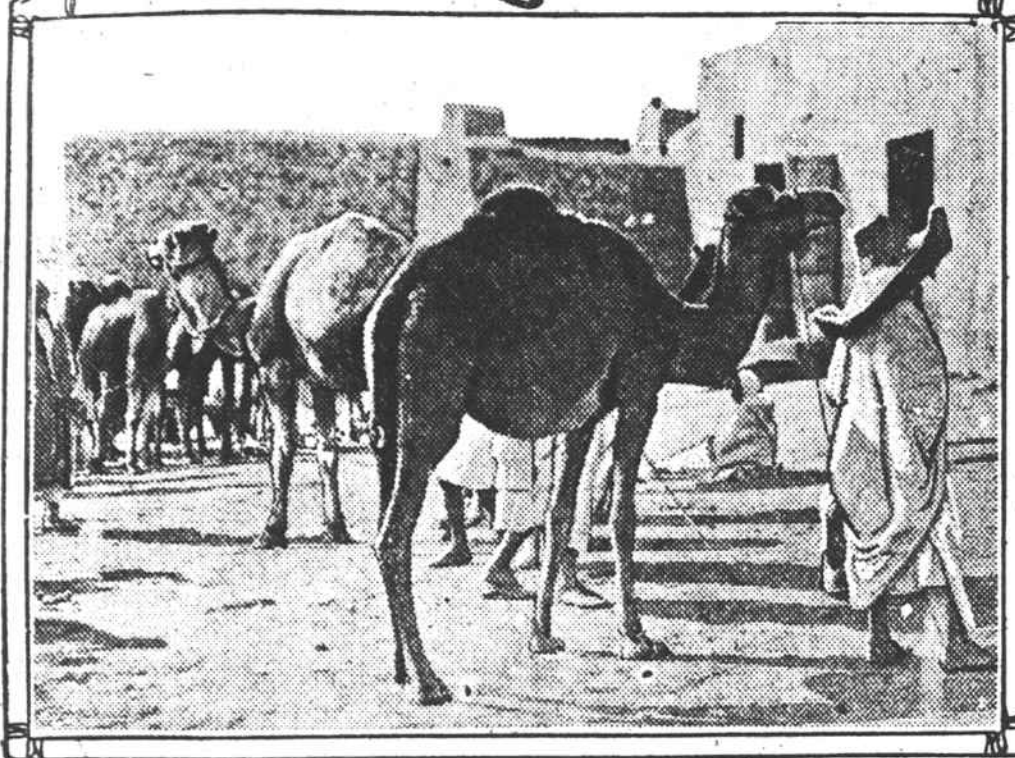


# MOROCCO



Courtyard Moroccan Inn.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Morocco, one of the latest of territories to be added to the vast French colonial system, and the region outside Europe to which France is now perhaps devoting greatest attention, constitutes one of the world's queerest mixtures of the ancient and the modern, the East and the West. But as yet the things of the modern world are chiefly physical and superficial. In distance Morocco is as close to Western Europe as any Mohammedan country, and is alone among important Moslem communities in touching the Atlantic, the great ocean highway which has spread the ideas of the West. But in customs and institutions Morocco is more Eastern than Turkey or Egypt, and as Moslem as the Hedjaz.

Up to ten years ago when France assumed her protectorate Morocco was less affected by modern ideas and influences than any other civilized country in the world; it was to the West in 1912 what Japan was in 1850; a hermit land living according to its own traditions and rigidly excluding both the people and the ideas of the rest of the world.

The ten years of French control have brought marked external changes, chief of which are the extension of means of transportation and communication. Before the French came there were no roads. Not a wheeled vehicle existed in the country outside a few coast cities. Now there is a network of wonderful highways rivaling those in France itself, and over them automobiles rush bearing men and mail and freight. Railroads, too, have been built, but the rail system is still in its infancy and is not marked for its efficiency. Wireless towers have been erected and airplanes now carry French officials between the cities of the country.

To much of Morocco's extensive territory—it is close to Texas in size—the French have brought order and a better government than it has ever had before. But to a great extent it has been necessary to leave local and regional authority in the hands of native administrators. Affairs are not conducted, of course, according to European or American standards. Life is cheap to the Moroccan. Turbulence has always been the rule. As in medieval Europe it is still necessary to lock the gates of the cities at night and the Westerner who ventures abroad after nightfall does so at his peril. In some of the more remote towns foreign visitors are even locked in block-houses at night "for safe-keeping."

## The Troublesome Rif.

The region close to the Spanish zone in the north has given the French great trouble. The Spanish have never really controlled an appreciable part of this theoretical sphere of their influence—the Rif. It has been infested by bandits, and to it have repaired the tribesmen unfriendly to France. It has been impossible to maintain railroads in French Morocco near this boundary. Bands of marauders have made night sorties from the Rif, tearing up the rails and destroying bridges.

Until the French took control Christians had been rigidly excluded from Morocco since the Fifteenth century. Jews had been admitted all along, but they were compelled to live in separate quarters, and though not the objects of hatred and contempt to such an extent as were Christians, they were looked down upon by followers of the Prophet. In Fez, the inland capital, is a mosque looked upon by Moroccans as more sacred than any shrine outside Mecca. Even after the French protectorate was set up Christians were not supposed to go within two blocks of this sacred edifice. In late years this rigorous rule has been changed and Christians may now pass in the street beside the mosque, but they are still supposed not to look at it.

The western traveler to this country, which only yesterday was "forbidden land" to the Christian, runs across amazing incongruities. Brass bedsteads and grandfather clocks are set up against walls of exquisite mosaic and intricate arabesque patterns. Arabs pitch their tents at the foot of great wireless stations. Veiled women of the harem ride through new-made streets in automobiles. The streets themselves are indicative of rapid change; for a few years ago no roads ran into Fez, and even yet some of the thoroughfares are so narrow that

not even an animal, much less a vehicle, could squeeze through them.

If one looks down upon Fez from an airplane, as flyers now do, it would seem to be a streetless city. Many of the narrow aisle-like streets are latticed over to protect the hooded, ghost-like pedestrians from the sun. Others burrow under great estates by tunnels, as does the famous Cliff Walk at Newport under several of the gardens of summer homes there.

## Funerals Are Gay Sight.

Perhaps the gayest sight of a Moroccan city is a funeral. The wife who has been cloistered in life is paid every honor in death. She is borne aloft in a great carved box of many colors, and behind her sing choral societies organized to follow funerals. A mere man is swathed in cloth and bound to a board. He has no box.

The more pretentious homes of Fez are built around a courtyard, with tiny rooms opening out upon the court, resembling the setting of a room in some little theater. The guest in a Moroccan home passes through the court with its inevitable fountain, lays off his shoes before the dining room compartment, as he would upon entering a Chinese temple, and sits down upon a cushion opposite his host. The host would commit a serious breach of etiquette if he touched any food before the guest had finished his meal. After the guest has concluded the host partakes of a leisurely repast, and not until he is through is the food he leaves sent to the wives, concealed, but audible, on the upper floor.

The Moroccan wife has somewhat less freedom of movement than an American domestic. Friday afternoon is the "wives' day out" but they may only go to the cemetery then, from which men are excluded for the afternoon. The cemetery is not at all gruesome, to the Moroccan way of thinking. Markets are held there, and in various ways the cities of the dead do duty for public parks.

Water wheels are as numerous in Fez as windmills in Holland. The city is netted with tiny streams so that it is almost literally true that every house has a waterway beneath it. Islam contributes to this abundant water supply for the Mohammedan must wash before he enters a mosque to pray. And he prays, though not always in a mosque, five times a day.

Fez touches the average American—in a very literal sense—by virtue of his pocketbook. In Fez Moroccan leather is cured. One of the most interesting industrial sights of the city is the hollowed out rocks, resembling the cross section of a honeycomb, in which leather is dipped in a solution of lime by natives who, strangely enough, stand in the mixture up to their waists without injury to their skins.

Travelers in French Morocco pay special tribute to the efficiency of French administration there. In southern Morocco lived Glaoui, who, next to Raisuli, was the most daring of Moroccan bandits. He was made administrator of the region he formerly had plundered; and, visitors say, there is not a kindlier, more courteous, and more agreeable gentleman in those parts. Nor has there been any trouble with banditry since he became an official.

## Country Has Four Capitals.

Theoretically Morocco has four capitals—Fez, Tangier, Marrakesh and Rabat. But the chief French officials reside at Rabat on the Atlantic coast, and like MacGregor's seat at the table, that is the real head. The sultan still maintains his palace in the three other cities and visits them from time to time.

Perhaps the most interesting city in Morocco next to Fez, is Marrakesh, the old southern capital. There the country is drier and hotter and camels are the characteristic beasts of burden, and draft as tiny donkeys are in the north. Both the buildings and walls of Marrakesh are of red mud, which gives the city an aspect in striking contrast to the brilliant white city of Fez. These mud walls are 800 years old, but due to the dryness of the climate are well preserved.

Marrakesh is a contrast to Fez also in that it is a roomy city. Its walls were built to enclose a city of a million inhabitants, but have never sheltered more than a quarter of that number. And today the city's population is only about 100,000. As a result there is much unused land within the walls, much of which is used for gardens.

# PLAN ADVANCES INTO RUHR REGION

FRENCH TO SEIZE BOCHUM UNLESS GERMANS STOP POLICY OF INTERFERENCE.

## FRENCH WILL PAY MINERS

Berlin is No Longer Sending Paper Money Into the Ruhr Occupied Area.

Dusseldorf.—Bochum, the great center of the Stinnes industries, will be occupied in a few days, hence, the French have decided, unless the German government undergoes a change of heart and abandons its policy of interference and opposition, which the French consider it has been following for the past week. The French authorities do not announce the date of the advance, but make no secret of the fact that they have decided to extend the occupation further eastward to coerce Germany into paying the Ruhr industries for the coal reparations, deliveries and as penalties for which they term the wilful failure of Berlin to fulfill its undertakings.

Concerning coal deliveries, which the Ruhr industrialists have agreed to resume, France undertakes to pay the cost of labor and the salaries of the employees and miners; only the owners must look to Berlin for other than overhead exposures and the items which make up the price of coal delivered f. o. b. at the French frontier.

The French are prepared to assist the owners in collecting from Berlin to the extent of occupation of the Bochum region and also further territory eastward later, should Germany fail to come to terms. They will pay the miners' salaries from the proceeds of the tax on coal, formerly assessed by the Reich government, which the French have decided to collect for themselves. They will levy a tax on every ton of coal shipped from the Ruhr into Germany, Bavaria and neutral countries. The percentage representing the tax has not been fixed. No tax will be assessed on coal shipped to the allied countries.

The occupation of Bochum also intended as a penalty for what the French consider the wilful depletion by the Germans of food stocks, especially cereals, always kept in the Ruhr for feeding the industrial population, which the French assert they have found at such low ebb that arrangements must be made immediately to import wheat and other foodstuffs into this area.

Above all the French are desirous of warding off unemployment and famine—if such condition arose they would be certain to cause much trouble.

The problem of currency is giving the French much concern, as Berlin is no longer sending paper marks into the Ruhr occupied area, and the present supply will become inadequate very soon. Experts are studying a plan whereby special Ruhr paper notes, guaranteed by the mines, plants and other real estate security in the Ruhr valley, would be issued and accepted as currency in the Ruhr alone. The Krupp and Thyssen works withdrew from the Essen banks two billion marks for their payrolls; they were informed that the banks would be unable to supply them similarly next week, thus forcing the French to resort to the issuance of special currency.

## French Soldiers Greeted With Stones.

Essen.—It is reported that French soldiers arriving at the small town of Buer were greeted with a shower of stones, but nobody was hurt. When the French general arrived he announced that the German police superintendent would be punished.

A decree issued Sunday exempts the French troops from the luxury tax and orders notification of all meetings three days before due, with the names of the organizers and probable attendants; forbids strikes and also processions and all persons from wearing uniforms, compels the posting of price lists in German currency in all shops and restricts German soldiers from entering the occupied territory from territory not occupied.

## Imports Show Steady Gain.

Washington.—American imports in October continued the healthy growth they commenced last summer, touching the highest figure reached since November, 1920, the Department of Commerce announced.

Imports for the month totalled \$318,000,000 compared with \$188,000,000 in the same month last year and \$133,000,000 in October, 1923, the last year.

## \$300,000,000 Notes Oversubscribed.

Washington.—The recent treasury offering of \$300,000,000 in four and a half per cent treasury notes, maturing December 15, 1927, has been oversubscribed by about \$200,000,000, according to an announcement by Secretary Mellon. While detailed figures were not yet in the hands of the treasury officials, it was declared that indications warranted the statement that subscriptions were general and the results of the offering "entirely satisfactory."

# CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE

SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

New Bern.—With the installation of a small municipal electric power plant by a local firm, the progressive little town of Vanceboro, 18 miles from here on the Washington road, will soon have electric lights.

Durham.—In an effort to fight the "high cost of the moves" Durham aldermen have decided definitely to spend several thousand dollars to equip the local academy of music so that it can be operated as a municipal picture theatre.

Davidson.—The Phi Alpha chapter of the Beta Theta Pi, winner of the Bel Kirtatnity cup, given by W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, in 1911, to the fraternity at Davidson college winning the cup the most number of times in the past ten years.

Rutherfordton.—Rutherfordton post-office will go from a third to a second class office July 1. The gross receipts for 1922 were \$8,296.72 while they were \$7,627.38 in 1921, a gain of \$669.34 over the former year. This will mean more clerical work, which is badly needed.

Raleigh.—A correspondence course in "Family Problems" will be ready for distribution February 1 by the extension department of the University of North Carolina, according to an announcement by officials of the state department of public welfare.

Lumberton.—The semi-annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro's Congress will take place at the courthouse here on January 23 and 24. At the meeting will be discussed the campaign against the boll weevil, and its application to farmers of the tobacco district.

Goldboro.—A delegation of farmers of Wayne and surrounding counties will leave here on January 15 for Burke county, Georgia, where an investigation of the method used on a large cotton farm there in conquering the boll weevil will be made, according to an announcement at headquarters of the eastern North Carolina chamber of commerce.

Asheville.—Following daring attempts to escape from the Swain county jail, George Jackson, a Cherokee Indian, held for alleged murder of George Dumas, a negro, has been brought to the Buncombe county jail here for same keeping. Jackson is charged with having stalked the negro on the streets of Bryson City and fatally wounding him with a pistol shot in the back.

Wadesboro.—Ex-Judge Walter E. Brock has gone to Winston-Salem where he will shortly begin the practice of law. Judge Brock practiced law here for many years, later becoming solicitor of the thirteenth district, which position he served with much ability.

Asheville.—Decision to keep the schools of Asheville and Buncombe county closed for another week was reached by the city and county health officers and school boards on account of the continued prevalence of influenza.

Charlotte.—General T. F. Davidson, prominent attorney of Asheville, has been named as a member of the executive committee of the North Carolina Game and Fish Development League, it was announced here by Bailey T. Groome, secretary of the league.

Albemarle.—Suit for the recovery of \$44,202.50 has been instituted against the board of county commissioners of Stanly county by S. H. Hearne, the sum being the alleged balance due on a note which Mr. Hearne holds against the county.

Rosemary.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the furniture department of the L. G. Shell Company, incorporated, probably the largest department store in Halifax county, here. The entire stock of furniture is a complete loss.

Lumberton.—There were a total of 239 marriage licenses sold in Robeson county during the year 1922. This showed a falling off of around 50 per cent from previous years. Cupid is optimistic, however, and expects to see matrimony pick up in this county during the year 1923.

Sanford.—Tom Cole, 25, and Henry Lamb, 35, employees at the Green Top filling station in this city, narrowly escaped death when an outfit for distilling water, which they were operating, exploded. They were badly burned about the face and body, but it is thought that they have a chance of recovery.

Goldboro.—Directors and officers of the Eastern Carolina Federation of Co-operative Potato Growers, in session, closed a contract with the Federated Fruit Growers' Exchange to sell all the potatoes they now have stored on a flat basis of so much per car. There are now stored and cured in the potato warehouse of eastern North Carolina 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

Greensboro.—Virginia Dare, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bridges, of the White Oak mill community here, died from burns received while the child was alone in the house, by an open fireplace, with a smaller child.

Lillington.—Falling to hear the warning cries of other members of the train crew, W. W. Durham, Raleigh brakeman in the employ of the Norfolk Southern railroad, was struck in the back by two rolling freight cars here and was fatally injured. The accident took place just after a flying switch had been made.

# HOW

## VARIOUS FOODS AFFECT HEART OF HEALTHY MAN.

—Dr. M. Heitler, a German physician, has conducted a series of investigations to determine the effects of various foods, beverages, condiments and spices, as well as the effect of cooking, chewing and digestion upon the pulse and cardiac (heart) activity, and found that all the foods, accessory foods and spices, with the exception of very acid substances, coffee, tea and cocoa, had a stimulating effect on the heart. Water inhibits the depressive effect of stimulants from heating.

The depressive substances become stimulants by their mixture with stimulants (in which sugar plays an important part), or their action is diminished. The depressive substances become stimulating after they are heated and water increases the stimulating effect. If the substance tested is applied to the palate the effect is greater than when applied to the mucosa (lining) of the cheek.

Different portions of the same vegetables have different effects. Acids applied to the tongue cause depression of the pulse; applied to the mucosa of the cheek and palate, they cause an increase of the pulse, but applied to the whole oral (mouth) cavity, there is depression of the pulse. Spices, with the exception of onion and garlic, are stimulating when applied to the tongue, and mucosa of the cheek and palate; onion and garlic are stimulating when applied to the tongue, depressive when applied to the cheek and palate, and stimulating when applied to the whole oral cavity.

## UNDERGO CHANGES OF COLOR

How Nature Has Devised Scheme of Protection for Some Smaller Species of Fish.

That fish are enabled to change their color in the same manner as some animals has been proven by some experiments. For the purpose the common killifish or salt water minnows were made use of. These are ordinarily of a light-gray color, but upon being placed in a dish with a dark lining they became almost black. Without making any change in the character of the illumination of the room, the fish were placed in a white porcelain dish and they immediately took on a much lighter shade. That the color was under the control of the fish was demonstrated by severing the spinal cord of one of them which had already undergone the change noted above in the normal manner, whereupon the posterior part remained dark while the front part underwent the anticipated change. The light affecting the fish's eyes was found to be responsible for the changes of color, as these did not occur after cutting the optic nerves of fishes whose changes had been normal.

## How Machine Fills Flax.

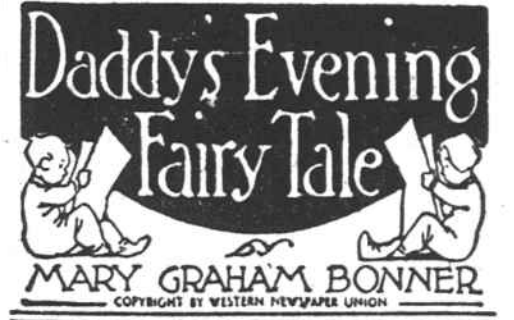
One of the most costly and tedious of the processes in connection with the manufacture of linen is the pulling of the flax, which hitherto has had to be done by hand. New attempts are now being made in Europe to do this mechanically and several tests recently have been made of different flax-pulling machines. The most successful seems to be one that is now running in Ireland. This machine, like others tried in England, France, Russia and Canada, fundamentally consists of a comblike arrangement that grasps the flax stems and by the resistance of the seed capsules of the fiber plucks them from the ground. After being pulled, the flax is thrown onto a binder arrangement similar to that used in grain harvesters. It is then bound and shocked, also like sheaves of grain.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## How Phonograph is Improved.

By controlling the speed of a revolving phonograph record, an English inventor gets twenty minutes of music on one side of a twelve-inch record, instead of the usual four minutes or thereabouts, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. When the record disk revolves at a uniform angular speed, as at present, the outer groove of the record moves more swiftly than any other groove that is nearer to the center. Thus, although the outer groove is about four times as long as the inner one, it can contain no more music, making necessary a variation in the recording speed. In the new method, the recording speed is made constant, and by correspondingly controlling the speed of the record, the impression upon it of a very much greater number of sound vibrations is made possible.

## How Receptacles Affect Food.

Porcelain and glass food receptacles are stimulating, also those of silver, gold, iron and nickel; lead, copper and German silver are depressive, but wood is indifferent. The entrance of the substance into the stomach causes similar changes in the pulse as their application to the tongue or mouth respectively, but the change in the pulse is greater and of short duration. The diminution of the pulse is associated with lowered blood pressure.



## STAR-NOSED MOLE

"Such a strange little creature as I am," said the Star-Nosed Mole to Billie Brownie, who had come to call.

"I have curious ways and I am different from others. I don't like to be the same as others, do you, Billie Brownie?"

"Oh, dear no," said Billie Brownie. "If I were the same as every one else I am sure I would get quite mixed up and confused so that I would not know if I were myself or not."

"Yes, I am sure that that would happen. I would be wondering whether I were Billie Brownie or the neighboring Brownie!"

"And if all other creatures were alike—what a very dull world it would be."

"Now, boys and girls and ladies and gentlemen are very nice, very nice indeed," continued Billie Brownie. "But if all the world were made up of boys and girls and ladies and gentlemen I wouldn't find it so interesting as I do now."

"I would feel very badly if there were no horses and dogs and cows and chickens, lions and tigers, elephants and birds, and the Star-Nosed Mole and his family!"

The Star-Nosed Mole giggled his nose and chuckled.

"How polite you are, Billie Brownie, to put me into that list too."

"But I agree with you. It would not be a nice world if all creatures were alike."

"Now, I like Star-Nosed Moles. I think they're pleasant. I like my own



relatives and my own family. I've nothing against them.

"But it would be horrible if all the world were made up of Star-Nosed Moles—perfectly horrible."

"I don't suppose there would be any Star-Nosed Moles after a time if there were only Star-Nosed Moles in the first place."

"That is a very strange thing to say," said Billie Brownie. "And I am sure I do not understand it at all. I would be ever so grateful to you, Star-Nosed Mole, if you would explain."

"Won't you, please? I beg of you to explain."

"I'll explain," said the Star-Nosed Mole. "You needn't beg it of me. I will do it willingly, even eagerly, even anxiously, even gladly!"

"You see," the Star-Nosed Mole continued, "I have the same ways as other Star-Nosed Moles. We are very strong. But in order to keep that strength we must eat. And we must eat a great deal."

"We would actually starve if we didn't eat every few hours. We must eat most of the time. That isn't because we are so greedy. It is our way."

"We have to do this to keep our strength."

"As I said, it would be awful if all the world were made up of Star-Nosed Moles—and you want me to explain what I meant when I said there would be no Star-Nosed Moles after a time if such a thing happened."

"For we must eat insects, plenty of insects. So you see there must be insects in the world if there are to be Star-Nosed Moles!"

"Now I understand," said Billie Brownie. "I'm glad I came to call on you. You're a most lively and interesting little creature."

"Thanks, thanks," said the Star-Nosed Mole. "And I suppose you'd like to know about my name?"

Billie Brownie nodded his head.

"I have little feelers on the end of my nose which some folks think make me look as though my nose were star-shaped. I love my name, don't you, Billie Brownie?"

"Indeed I do," said Billie Brownie.

"But please—when you go back and tell my story to others—please mention that I do not destroy the vegetable roots that I am accused of destroying. That is the work of the field mice who use my runways under the ground."

"I don't sleep all winter like some creatures. I stay awake, and enjoy the meals I have under the surface of the earth. I stay awake and eat," he chuckled.

## A Hint to the Hens.

Abbie, the little girl of the family, was seated at the breakfast table one morning. As usual eggs were served.

Either she was not hungry or she had grown tired of the bill of fare, for very earnestly and soberly she remarked:

"I do wish hens would lay something besides eggs."—The Progressive Grocer.