

Cave Dwellings in Style Again

Scarcity of Homes Drives Italian Peasants to Dig Houses in the Hillsides.

MAN LAUGH AT THE RENT MAN

Several Places in World Today Mankind Still Lives in the Simple and Inexpensive Fashion of Primitive Ancestors.

Washington, D. C.—Cave houses are becoming in style again. Scarcity of accommodations in the district along Lakes Maggiore and Como, Italy, has driven many peasants to dig houses for themselves in the hillsides where they live in primitive simplicity, newspaper dispatches say. "The inhabitants of most of the countries of the world have at some stage in their development lived in cave dwellings. A belt of such dwellings extends from China across India to Asia Minor and Arabia, thence along the shores of the Mediterranean to the Canary Islands, the West Indies, Mexico and North and South America. In a few places today mankind still lives in this simple and inexpensive fashion," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

On Easter Island, in the Pacific, where innumerable caves and grottoes have been formed by the washing away of soft deposits which lie beneath the hard volcanic strata, housing accommodations present no problem. "In one of the wildest portions of northern Africa, near Guermessa, on the top of a sugar-loaf mountain whose sides rise precipitously for hundreds of feet a fierce and warlike race now live for three months in the year in stone caves hollowed out in the mountain sides.

Troglodyte "Trusties" Guard Homes.

"Suspicious of other cave-dwelling people near them and hating the stranger, they spend the remaining nine months in the year wandering with their flocks of long-haired goats, broad-tailed sheep and camels on the borders of the Sahara. Down in the valleys too there are plantations of eggplant olive and fig trees which they protect from the other troglodytes

Austria Cites Up Big Estates.

Vienna.—Nearly 1,000 estates or parcels of land located in 210 communities have been set aside by the government for allocation to settlers under the land expropriation act. They are lands that have passed from cultivation into shooting preserves or parks, or arable lands which the owners are unable to place under cultivation. In the latter case compensation is made, but in the former instance the land is confiscated.

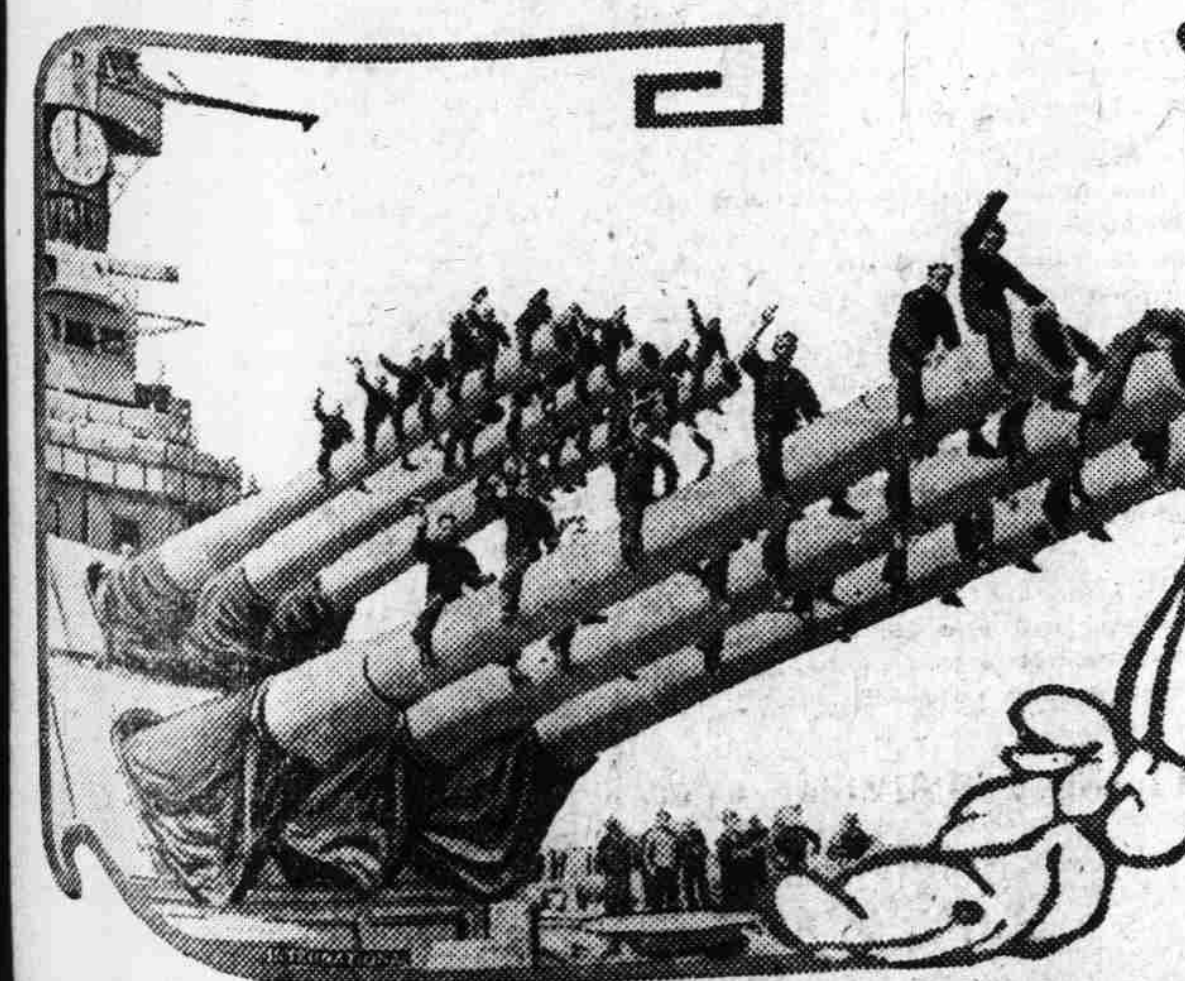
Pays \$25 for Killing Robin.

New Philadelphia, O.—For shooting and killing a robin in his strawberry patch, Fred Glauser, seventy-five years of age, formerly president of the council, was fined \$25 and costs by Justice of the Peace John Stevenson. Robins had been devouring his strawberries, said Mr. Glauser, who is a recreation manufacturer.

Wife Borrowed Children Plead Before Judge

When John Rams of Muskegon, Mich., was convicted of violating the liquor law, his wife and 12 small children appeared to plead for mercy. The judge was so impressed by the poverty of the large family that he showed leniency. Later, officers reported to the court that seven of the children belonged to neighbors, having been "borrowed" for the occasion.

Gobs on Tennessee's Great Guns



Happy gobs astride the giant sixteen-inch guns of the U. S. S. Tennessee at Rockland, Maine, where the great new superdreadnaught was given her speed trials. The Tennessee is the first American warship to carry sixteen-inch rifles.

during this season, while their houses in the mountains are being guarded by a few trusty men.

"At Matmata and Medinine in Tunisia are extraordinary underground pit dwellings. When he is told that he is approaching one of these villages the traveler experiences a queer sensation at seeing nothing on the landscape except crater-like holes in the earth which look like they might have been caused by the explosion of enormous shells. As he peeps over the rim of these holes in the earth he sees below him the intimate life of the family, their dogs and camels. This is their common living room, which is entered from above by a slanting subterranean channel. Other rooms enter into it by means of lateral passageways, and are sometimes excavated one above the other for two or three stories. It is said that as many as 1,200 people live in these pits.

"There have been cave dwellers in Asia Minor since long before the time of Xenophon, who says that their houses were underground with entrances like wells, and that in them the members of the household lived with goats, cows, and chickens. Here too they stored the hay for their animals and their own supplies of wheat, barley and vegetables. In the region around Mount Argaeus in Cappadocia, southern Turkey, there are cone dwellers living today whose habitations perhaps more nearly resemble the American cliff houses to be found in Arizona and New Mexico than any others in existence, and were used as habitations as far back as 2,000 B. C.

"The country of the troglodytes of Asia Minor is inaccessible, and the visitor must make his way over mountains and past rivers when his

SPIRIT SURVIVES TERM IN PRISON

Dietz, Defender of Cameron Dam, Bears No Malice Toward His Persecutors.

FINDS WORLD MUCH BETTER

Loyal Wife Happy Over Freedom of Last for Protector of Her Home—Declares Innocence of the Crime Charged.

Milwaukee.—Ten years behind the cold gray stone of Waupun state prison have broken the spirit of many a man. To John F. Dietz they have emphasized the determination and courage which won him the immortal title of "the defender of Cameron dam."

Back in civilian clothes, fresh from the exhilaration of his first automobile ride in ten years, and surrounded by the loyal wife and children who have staged an unrelenting fight for his freedom, John Dietz presents the same picture of sturdy manhood which won the sympathy of a nation during the most spectacular "siege" in Wisconsin's history.

Physically, John Dietz has changed from the man who entered Waupun a decade ago. The husky frame is slightly stooped. His once vigorous hair has grown sparse. The lines of age have crept into the strong face. The fingers which so determinedly clutched a rifle trigger in defense of home and personal convictions have become drawn. But mentally "the defender of Cameron dam" is the same John Dietz of ten years ago.

"I haven't a worry in the world. I never did have. My own heart has proclaimed my innocence of the crime with which I was charged. I have had the peace of an innocent man."

No Malice Toward Accusers.

This statement is characteristic of

Demanded Divorce From Wife by Return Mail

County Judge B. W. Shaw of Mandan, N. D., has received a letter from Clinton Gaskill, Wilmore, Ky., which says:

"About nine years ago, if you remember, you married Miss Louise Kopp and Clinton Gaskill. As she left me and won't live with me any more, please send me a divorce by return mail. I will be yours, very truly."

Judge Shaw turned the letter over to the district judge.

path is discernible only a few feet in front of him.

"Perhaps the greatest and most beautiful of the cliff cities built since the beginning of time is Petra, on the old caravan route from Damascus to Mecca. Though it is unoccupied today, Edomites, Phoenicians, Egyptians and Romans have carved in artistic designs on the rose-red walls of its temples, amphitheatres, shrines, and houses records of their successive occupations.

French Cave Houses Now Store Rooms

"Europe too has her cave dwellers. Near Tours, France, there are a few that are inhabited, but for the most part the older cave rooms, possibly used by the Aquatani of Caesar's time, are used as storage rooms with the dwellings built out in front of them. In Spain there are many artificial caves, formerly inhabited, which are now used by Spanish gypsies.

"In the interior mountainous region of Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands there are numbers of the natives living in cave houses whose doorways stare out like huge black eyes on the face of the cliffs.

"Many of the American Indians lived in natural caves and excavated dwellings in cliffs, some of the most noteworthy being those of the Chaco canyon and Mesa Verde regions.

the John Dietz of today. There is no malice toward those who have taken ten years from his life. No threats or desires for revenge. Only the sense of a wrong which he is willing to forgive and the strengthened manifestation of right.

"I can appreciate my freedom now. Any man can who has spent time in a penitentiary," he said.

Mr. Dietz prefers to allow his prison experience to remain a closed book. But of the events which led up to the battle in his north woods home he enjoys to discourse.

Beginning with the political feud of which the "siege" was the culmination, Mr. Dietz gave an accurate and chronological account. Articles which had been published in newspapers of his struggle against the enemy, poems of his own composition, written with the mental zest which characterizes the brain capacity of the "defender," were recited with remarkable accuracy.

And throughout it all there was never an attempt to paint himself as a hero or a martyr. Just the plain, straightforward recital of facts and a desire to give even his enemies a word of praise when he deemed praise was due.

John Dietz then did not represent the spirit of "broken manhood," as has been previously stated. There was a twinkle in his eye as he told of some of the amusing incidents in his romantic career. Often he laughed heartily and playfully grasped his wife about the waist.

Mrs. Dietz, kind and motherly, smiled and then wiped a tear from her eye.

"Yes, it has been a long fight, but we have won," she said. "I am the happiest woman in the world today. It is the most I can say."

Unassociated with the outside world for ten years, the "defender of Cameron dam" has not been a recluse. Considerable of his time has been spent in profitable study. Likewise he has remained in touch with world happenings through the weekly newspapers and magazines which the prisoners are permitted to read. On the big political subjects of the day, the late war, and the trail of new inventions which have followed he is thoroughly versed.

"The world is not getting worse as some would have us believe," he said. "It's getting better. Wisconsin has been making rapid strides. Coming down through the country I was interested in the many new forms of agricultural machinery. The tractor is a great boon to the farmer. It is an indication of the trend of civilization which even ten years have shown."

Mr. Dietz termed "prohibition" a "very good thing."

"I am not a prohibitionist," he said. "I enjoy a drink once in a while myself. But its abuse by some people has killed it. Two-thirds of the men against whom I fought at Cameron dam were whisky drinkers. Whisky was one of the things that caused the trouble."

Cowboy Hopes Eagle.

Sioux City, Ia.—Thomas Hale, a cowboy on a ranch near Gregory, S. D., captured a live eagle with a lariat the other day.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (©. 1921. Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 26

REVIEW: THE SOCIAL TASK OF THE CHURCH.

GOLDEN TEXT—He shall dwell with them, and they shall be his people.—Rev. 21:3.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Rev. 21:3-4.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Way Jesus Wants Us to Live.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Some Things Jesus Wants Us to Do.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Challenge to Boys and Girls.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Challenge to the Church.

Revelation 21:1-4 is the passage of Scripture selected for devotional reading. Instead of attempting to review the lessons of the quarter it would be of great interest and profit to enter into a detailed study of this Scripture. The following outline may be helpful. I. The New Heaven and the New Earth (vv. 1, 2); II. The New People (vv. 3-8); III. The New Jerusalem (vv. 9-14).

Another way would be to assign the Golden Texts to different members of the class asking them to give the part of the particular lesson which illustrates the teachings of the text.

Still another way would be to summarize the different Scripture passages, giving the leading lessons of each. The following is given by way of suggestion:

I. The believer's supreme obligation is to present himself as a living sacrifice to God. The grand reason for so doing is that he has received the mercies of God. The one so yielded will love his fellow believer sincerely.

II. The believer's body is God's property—the temple of the Holy Ghost; therefore we are under solemn obligation to use it for His glory.

III. Since God the Father and Jesus Christ work, it is incumbent upon all to work, and the man who will not work should not eat.

IV. God hates the greed that moves men to dishonest methods in order to get rich. His judgment shall fall upon such.

V. True education will lead one to Christ. The one only book which tells about him is the Bible. No one can call himself educated who is ignorant of the Bible.

VI. God rested when His work of creation was done. On this basis He has established the law of labor and rest. The obligation to cease from labor is that one may remember God.

VII. The church is an organism as the human body. In order that there may be real helpful co-operation there must be membership in that body.

VIII. Jesus should be welcomed as a guest into every home. He is an example of an obedient son in the home.

IX. The most important question is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "To whom can I be a neighbor?" Being a neighbor is seeing those about who need help and rendering such help in loving sympathy.

X. The Christian is a citizen as well as a church member. Intelligent Christians will show proper loyalty to the state.

XI. When Christ shall reign as King there shall be peace all over the world between animals and men. The supreme business of the believer in this dispensation is to preach the gospel to all the world as a witness.

XII. Jesus came and preached the gospel to the poor, but shall come again to judge the world and reign as King.

Since the whole of man's duty is summed up by Christ in duty to God and duty to man (Matt. 22:36-40), it would be profitable to go through the quarter's lesson and set down the teachings under

I. Duties to God; II. Duties to Man.

House Divided Against Itself.

He who sits above the waterfalls is still working out His way, and man's extremity is, as ever, God's opportunity. But if we are to be real sharers in this task of divine reconstruction, and fulfilling of God's purposes for the human family, it behooves us to do our utmost by prayer and effort to repair the breaches which human waywardness has wrought in that instrument which He has designed, and through which He has chosen especially to work out humanity's salvation—the church of the living God, the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Body of Christ. For unto these wounds are healed the church must present herself as a house divided against itself; and, because the Savior's prayer for a unity in the "one fold" remains unfulfilled, His enemies continue to triumph, and the forces which make for righteousness are thwarted.—Bishop Howden.

Blessed Mysteries of Life.

Both death and sleep are blessed mysteries of life. It is of little consequence what time the angel of life opens the door of death for us; the supreme concern for us is whether our hearts shall be pure, and our souls strong in grace to rejoice in the vision of the Everlasting Day.—Newman Smyth.

Jesus' First Preaching.

Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matthew 4:17.

Filmy Frocks for Graduates



DESIGNERS have succeeded in writing "youth" into all the lovely frocks designed for this year's graduates. They have chosen filmy fabrics and made them up in styles that are as dainty as the flowers of spring, and these same flowers are made much of in their decoration. In fabrics organdy is a long way in the lead of a list that includes net (plain and dotted), in silk or cotton, fine voile, lace, swiss, crepe-de-chine and other crepes.

One reason for the success of organdy is that it provides its own trimmings. Frills, ruchings, flowers, petals and other decorations made of it are not outtrivaled by any other kind of ornament. Tucks and hemstitching are suited to it and it makes the most buoyant and youthful of sashes. The graduation frock pictured is an example of its translation into just the right character of dress for the young maid. In this frock narrow tucks and val lace edging make a setting for embroidered daisies done in mercerized floss, with white petals and yellow centers. Daisies made of white organdy are set about the girdle of another pretty frock and on a model having a long tunic made up of several panels, they appear, embroidered in white and yellow, at the bottom of each panel. Strips of organdy picot on the edges are gathered along the center to four ruchings—that edge the panels.

Organdy frocks have wide hems often cut in shallow scallops at the top and headed with frills. These frills, with picot edges, are used alone for decorating many frocks and often placed in festoons running in parallel rows on the skirt and bodice. Wide, hemstitched tucks or narrower ones edged with narrow lace are perhaps the best liked of all decorative features. Nearly all net dresses are tucked and the tucks bordered with narrow satin ribbon stitched to their edges, or with narrow lace.

Frolic Frocks Are Afield



BEGINNING at two years old, to wear amusing little bloomers, the modern maid progresses through her frolicsome years, up to her fifteenth birthday, in clothes that invite her to vie with her brothers in strenuous play. Until she is five at least waists, with peg top or other bloomers buttoned to them, made of strong materials, give her all the freedom she needs. Frocks to be worn over the bloomers need not be reckoned with before her sixth year, unless they are a matter of personal preference on the part of her mother.

Frolic frocks are made of plain chambray, satin and of heavier cottons, of small plaid and checked gingham and of sturdy white cottons. Medium and dark blues—including navy—medium and dark greens, light purple, browns and yellows in the plain weaves, and the popular colors. In checked-ginghams a color with white are favored and in small plaids several light colors are combined. The bloomers are plain, full and knee-length, the frocks usually cut with kimono sleeves. Nothing is so popular for the springly-used decorations

Julia Bottomley