

Maritza River Near Turkey Is Seen as a Second Rhine

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24. (United Press.)—The Maritza River, the boundary of the European territory which the victorious Turks demanded as soon as they drove the Greeks from Asia Minor, is, like the Rhine, between France and Germany, a symbol and one of the contentions among Bulgars, Greeks and Turks, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

Each of these three peoples has claimed the Maritza Valley as belonging to it on ethnic grounds, continues the bulletin. "and such is the racial mix-up in Thrace and the portion of Macedonia which adjoins it, that each has at least some excuse for its claims. Thrace—indeed all of Rumelia or Roumelia—as the Turks called the portions of Europe which their swords conquered—has for five hundred years been in the anomalous condition of being Turkish territory, yet more Christian than Mohammedan, more alien than Turk. Moreover, the non-Turks non-Mohammedans were more intelligent and more industrious than the Moslems, a fact which has heightened the non-Turkish aspect of the country in spite of the burden of heavy taxation, persecution and massacre which the non-Turks have had placed on their shoulders.

"More or less unconsciously the Turks seem, throughout their tenure of half a millennium in Europe, to have considered themselves engaged in a military occupation. In the trade and industry of the towns and cities they did not and could not compete with the Greeks and Jews and Armenians; and in the agricultural pursuits of the country they were equally outclassed by the Bulgars and Vlachs and the occasional Greeks who are farmers.

"Many of the Turks confined their activities to the cities where they were rulers or soldiers. Those who led the lives of peasants never wholly shook off their nomadism. They were less efficient than their despised Christian neighbors, a fact which led to many a pillaging and massacring expedition for the Moslems, however humble their station, were armed, while the Christians were not.

A Dreary Plain
"Eastern Thrace between the Straits and the Maritza River is of little value agriculturally. It is an unattractive, dreary, monotonous plain with here and there swampy depressions. Large areas

of the territory are untilled and in summer they give the country the appearance of a desert. When the Bulgarians finally controlled the region after the Balkan war of 1912-13, trekked to Asia Minor; and under the Greek control of the past few years that movement has continued. As a result the Thrace of today is even more strikingly non-Turkish than in the past.

"On the Maritza and in Thrace, barely 25 miles from the present Bulgarian border, is Adrianople, second city of old European Turkey, and a strong sentimental reason for the Turk's desire once more to possess Thrace. Thracian land was the first in Europe to fall under Turkish sway, and while Constantinople still remained Byzantine, Adrianople was the Ottoman capital. From there they crushed the Serbians, and finally, in 1453, seized the great city on the Straits. There, though in ruins, is the first European palace of the Sultans and the grave of the first Sultan, Murad.

"Formerly Adrianople was a thriving center of trade. But as the European portion of the Ottoman Empire divided and Byzantium, Athens, Belgrade and Sofia, released from Turkish control, grew from dingy and villages to bustling towns, Adrianople lost ground. The city still contains about 50,000 inhabitants, however, with the Greeks, Bulgars and other non-Moslem peoples greatly outnumbering the Moslems."

Friend Tells Personal Life of Abe Lincoln

Fresno, Cal., Oct. 21.—How he had often slept with Abraham Lincoln is related, together with many little personal touches omitted from Lincoln's life history, by Paris Henderson of East Long Beach, in Fresno as a delegate to the Methodist conference here. In his youth he knew the martyred president well.

"Few knew what an intensely religious man Lincoln was," he says.

"My first sight of him impressed his true religion upon me intensely. I shall never forget it. Lincoln lived in Springfield and worked in Sullivan, Ill. My father owned a farm half way between, and Lincoln, often spent the night at our place. The first time I saw him was late at night. He had traveled hard, arriving at a late hour at our house.

Friend Was Deep
"That first night I had gone to sleep when he came. I awakened as he came into the room, a tall, gaunt figure, apparently the tallest man I had ever seen. He prayed just before he came to bed, and I shall never forget the depth of his religious fervor.

"One day when we were to have a contest in our Sunday school, we were which one could learn the most verses, father became sick and could not take me to Sunday school on his horse.

Lincoln Took Him
"I was crying with disappointment when Lincoln came in. When he found the reason, he begged to be allowed to take me with him, his horse carrying double. I rode over behind him. My Sunday school teacher was absent and Lincoln took my class board in review and gave me the prize. It was a Bible, and when he gave it to me he wrote his name in it.

"Every child for miles around loved Abraham Lincoln," he said. "No need another Lincoln in this world today," Henderson concluded.

Girl's Faith Saves Fiance From Jail

Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—Jack Jones told the court he did not know what impelled him to steal a camera from his roommate. He said he never had stolen before. Mable Smith, who is engaged to him, believes him, and she told the judge she was ready to marry him and take the chance of his going wrong. Because of her faith in Jones he has been given his liberty on probation.

BOXING IN BERLIN

Hamburg (United Press).—The German-American boxing club, newly organized here, promises to do much to bring Germany to the front fistically. Vernon Davis and L. Wolf, promoters of the club, declare they have many good matches in prospect. Tommy Smith, featherweight champion of New York, who has fought Jack Sharkey, Danny Frost and Joe Lynch, will have charge of the technical side.

Insure with Henry Tromp, 53 West 9th.



A group of 62 Ohio school teachers recently started to tour Europe. The photo shows some of them just after landing at Paris after flying from London.

Some Kind Fighter Should Help This Lady

Charlotte, Mich., Oct. 21.—If there is some enterprising young prize fighter anxious to make a little money on the side in the crowd, let him step forward. Included in the usual assortment of mail addressed to the sporting editor of the favorite daily paper the other morning was a touching little appeal from a Charlotte woman who is seeking a "reliable prize fighter" to clear up a bit of domestic difficulty.

"Dear Sir: I am writing you to find if there is not some way in which I can obtain the services of a reliable prize fighter for a little outside work.

"My husband, who up until the advent of prohibition, was about as model a spouse as can be imagined, has lately come under the influence of a man whose intentions, I fear, are not the best. This man, I have reason to believe, is a boot-legger, or even worse, and he insists on taking my husband away from home.

"Now my husband is neither strong armed nor strong willed, and while I think he would like to be rid of this fellow, he is afraid to break away. I believe that some muscular gentleman of the pugilistic profession could effect a separation of the two. I would be glad to pay the usual fee attached to such proceedings. Yours very truly,

"MRS. S."

"P. S.—I will also bail the man out of jail in case he collides with the law, which does not protect me or mine."

Kansas Movie Censors Bar Comedy Police

Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 21.—The comedy policeman has been barred in Kansas. No longer will audiences at the movies be convulsed with travesties on solemn and earnest officers of the law. Even the popular profession could effect a separation of the two. I would be glad to pay the usual fee attached to such proceedings. Yours very truly,

"MRS. S."

"P. S.—I will also bail the man out of jail in case he collides with the law, which does not protect me or mine."

Millionaire's Son Works As Puddler

New York, Oct. 21.—Rad associates and bad liquor have not Leo Durnherr, son of a banker of Rochester, in Sing Sing prison to serve from ten to twenty years for the murder of Dorothy Dower, his sweetheart. A long and impassioned plea for mercy made no impression upon Judge Johnstone, who said he could see no reason to be lenient with a man thirty-one years old who had had every opportunity to make something of himself. The rich father exhausted every resource to avert long imprisonment.

Showanda, the choice of the smoker.

COLOR LINE AGAINST NEGROES IS SOUGHT BY BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION

London, Oct. 14.—Restriction of negro immigration into the United Kingdom is demanded by "John Bull" in an article which declares both that negroes are responsible for much of the crime in England and that white women in increasing numbers are associating with them.

"American negroes who came over as 'jazz' artists, as well as others who came to England to be educated, remain here, the article charges; some of them to become criminals; others to associate with white women.

"If there is one thing more than another about the West End—the white-light district—of London which strikes an Englishman recently returned from overseas with horror and disgust," the article states, "it is the enormous number of negroes and Asiatics of assorted tints to be found parading about, and the light-hearted fashion in which so many white girls enter into close relationship with them.

Before War Were Few
"Before the war, these gentlemen of color were few and far between. They were mostly to be found in the neighborhood of the docks, and the only white women associated with them were drunk-soldier creatures who had sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. Now, these people saunter about dressed up like dandies, and white girls hang on to their arms.

"Poorly paid London shop girls seem to fall on easy prey to some mysterious glamour which appears to surround a black man, but if they knew the truth, they would not have lost that healthy sense of shame at being seen in the company of a negro which was largely a protection to an older generation.

"Many of these negroes have been imported from America as jazz-drummers and exponents of the barbaric noises which the Yankees are pleased to call music. Others of the colored invaders have been brought here for educational purposes. A very large proportion of them do not return to their homes.

Some Are Quacks
"Some of them may be found in street markets selling quack nostrums. Others, having acquired a medical degree, set up in the poorer districts as cheap doctors, and many of them are under suspicion of making illegal operations their principal source of income. A large number have been convicted of being concerned in cocaine traffic, and there is scarcely a single unpleasant feature of the underworld in which they are not involved.

"It is high time restrictions were placed on this colored immigration, otherwise the country will be branded with an ever-increasing population of half-castes."

HUNTING

By RAY P. HOLLAND

Editor American Game Bulletin

George N. Nimble, superintendent of the Division of Fish and Game, Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana, has compiled statistics of the game warden service of the United States with the hope that through an exchange of figures and ideas the different state game departments would be benefited.

In publishing the data collected, the Indiana department calls attention to the manner in which they obtained the figures. A questionnaire was sent to each state game department. Some states did not answer, so the request for information was repeated a number of times. When all the answers thought possible had been secured, the data was compiled and forwarded to each state for correction and approval with the provision that not hearing within ten days, it would be taken for granted that the figures were correct.

To make sure that no injustice would be done, the Indiana authorities waited thirty days before sending the material to press. The statistics are very interesting to anyone engaged in conservation work. They are arranged on a change sheet in poster form, and while at no place does it give the calendar year covered by the figures, the poster is dated February, 1922, so we judge that the data apply to 1920.

The column shows the source from which the figures were obtained, the game is secured. The conservation work in some states is taken care of by direct appropriation, other states operate from the hunters' license fund, and still others have both appropriations and license money. Some are entitled to the fines or a portion of the fines secured.

The next column states the number of salaried wardens in each state. New York heads this list with 143, while some states do not have any and others only two or three. The next column gives the monthly wage of the game warden, which varies from \$80 to \$300 per month.

Other columns show the following: Whether the traveling expenses of the wardens are paid by the state and the limit imposed, the number of non-salaried wardens in each state, the fees allowed non-salaried wardens, the basis of appointment, whether political, merit or civil service, the number of convictions secured, the number of arrests made, the percentage of convictions secured, the cost per conviction, each state's share of the fines and costs, the total of fines and costs assessed, the total residents, licenses, total non-resident licenses, the income received from licenses, the total spent by each state for warden service, transportation used, the auto mileage cost and the official name of the different state departments charged with the enforcement of the conservation laws.

Perhaps the most interesting information to be found in the poster is under the columns headed "Number of salaried wardens," "Number of convictions," "Convictions per warden," and "Cost per conviction."

What Convictions Cost
We do not believe that the citizens of New York State are any more prone to violate the game laws than the citizens of any other state. The poster shows that New York's 143 salaried wardens secured 4,000 convictions, or 31 to each warden. Each conviction cost the state of New York \$7.85.

Compare this record with that given on the poster for the state of Missouri where 25 salaried wardens secured 110 convictions, or 4.4 per man, each conviction costing the state \$67.04. The cost per conviction is for in excess of that charged to any other state, in fact, is far more than twice the amount shown for any of the others with the exception of two western states where the sportsmen of this state should be sufficiently to see why they do not set better value for their license money. Possibly there is no violation of the conservation code in Missouri. Connecticut holds the distinction of reporting the lowest cost for conviction.

Her nine salaried wardens convicted 201 violators at a cost of \$30.58 per conviction. Indiana's 25 salaried wardens secured 1,387 convictions, which is 55.4 convictions per man, giving that state the top of the list in the column headed "Convictions per warden."

New Mexico stands just one point above Missouri, as the poster shows that it cost her 11 wardens \$383.14 per conviction to bring to justice the 28 violators recorded. This gives each man 2.5 convictions to his credit.

Allegan Recalls Wood Money Days

Allegan, Mich., Oct. 21.—There was a time during the early history of Allegan when wooden bowls were used as currency, while lumber was used largely for the payment of larger bills. That is in 1828, during the days of "high finance" here.

The editor of the Allegan Gazette recently published an article on the early history of Allegan, showing that it was centered around some interesting financial papers, and at one period of inflation all the residents were in debt and the city bankrupt.

In 1833 George Ketchum of Marshall and Stephen Vickery and Anthony Coley of Kalamazoo, purchased from the government the tract of land which now is covered by the central part of the town. The surrounding land, afterward included in the village, was purchased by other parties at the same time. In November of that year one undivided third of this central tract was sold to Elisha Ely of Rochester, N. Y.

The new owners called themselves the "Allegan Company," assuming the name of "The Boston Company" in their purchase of the land outside of Allegan. The name Boston came to be used instead of the proper one by the Allegan settlers.

She Was Not Kind of Wife He Wanted

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Alice D. Clarkson told Judge Franklin Griffin that the day after her marriage to William J. Clarkson he told her she dressed like a chorus girl, wore her hair unbecomingly and wasn't the kind of a wife he wanted. That was August 4. On August 6 he took her for an auto ride, when they arrived at her home, and ordered her to keep away from him. "It was awful," she told the judge. The court gave her a divorce and approved the \$1,000 cash settlement which the pair had made.

Taxes and The Governor

When a candidate for the high office of Governor basing candidacy on certain claims and promises as to what he will do if elected, the public is entitled to have his claims analyzed and examined.

In this campaign, Walter Pierce has gone about the country melodramatically tearing tax bills in two by way of illustrating what he will do to taxes if elected.

The voter then should analyze the tax matter to the extent becoming informed as to just what part the governor plans imposing or reducing taxes.

In the first place, the voter should know that the total levy Oregon for 1922 is \$40,473,906.

This is a reduction of over \$1,500,000 from last year, so it will be seen the high cost of government following the war is already receding.

Of this 1922 levy of 40 million, over 31 million was for city and school district purposes over which the governor has no possible control whatever.

Of the remaining 9 million for state purposes, only 3 1/2 million are taxes over which the legislature has any discretion, and this amount, only 2 1/2 million are for the actual expenses of government and might therefore, in even the remotest degree be charged to the methods employed by the governor in administering the State's affairs.

In passing, it should be noted that this state levy is an increase of 41 percent since 1916 and not several hundred percent stated on various occasions by the democratic candidate. It should also be noted that less than half of this 41 percent occurred during Mr. Olcott's administration. This ability to keep the cost of the state government to so small an increase, the living expenses in the ordinary home in the same period increased over 100 percent, is a most creditable showing.

MR. PIERCE'S TAX RECORD

It is proper at this point to examine Mr. Pierce's own record on taxes and see if past actions as a legislator square with words.

Of the \$9,376,289 of state taxes for 1922, which include millage taxes, MR. PIERCE SPECIFICALLY HAS APPROVED OF \$8,564,039, or 92 percent. He had no chance at most of other 8 percent.

Of the 1922 state taxes, Pierce introduced bills accounting \$1,429,126 or 15 percent.

In addition to this, he voted for tax bills introduced by others to the amount of \$6,114,109, and he has given his public approval on numerous occasions of measures passed since he was removed from the legislature causing taxes amounting to \$1,000,000 making a total of state taxes approved by Pierce of \$8,564,039, 92 percent of the total 1922. There is no telling how much the remainder he might have approved of if he had had a chance, and it may be significant that the state taxes have decreased over 11 percent, since Mr. Pierce was retired from the Senate.

Mr. Pierce has always been a consistent tax booster. He voted against only three percent of all the appropriations of the session of the legislature and voted for all the appropriations of the 1920 special session.

He voted for submission of \$400,000 bond issue to build a penitentiary.

Mr. Olcott, at no tax expense and with prison labor, fixed up the old penitentiary in excellent shape for another year.

Mr. Pierce introduced the bill into the Legislature exempting money, notes and mortgages from taxation. If this bill had passed it would have increased the tax burden of the farmer.

Mr. Pierce voted against accepting as a gift road machinery from the government. That machinery now amounts in value to \$1,800,000.

GOVERNOR OLCOTT'S RECORD

The above are but a few of the extravagances of Pierce. Olcott on the other hand has conducted the business of the state in an economical, sane and business-like manner. He has saved the State thousands of dollars because of his level-headedness and his intimate knowledge of state affairs. He built a Boy's Industrial School Building by diversion of a millage and therefore, without a single cent additional tax. He has insisted upon development of the various state farms connected with the State institutions till the present year shows the unprecedented income from this source of \$491,511. He is no talker, no politician, no idle promiser and is not seeking re-election on false pretenses nor catering to prejudice, but is going to the people on his own splendid record, confident that if he can but get that record and Mr. Pierce's record before the voters of Oregon that he will be vindicated on election day, Tuesday, November 7th.

VOTE FOR BEN OLCOTT FOR GOVERNOR

Republican State Central Committee

WALTER L. TOOZE, Chairman C. E. INGALLS, Secretary (Paid Ad)

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