

### A Square in Kokand, Fergana.

become a leader of Asiatic peoples arouse interest in Fergana, the coun-try which was the Russian empire's deepest southeastern wedge driven into Asia, a country of deserts and oases, towering mountains and picturesque valleys, where the territories of Rus-sian, Chinese and Briton almost meet.

Fergana, formerly Kokan, has numerous bids to fame, but among them two stand out. Its northern fereast marked the terminal moraine, so to speak, of the great Slav glacier which had moved slowly down through Asia, bringing its deposit of Russian dominion and culture, until it hung over both India and China.

delightful vale left out-a country of delightful vale left out—a country of high but deep valleys and towering peaks, bleak slopes and sparkling lakes. It is, in fact, the reverse to Kashmir's obverse in so far as the more rugged portions of Kashmir are concerned, for it lies just over the mountain divide from that betterknown land of towering peaks; so close that a Titan-or a Big Bertha, if one might be gotten there-might hurl a missile from Russian to British territory. Only a narrow strip of Afghan land, reserved to Afghanistan because of the long jealousy and diplomatic struggle between Britain and the old Russian empire, lies between. In places it is as narrow as twenty miles. The southern portion of Fergana

is the Pamir, or, more properly, the Pamirs. It has a Persian name also that has intrigued the world's interest, Bomi-Dunya, "Roof of the World." Toward the middle of the Nineteenth century, the Pamirs, to which scant attention has been given before, became the world's mystery region. The meager references to it in the writ-ings of early Chinese Buddhist pilgrims were ferreted out, together with those of Marco Polo and other daunt-less early travelers who had crossed the forbidding region. Agents of the British Indian government were sent on secret expeditions to survey the area from Kashmir northward; and after Russia absorbed the Khanate of Kokan in 1876 and fell heir to its claims to the northern Pamirs, Rus-sian explorers began to penetrate the mystery region from the north. Thus there was born the great rivalry be-tween Russia and Britain in central Asia which gave rise to mutual sus-Asia which gave rise to mutual sus-picions and almost led to acts of war on several occasions.

Lofty Valleys Almost Unpeopled.

It was found, when the observations of the various explorers were pieced together, that the Pamirs made up an almost unpeopled country of such high altitude and severe climate that it could never be permanently in-habited. "Pamir" has been generally accepted to mean "valley at the foot of mountains," and the Pamirs, cover-ing an area roughly 150 miles square, are a series of these characteristic valleys, their river-fed floors mountain high when compared to the mountains

(Prepared by the National Geographic So-clety, Washington, D. C.) Continual reports from Moscow that the soviet government is seeking to The Russian default is an interview and default is an hoped would some day lead their em-pire still farther south. The Russians even defied the gen-

eral belief that permanent habitations could not be established in the Pamirs, especially by people of the lowlands In one of the mountain hemmed val levs, in the very heart of the Panirs, and along their military road, they built the fort of Murghabi and garrisoned it with several hundred sol-diers, mostly Cossacks. During the last twenty years of the Russian emthe valleys and out. Its northern fer-tile valleys and oases constituted the heart of Russia's cotton producing country; and its borders south and east marked the terminal morating so cal in view of the roadless gorges and peaks to the south; but it served at least to keep alive ennity and intrigue between the two great empires until they ranged themselves side by side in the World war. Soviet Russia has not stripped off the veil of mystery wer both India and China. The southern portion of Fergana is s sort of Russian Kashmir, with the delightful vale left out—a country of the hut deep valleys and towering the hut deep valleys the hut deep valle

### Divide the Waters of Asia.

Though strictly on a basis of average altitude and highest peaks the Pamir region may not reserve its ple-turesque second name, "Roof of the World," to the extent that Tibet would, from one point of view it fits well. For just as a pointed roof-peak sends the waters that fall on it flowing off on every side, so the Pamirs divide important waters of Asia. From the same group of glaciers at the meeting point of India, Afghanistan and China begin headstreams that flow through the famous Oxus west-ward to the Aral sea, the Indus southward to the Indian ocean, and the Tarim eastward toward China to the Lop Nor, While the southern end of Fer-

gana is a country of rugged mountains and plateaus, the fertile valleys of its northern end constitute a centra Asian Eden. Snow-fed rills and rivers Asian Eden. Snow-fed rills and rivers, always fullest in the warm growing season, were led out over fertile plains until they died in the sands; but in the dying they made northern Fergana a garden spot of grains and fruits, and after the Russians came, of precises conton. The cotton preof precious cotton. The cotton pro-duced in these and neighboring Tur-kestan oases before the World war, was greater than that of India or Egypt and second only to that of the United States.

In Fergana and its neighboring countries of central Asia there was undoubtedly a very early development of civilization, even though they may not have been, as some students have asserted, the cradie of the human race. And probably there the art of irrigation was practiced as early as anywhere in the world,

Like all other regions of central Asia Fergana feit the heel of Ghengis Kahn and Tamerlane. It was overrun, too, from the Chinese Turkestan which lies against it to the east. When Mohammedanism rose to power, it was conquered by the Arabs and its people have since been followers of the prophet.

Russian dominion came slowly to Fergana, then the Khanate of Kokan. After the more western portions of THE RUANOKE RAPIDS HERALD, ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

### PRETTY CAPS AND JACKETS; HEAVY KNITTED CREPE DRESS

T IS always carnival time in the clates pretty clothes. Few there are realin of pretty furbelows. Here is where designers may turn their fan cles loose for gay rioting and then even three-piece dresses knitted of les loose for gay rioting and then hirror their pretty antics and capers in all those feminine belongings that are created to be more or less useful but always cranamenta. Breakfast caps and negligees belong in this dee-orative throng area theorem in the sector of the s orative throng—and therefore have far more license in styles than gar-ments worn outside the home. But the average woman requires some practical qualities along with gay frivolity in things to be worn in the bosom of her family. The breakfast time outfit shown here is the sort that frivolity will meet her requirements. The knitted models for so little money. Of



Sunday School Lesson r By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicaso.) (©. 1924, Western Newspaper Union.) LESSUN FUR FEBRUARY 3 WHAT ISRAEL LEARNED AT SINAL

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

IC-ixnowing and Obeying God's Law. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOP-IC-The Foundation of Israel's Life.

Deuteronomy, the book from which our lesson is taken, means "second law." It is a second law in the sense that it is a restatement and interpretation of the law given at Sinai, for a new generation in a new country. This new generation needed a true concep-tion of God and also an apprehension of the wonderful grace which had selected them and made them a chan-nel through which God's grace would flow to the world.

1. God's Unparalleled Goodness to Israel (Deut, 4:2-34). This was shown:

1. By Speaking Audibly Out of the Midst of the Fire (vv. 32, 33). This honor conferred upon them was unique. It was unequalled, (1) In unique. It was unequalled. (1) In past history—"the days that are past since the day that God created man upon the earth." (2) Anywhere— "from one side of heaven unto the other." (3) In character—"there hath been no such great thing as this great thing is." (4) In story or rumor— "or hath been heard like it!" (5) In dignity and majesty—"did ever people hear the voice of God speaking out of the midst of the fire.'

2. By His Marvelous Deliverance of Israel From the Fgyptian Bondage (v. 34). Here, too, His grace is unique. (v. 34). Here, too, His grace is unique. (1) In liberation—"take him a nation from the midst of another nation." (2) In the method employed. (a) By temptations—testings, that is, plagues. (b) By signs and wonders—crossing Red sea, pillar of cloud. (c) By war (See Exod. 14:4; 15:3-10). (d) By out stretched arm-Divine interposition, such as opening the Red sea for Israel and closing it upon the Egyptians. (e) By great terrors—the death of the first born.

II. The Reason Why the Lord So Dealt With Israel (Deut. 4:35-38).
1. That They Might Know That the

Lord Is Unique in the Midst of a World of Idolaters. God's aim was to establish a nation who would know Him as the only God and make this essential and blessed truth known to other nations. 2. That They Might Know His Love

for Them (vv. 37, 38). He loved them for their fathers' sake and through them would make real His covenant purpose

III. The Obligation of Israel (Deut 4:39, 40).

They were to consider and receive in their heart the thought that the Lord was the alone God. What we think about God is revealed in our lives. The law to which obedience was to be rendered was that set forth in the Ten Commandments, as recorded in Exodus 2:1-17.

1. The first emphasizes the unity of God and enjoins the oblig: 'ion of single-hearted worship and service (v. 3).

The second is directed against the worship of the true God under false forms,

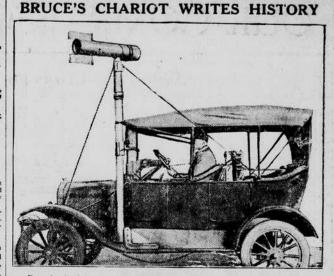
The third is directed against th taking of God's name in vain; that is, in a lying, deceptive, unreal way,
4. The fourth enjoins work on six days and forbids work on the seventh.

5. The fifth rests upon the fact that parents stand to their children in the place of God—therefore enjoins

obedience to them. 6. The sixth shows the sanctity of ders has sinned against God, for man was created in the likeness and image

of God. 7. The seventh is the butwark thrown around the home. This com-mandment may be broken by unclean

thoughts and affections as well as by outward acts.



Bruce's charlot writes its own history with 18 steel pens as it races along the country roads. The apparatus has just been completed by C. S. Bruce of the bureau of standards and automatically registers everything that hap-pens to the car on a run, including speed, wind velocity, rate at which the car gathers, speed and slow downs. It also has a camera underneath which snaps pictures automatically of the flow of gas. Photograph shows Bruce in his chariot.

# **BRAKES DEMAND** BEST OF CARE

### Most Economical Plan to Leave Car in High Gear on Down Grade.

(By ERWIN GREER, President Greer College of Automotive Engineering. Chicago.)

The upkeep and endurance of an au-tomobile is entirely up to the car own-er. In the proportion as intelligent manipulation and care is used so is

the life of the car lengthened. For instance, when going down hill, keeping the brakes applied when it is bot necessary causes the brakes to burn and lose their resistance. Again, shifting the gears before the clutch stops revolving does damage. Stor ping the car suddenly or starting with a jerk are things that will soon reduce a car in value and hurry it to the junk pile

matter what condition the road. More-over it is neither safe nor economical to retard the car with its brakes when descending a hill. Leave the car in high gear and if the compression does not retard it enough, shift to second the radiator regardless of the angle or first as the case may be. This will hold the car back with little or no the can,—Automobile Digest.

wear on the engine. Some car drivers shut off the igni-tion when leaving the engine in gear

going down a hill, believing it saves gas and also holds the car back better. This is a mistake. The butterfly valve in the carburetor is always opta enough when the throttle is closed to permit the engine to idle. Therefore when the engine turns over it sucks up gas into the explosion chambers. If the ignition is off and the gas not ig-nited the gas accumulates in the ex-haust pipe and loads the muffler with fumes. When the ignition is turned

on again, this gas ignites all at once, possibly causing an explosion which blows the muffler to pieces. Leave the ignition on under all road conditions and save gas in so doing

### **Bow Protector Tends**

to Prevent Injury The Scientific American in illustrat-Ing and describing a bow protector for automobile tops, the invention of T. H. Murphy, L. S. Isbell and E. W. Saw-

yer of North Anson, Me., says: Among the objects of the invention

(PODE

Large Washer Helps

tipping the oil can.

Wiring Chart.

the "tools" that should always be car-

trical system that will be almost im-

Incorrect Focus.

to locate

- (( •

Bow Protector.

is to provide a safety device in the

Every 1,000 Miles-

Lubricate steering gear, uni-versal joints and break linkages. Tighten bolts and nuts, such as spring clips and body bolts, and replace missing cotter pins. Wipe out collection of carbon dust in the ignition distributor and carefully oil the circuit breaker directly beneath.

Tighten or replace worn clips on demountable rims, and have badly worn out or cut tires replaced, as they may blow out and cause a bad skid.

Inspect brakes, jack up the rear axle and test the clearance of the bands. The lining should be free from oil, dirt and glaze and the bands so adjusted as to give the brakes an even, steady and certain application. 

## Fill Radiator With

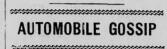
Old Sprinkling Can Filling stations and garages make a practice of filling radiators with an Hardly a trip is made that the driver does not smell burkt brake lin ordinary sprinkling can which makes ing, either on his or some one else's a convenient receptacle for handling car. This is noticed especially on water but does not lend itself for the Burning brakes can be avoided, no wasted owing to the inconvenience in handling the can. To eliminate this difficulty an ordinary pipe ell can be soldered to the spout of the sprinkling can and thus direct the water inte the radiator regardless of the angle

> Wooden Wedge Handy in Examining Tires

When examining the inside of a casing for a puncture, fabric break or weak spot most of us try to force the beads apart with both hands, supporting the tire meanwhile upon our shout-der as best we can. This task may be enormously lightened by using a wedge made of a substantial bit of wood three-quarters of an inch thick and three to five inches long, accord-ing to the size of the tire. This wedge is slipped between the beads and pulled around the circumference of the cas ing with one hand, while the other hand is free to hold the tire,

Progressive Tightening

In tightening opposed nuts, such as those holding the bearing caps in place, one nut should be drawn up a little and then the opposite one tightened a little. It is wrong to tighten one nut fully and then proceed with the other, as this method tends to spring the metal and cause poor



In France medical tests are neces sary before a driver o get a license,



# touches. Ribbon and georgette crepe tan interworked with rose in an un-are combined in a pretty drapery to sight the sleeves. the waist portion and at the here of Cotton voile in the plain and figured the skirt. There is a subtle expression

# Breakfast Cap and Negligee. short coat or jacket is made of crepe de chine with a gathered panel at the figures as one may run up into as many de chine with a gathered panel at the figures as one may wish, for knitted front of net-top lace. This makes a fashions are tuned to every pocket-boox. Color plus clever styling feature present-day knitted dresses. Per ex-ample, the model of heavy knitted to slik roses, posed over the ribbon, proves itself the best of all finishing courses the panel, see the model of heavy knitted the silk roses, posed over the ribbon, proves itself the best of all finishing coloring is wonderfully effective, being course in the side sing a up-

of most other lands, with snowcovered and glacier-clad peaks rising several thousand feet above t The bottoms of practically all them Pamirs are at least 12,000 feet high and some are over 13,000.

Only a few hundred Kirghiz nomads wander over the region in summer, living in their hemispherical felt tenthuts, and making for the lower country, whether, India, Afghanistan, China or Russia, in the winter. For nine months of the year mountains and valleys alike are wrapped in Arcticlike cold, overything covered with a heavy blanket of snow and ice.

Once imperial Russia got possession of the Pamirs in 1893, she drew even tighter about it the cloak of secrecy lost themselves in the mysterious Pamirs that Nature had all along maintained of Fergana as of many of its neigh-boring regions. But by force of arms and diplomacy they have won it back Yet it became known, though the re ports strained the credulity of British explorers, that military roads were traversing what had appeared to ut impassable terrain. They reached out from the railroads of northern Fer-from the railroads of northern for after a fashion. in Asia either by domination of through leadership Fergana can hard gana through gorges and over lofty passes into the Pamirs, and over them ly escape assuming its old importance as a source of raw material for Mos-cow's cotton factories and as a watch it was not impossible to drag artillery to the very threshold of British India. Few persons other than trusted im-perialists were permitted to traverse the Indian and Chinese frontiers. tower and listening post over against

there may be 75 degrees difference be-tween the inside and the entside, oaly 4½ inches away. Thousands of dol-lars are lost to American beekeepera-very year, however, by bees work-ng themselves to death in keeping or mith twee How Bees Keep Warm

Honeybees turn on the heat in their Honeybees turn on the heat in their apartment bouses at 57 degrees Fah-renheit. When it gets that cold, they form a compact spherical cluster. Bees on the inside of the ball become active and walk, wiggle and beat their wings to generate heat. The outer shell of the cluster is made up of bees that cuddle close and stay still. They furnist the insulation which prevents the escan, of heat se effectively that

the Transcasplan region and Turkestar had fallen, Russian arms finally con oattern, makes delightful little coats quered the warlike Tekke Turkomans who blocked the way to Fergana's ferof this tind and there are many other dainty and gay fabrics that are suited to them

The Bolshevists at first lost co

If Russian power has a renascence Asia either by domination of

Just Like That. If a great man doesn't agree with ou, you study his point of view; if

in ordinary neighbor doesn't agree with you, you dismise him as stub-

arm thi: way.

tile valleys. It was not until 1893 that the slow-moving Slavic glacter had engulfed the southern territory of The cap shown requires light satin the old Khanate.

ribbon iaid in fine plaits for the crown and side band and narrow lace With the Russians came organizing for frills. The gathered lace makes ability, development, railros small cosette for the center of the perity, and a smattering at least of crown and edges the band. A narrow satin ribbon is laid about the band western civilization. To the rail head at Andijan, aimed at the heart of and at each side there are rosettes Asia, ran the modern expresses from which are fashioned from ruffles of the narrower ribbon and of lace, cen-Petrograd, with their sleeping cars and spotless diners. And a few miles south began the military roads that tered /ith small silk flowers and out-

tined with swansdown,

If, among milady's frocks, there be it is time to reason why. Certain it is that, once having glimpsed the ex quisite creations heralded as winter; with oriental shades, are a few of the

> JULIA BOTTOMLEY. (@. 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Panel of Embroidery. smartly shod evening foot, and as brocade adds much to its festive ap-A great deal can be achieved by one panel of embroidery, as the makers of fashionable cloaks are proving today. A bias panel of Chinese figures or a bias panel of Chinese figures or a and some of them are very beautiful. Sometimes a single strand of chine-stones marks the curve of the instep. elecular panel near the hem of the skirt and going only part way round are features of some of the new outer garments.

Slippers Grow More Ornate

### Steel Beads on Slippers

Black Slippers Grow More Ornats. Evening slippers are growing more ornate than ever. There is no limit to the funcy treatments that mark the tongues embroldered in steel beads.

The eighth strikes at the sin of theft. The ninth strikes at the sin of

lying. 10. The tenth strikes at the desire

for that which is unlawful to own

### Like Christ.

To become like Christ is the only thing in the world worth caring for, thrown upwardly and strike his head upon the bow. The device comprises a casing which may be inflated, and is the thing before which every ambition of man is folly, and all lower achieve-ment vain. Those calv who make this quest the supreme desire and passion of their lives can over begin to hope to reach it. . . The image of Christ that is forming within us—that adapted to be fitted upon the lower side of the bridge portion of the bow. is life's one charge. Let every project

stand aside for that. "Till Christ be formed" no man's work is finished, no religion crowned, no life has fulfilled its end. Is the infinite task begun When, how, are ve 'o be different? Time cannot change men. Death cannot change men. Christ can. Where fore put on Christ .-- Drummond.

Building for Eternity

we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface ft: if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal souls. If we imbue them with principies, with the just fear of God and love of fellowmen, we engrave on these tablets some-thing which brightens all eternity.— Daniel Webster.

it disgusts the people to whom it makes appeal. The chances are, my brother, that you were getting about all that belongs to you. If you plty yourself you are likely to lack the plty of others.—Herald of Gospel Liberty. . . .

A rear axle should be cleaned every 5,000 miles or less. To do this, drain out all old oil first.

When a man wants an open car and form of a cushion protecting means for the bow of a top of an automobile the wife wants a sedan the argument, whereby to avoid possible injury, as a rule, ends in a closed incident. should an occupant of the rear seat b

Did you know that a gallon of motor oil lubricates 1.000,000 square feet of cylinder area in an automobile be fore it is completely burned?

A motorist who uses overalls to work around a car should remov cover all unnecessary buttons. This will prevent scratching the fenders or in Transferring Oil The tipping over of the funnel while body.

filling the gasoline tank or pouring oil into engine bases through breather Feed a teaspoonful of graphite into pipes results with loss of oil unless the engine through the inlet while the engine is running, but be sure to use only the best graphite. The "treatthe funnel is held with one hand, in which instance the person pouring is under a handlcap. A simple modifica-tion to the funnel consists in solderment" will do wonders

ing a large washer over the spout. With the washer secured to the fun-Mud and dirt that have hardened in the cells of the radiator nel it will rest upright on the gas should never be removed with wire or a tool. The thin cell walls cre tank opening or on the breather pipe easily punctured and small leaks in permitting the use of both hands for the radiator invariably result.

Do not attempt to clean the tires It may not be out of order to sug-gest to the new car owner that one of with a mixture of kerosene and wa-ter. This is extremely harmfol, as kerosene is one of the solvents of rubried in the car is the chart of the wir-ing system. Without this he may find himself in difficulties with the elecber, softening it and causing it to wear the faster.

According to statistics, the wearing qualities of American motorcars snow a steady and definite improvement. a steady and dennite improvement, in 1915 14.5 per cent of the cars in one-were eliminated; in 1916 10 per cent were discarded. In 1917 only 15 per cent dropped out; in 1918 5.3 per cent and in 1919 5.9 per vent. When headlights are out of focus, it is not always due to the brackets be-ing bent. Frequently it is due to the reflectors being loose.

A Bad Habit. Self-pity is a very bad habit. It hurts the man who practices it, and

Latest Style in Knitted Dress of up-to-dateness in the bateau neck

This swansdown border and others made of ostrich or marabout feathers, are about the last word in trimmings series of loops and ends.

quiste creations iteration as whiter resort modes, the desire for possession will be deeply implanted in the heart of every woman who loves and appre-

for caps and negligees. They are used in white or pale tints of the light colors liked for negligees. If, among milady's frocks, there be

# with its narrow collar, in its slender silhouette, and in the narrow tie cord

welcome idea is that of two-

# series of loops and ends. Among new models offered, a ticularly