

Vogue Among Negroes

Caused Alarming Shortage

The peculiar effect of sunlight reflecting on a glistening row of gold teeth, and their appeal to the vanity of the South's negroes, caused a lot of worry to government treasury officials during the war. This came from Robert B. Steele, New York diamond merchant, who in war times was United States silver and gold administrator.

"The office of silver and gold administrator was unknown to most people and its activities had to be kept quiet," said Mr. Steele, "as misunderstanding persons learning of them might have started a money panic."

When gold was needed most by the government, according to Mr. Steele the administration discovered there was a leak somewhere. Agents were sent out broadcast to investigate. The leak was traced south. Then into the dentist's offices. Dentists were checked up, and it was found they were using more than four times as much gold as they normally did. What were they doing with it?

It was found that here was an unprecedented demand by negroes for gold teeth. For weeks they would save the high wages they made in war times, and when they had saved enough, they would invest in gold crowns. What mattered in that their own white ivories were strong and sound! Gold teeth were the style, and many a perfect tooth suffered as the result of it.

"While we had a gold reserve of about \$1,000,000,000, the government needed every bit of it to pay war

debts," said Mr. Steele. "The object of the administration was to gradually shut off the use of gold, so that it would not be felt, and so that the government could build up a reserve ample to take care of any possible needs."—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The largest ruby in the world, the great Moson Tarsca ruby was carried around, in its rough state for nearly 20 years by a Hungarian laborer of Omaha as a lucky pocket piece. The Hungarian found the stone near a little stream in Hungary and brought it to this country in 1903. The stone weighs 23.9 carats and is valued at \$125,000.

How Not to Take Cold

Some persons are subject to frequent colds, while others seldom, if ever, have a cold. You will find that the latter take good care of themselves. They take a shower or cold sponge bath every day in a warm room, avoid overheated rooms, sleep with a window open or partly open, avoid excesses, over eating, becoming over heated and then chilled and getting the feet wet. Then, when they feel the first indication of a cold, they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy without delay and it is soon over.

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PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN EXILES

Most of Those Who Left Country During Revolution Find It Hard to Obtain Work

London, England—Civil war in Russia drove out about 1,500,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom are now in Europe. A smaller number fled to the Far East, to China, Japan and Mesopotamia. Lawyers, judges, clerks, teachers, writers, engineers, in a word, educated professional workers form the mass of the refugees and their main demand at the moment is the opportunity to work and travel freely in search of occupation. It is pointed out by the Russian Liberation Committee in London that the refugees are the liberty-loving, intellectual portion of the Russian people who could not and would not submit to the Bolshevist regime.

The refugees are to be found in practically all of the European countries, but in some quarters their experiences are far worse than in others. Huddled in the deserted camp in Gallipoli, in Egypt, in Tuzii, and in Constantinople, where there is no opportunity for productive work, they are compelled to depend on charity or else to starve. Wherever possible, it is said, work of any kind is undertaken; officers unload ships, lawyers establish fishing companies; generals' wives are happy to get situations as housemaids. It is, however, extremely difficult for the great majority of the refugees to obtain any work in the centers where they are collected in considerable numbers.

Situation in Constantinople

In the course of a whole year the Labor Exchange of the Russian Zemstvo Union in Constantinople provided situations for 2000 people only. Most of these people were university graduates, whilst the work that was given them was purely manual, not even skilled labor. In June 1921, the United Russian Committee, which comprises the Red Cross and the Union of Zemstvos and Towns, issued a communique stating that the situation was desperate, and that as French assistance was reaching an end and the funds of the Russian and international benevolent institutions were exhausted 75,000 Russians who were then in Constantinople, on the islands, and in camps at Gallipoli were liable to suffer. There was no employment for the refugees and it was practically impossible for them to leave Constantinople, as visas would not be granted, except for return to Soviet Russia.

Several workshops, workmen's associations, and colonies have been founded among the refugees—boot-makers, tailors, carpenters, book-binders, and mechanics, and such concerns are now established in Turkey, Great Britain, Estonia, Bizerta, on the shores of the Adriatic, and in Paris. In France 200 officers and men of General Yudenich's army are working in the devastated regions, while in Bulgaria, several hundreds of Russians are building railways. A steamer carrying 3500 Russians to Brazil was recently detained at Corsica, when the authorities of the island seeng the plight of the destitute, peo-

ple, found employment for about 2000 of them.

Agricultural Colonies

The Russian refugees are particularly anxious to do agricultural work and agricultural colonies have been started in Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, and Turkey. Forty-five colonies are at work on the shores of the Bosphorus and 10,000 acres are under cultivation. The initial expenditure required is only 6 to 10 pound per head but even this is lacking now. Some educated Russians started cultivating literally by hand, but later an American organization provided them with tools. Assistance is rendered to these colonies-in-the-making by some organizations—chiefly the American Red Cross—providing food rations.

A strong plea is being put forward by the Russian Liberation Committee for a concerted international effort in conjunction with Russian organizations, to preserve for Russia her intellectual energetic class which will be necessary later for the true restoration of the country. The British Government has undertaken the care of part of General Deniken's refugees and the American Red Cross has done admirable relief work. The French

Government has been feeding some of General Wrangel's refugees and much has been done by the Government of Jugo-Slavia, where the people treat the Russians as brothers.

There is as yet, however, no general plan of action, and it is felt that unless radical measures are adopted, more especially for providing work, facilitating travel, and colonization, the problem will not be properly solved. Russian organizations are emphatically opposed to repatriation. The fact that the League of Nations has devoted its attention to the problem is taken to indicate that European governments are beginning to realize the importance of the matter. The appointment of a High Commissioner is under consideration, but the power of the League of Nations is said to be dependent on public opinion.

Chamberlain's Tablets Have Done Her a World of Good

"Chamberlain's Tablets have done me a world of good," writes Mrs. Ella L. Euston, Kirkville, N. Y. "I have recommended them to a number of my friends and all who have used them praise them highly." When troubled with indigestion or constipation, give them a trial and realize for yourself what an excellent medicine it is.

Thos. J. Harkins is Made a Thirty-third Degree Mason

Asheville, Oct. 22.—Thomas J. Harkins, prominent attorney of Asheville, has been elevated to the 33rd degree, Scottish Rite of southern jurisdiction, and appointed sovereign grand inspector-general for North Carolina. He will be in active charge of all Masonic affairs for this state.

Mr. Harkins' elevation to this honor—the highest possible in freemasonry—came as a result of his untiring and efficient services for the order during the past 15 years. About five years ago he was nominated for the 33rd degree, honorary, and has served as state deputy for three years.

Mr. Harkins is the second North Carolinian to ever hold this office. He is probably the youngest Mason to ever secure the 33rd degree.

Northern Scotland in early July has no dark nights. The track of the sun's passage from northwest to northeast is marked by a crimson glow above the horizon, which links the long summer days together in an unbroken chain. On the shores of the Moray Firth one can easily read a newspaper at midnight and play golf. The birds twitter and sing continually.



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