface of the earth, and they are cov-ored with marble wies of the sur-Ing in honor of the bride. But to tell all the curioms of all the trihes of the universe in regard to weddings, betrothais and married life would fill a big book: Indeed, it has ered with marble slabs of the same size and height so that the whole cemetery appears to be one great mar-ble floor. written about extensively enough to fill two volumes

legal obstruction to his union; or by the publication of banns, used among Says Socialism Needs an Alias. the poorer classes. As in other countries, so in England,