Siege of Afghan Palace Depicted by Royal Tutor

Queen's Modern Dress Added to Anger Over Reforms, Frenchwoman Relates

Mullahs Spread Hostility

By SONIA TOMARA

In New York Herald-Tribune

Paris.—The first refugee to arrive in Paris from Kabul, where civil war has been raging for the last two months [illegible] have been fleeing [illegible], was Mme. J. C. Ott, [illegible] who since last spring [illegible] with King [illegible] Queen Souriya and their [illegible]

[illegible] Afghan monarchs were [illegible] their trip to Europe [illegible] asked by Queen [illegible] charge of her nine [illegible] Sultanja and to [illegible] French and English and [illegible] of the [illegible] Soviet [illegible] and the wild [illegible] of Afghanistan.

[illegible] December 31, when [illegible] a refugee on a German [illegible] lived in the [illegible] Princess [illegible] King and Queen [illegible] Amanullah prac- [illegible] knowledge of French [illegible] When the revolt [illegible] surrounded by the [illegible] together with the [illegible] in Queen [illegible] during the eight days [illegible]

King Welcomed by Throngs

[illegible] arrived at the Afghan [illegible] from Persia, I was [illegible] extremely popular [illegible] Amanullah was among his [illegible] from the frontier [illegible] were met with [illegible] crowds of simple people [illegible] pleasant. We proceeded [illegible] a caravan of fifty motor [illegible] came an enormous [illegible] filled with the luggage [illegible] gifts the King was [illegible] from the various European [illegible] and all the purchases made [illegible] and the Queen in Europe. A [illegible] road had to be made through [illegible] hills for our journey, and [illegible] themselves built it for their [illegible]

Table Implements Introduced

[illegible] the day we arrived the Queen [illegible] transforming the former [illegible] into a regular Western palace [illegible] A big table [illegible] in the middle of the dining [illegible] the carpet [illegible] King would no more eat in [illegible] All his relatives [illegible] told to use forks and [illegible] whereas before [illegible] with their [illegible]

[illegible] lunch and for dinner [illegible] in this dining room. King Amanullah took the head of the table, Queen Souriya sitting on [illegible] a rule about forty people during the King's meal [illegible] his children, his numerous half-brothers and half sisters, the Queen's sisters and relatives, the widows of the King's father, who had remained in the palace after their husband was murdered.

"At first it seemed very difficult for the elderly women to get accustomed to Western ways, to eat properly, to sit unveiled among men. But little by little they became modernized and seemed to like the new fashion.

Queen Wore Western Dress

"In the afternoon the Queen received guests from the diplomatic corps. At these receptions she wore some of the Western frocks she had brought from Europe. She was very fond of dressing in European clothes and passed all her mornings trying on new toilettes and having them changed for her by the Rumanian dressmaker. In the evening Queen Souriya wore delicate gowns, and although none but the family's relatives saw her in these [illegible] rumor about the scantiness [illegible] and [illegible] who saw [illegible] by the [illegible] Amanullah's [illegible] in evening [illegible] were [illegible] King [illegible] her [illegible] wanted to [illegible] back from [illegible]

[illegible] School

[illegible] until [illegible] September, when [illegible] Kabul, for my little pupil, Princess Sultanja, was to enter the French school. It was a new mixed school, where girls were to be educated together with boys. King Amanullah ordered all his ministers to send their children to it so that Sultanja should have distinguished company. But there were also sons and daughters of quite simple families.

"All the trouble began when King Amanullah decided that the time had arrived for his country to be Europeanized. On September 15 he went, with his Queen, to a public gathering and there, in front of thousands of people, he took the veil of the Queen's face and made a long speech. He decreed that, like Souriya, all women were to go about unveiled, and wear Western clothes, instead of the long trousers and shirt of the national costume. The felt hat and the Western suit were to become obligatory for men.

"The sight of the unveiled Queen made a profound impression upon the King's audience. But in the palace we did not realize what the consequences would be. We continued to live as before, the King being very busy with his reforms. He went out a lot in the car and received ministers and foreign representatives. We often saw the Soviet minister, Stark, drive up to the palace and stay quite a long time in the King's study.

Queen Helped Poor

"The Queen's time was taken up by receptions, by dressmakers and carpentry. She was extremely kind to anybody who was in need of her help. Frequently poor men or women came to the palace and asked to be received by the Queen. She had them come immediately to her reception room and, whenever it was possible, she helped them.

"However, the King's order to wear Western clothes had caused much discontent in Kabul. Western clothes were expensive and it was often difficult to get them. The Afghans were used to their turbans and baggy trousers. But the King's orders were strict. At first he decreed that men and women clad in the old way would not be allowed to walk in the main street of Kabul or pass through the town park. Guards stood along the main street driving away 'old-fashioned' people. This made the population very angry.

"Soon we noticed that the King was becoming nervous. He spoke of the Shinwari tribe that was revolting against him. But he did not want to take drastic measures against them. 'They are Moslems,' he said, 'and we must spare them.' At the beginning of the rebellion Bachi Sakao, who later crowned himself as King Habiboullah, was made prisoner by Amanullah's troops, but Amanullah let him go, as he gave his word never to fight against his King any more.

Palace Under Attack

"At the beginning of December we all were in the palace—all except the King, who had gone out for a drive—when the servants began to run around the rooms, shouting that we were surrounded by the enemy. The rebels had entered the town and raised against the King the lower population of Kabul. The scene outside was terrifying; ragged armed crowds were vociferating and shouting threatening words against Amanullah and Souriya. The Queen was pale with fear, for her husband was out and she did not know what fate he had encountered.

"Soon, however, he returned, having dashed in his motor car through the insurgents. He organized the defense of the palace, even his twelve-year-old nephews receiving weapons. Guns were loaded and the siege began. It lasted for over a week. Bullets fell on the upper floors of the palace, so I had to go down with my pupil to the Queen's room. About ten of us slept there on mattresses on the floor.

Royal Family in Flight

"The rebel's first condition was that the King should repudiate his 'shameless' wife. He refused flatly. After a week's siege, the King's Guards ejected the rebels and cleared a part of the town. He decided to put Queen Souriya and his children out of danger. His whole family—about fifteen people, among whom was my little Princess Sultanja, were packed in the huge plane he had received in Germany. I was to go on the same day to the French legation and to be evacuated from there. On the morning I had to part with the Afghan royal family we all wept. We had lived together so many days full of anguish. Poor Queen Souriya was dreading to leave her husband in Kabul, where the rebellion was far from being suppressed.

"The same evening I left for Peshawar, and there I learned later that King Amanullah had soon joined his family in Kandahar. He did not want to continue civil war with the feeble forces he had in the capital. On the eve of departing I had heard him say: 'I do not want to kill uselessly.'"

New Cereal Introductions

During the past three years the Cereal Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has introduced for trial in field areas by farmers two early-maturing varieties of spring wheat, bearing the names Garnet and Reward, a heavy-yielding variety of field peas known as MacKay and a strong-strawed, two-rowed variety of barley known as Duckbill Ottawa No. 57.

The Italian who discovered the new planet between Mars and Jupiter will have trouble deciding whether to name it "Benito" or "Mussolini."—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Keeping the Eye of the U.S. Navy In

EVEN THE U.S. MIDDIES TAKE UP GOLF

Midshipmen at Annapolis Naval Academy are taught the rudiments of the noble game of golf by Jimmy Roche, middle Atlantic professional title-holder.

Of Vital Interest To Rural Parts

The Official Figures on Canada's Tourist Traffic Indicate Large Increase in Visitors Staying for Longer Periods

The official figures on the number of tourists' automobiles which entered Canada in 1928 have been awaited with considerable interest. In the release by the Department of National Revenue figures for the number of foreign automobiles entered at customs' ports is found full confirmation of the increase in tourist traffic forecasted by the earlier statements of various provincial authorities. There was an increase of nearly 500,000 in the number of cars which entered Canada last year compared with 1927, the 1928 total of 3,645,455 motor cars comparing with 3,155,800 in the earlier year.

The mere statement that 1928 was a record breaking year for tourist travel in Canada does not do full justice to the figures, comments the Department of the Interior, through its Natural Resources Intelligence Service. This service, which has been closely in touch with the tourist traffic through a great volume of personal correspondence and the issue of hundreds of thousands of maps and tons of tourist literature, is naturally keenly interested in the official figures on motor car entries.

Actually the number of automobiles which entered Canada last year was just more than fifteen times as great at ten years ago, the number in 1919 being 237,863. The rapid development of the tourist traffic in the last three years is shown by a gain of over 1,500,000 in the number of cars visiting Canada annually.

The Natural Resources Service is not so much interested however in the total volume of the tourist traffic as in the character of the traffic. The total figures naturally include a great many automobiles which crossed at border points in the thickly populated areas of the East for a stay in Canada of 24 hours duration or less. In this particular there was a gain of more than 288,000 cars last year as compared with 1927.

What is of much greater interest is that the official statistics show a gain of 203,000 in the number of automobiles carrying parties into Canada for a stay of from 24 hours to six months. This is the greatest increase on record and whereas in two years of the last ten the total number of foreign motor cars entering Canada showed a decrease, it is significant that in the number of visiting cars remaining in Canada for a vacation period the total has been constantly up, the annual increases ranging from 15 to 57 per cent.

Last year the number of tourist automobiles entering Canada on permits for more than 24 hours was 916,718, a total of 27 per cent. above the figures for 1927. The increased stream of tourists to spend vacations in Canada was not confined to any one province but was distributed over all the principal highways entering the Dominion. While the total for entries by provinces do not of course indicate how many tourists spent their vacations in the province where the International Boundary was crossed, it is interesting to note that Quebec had the largest proportional increase, the number of visiting cars for more than 24 hours entering at customs ports in that province increasing from 190,916 in 1927 to 271,962 in 1928, a gain of 42 per cent. Numerically the greatest gain was in Ontario, from 415,434 to 508,828 or an increase of 22 per cent.

The heavy stream of vacationalists entering Canada on the Pacific coast is shown by a total of 109,673 cars entering at British Columbia points in 1928 for stays of over one day and up to six months, this figure representing a gain of 18 per cent., while in the Prairie Provinces an increase of 18 per cent. was also recorded with a total of 28,933.

United States visitors to the Maritime Provinces enter of course mostly through the customs ports in New Brunswick, and the increasing popularity of the recreational attractions in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is measured by an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of cars which entered at New Brunswick border points in 1928 for stays of over 24 hours. In addition to 30,717 vacation cars which entered the Maritimes in that way, it is very interesting to note the large increase in the number of automobiles entering Nova Scotia by steamer. That the ocean-going motorist is a big factor in Nova Scotia tourist travel is to be seen by entries of 1,507 automobiles at Yarmouth in 1928 compared with 963 in 1927. Yarmouth is the terminus of the popular over-night steamer journey from Boston and during the height of the tourist season the steamer on the daily run regularly carried their full capacity of motor cars. At Halifax 55 motor cars also entered in 1928, some of them after the much longer ocean voyage from New York.

In advance of the official computations for the value of tourist traffic to Canada in 1928, the figures would seem to indicate an increase of probably $35,000,000 in motor tourist travel alone over the $161,418,000 reported in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' estimate for 1927 which placed the total estimate expenditure in that year by tourists entering Canada via ocean ports and from the United States by automobile, rail and steamer at $212,751,000.

Mere figures do not however measure in full the increasing popularity of Canada's recreational attractions. Only in the correspondence with the tourists themselves does one see just how well pleased the visitors are with Canada. The Natural Resources Service views with satisfaction the ever increasing number of tourists who come for a second, or third time, the volume of enquiries for locations where the annual vacation may be regularly spent, and the large numbers of persons who have become keenly interested in fishing, hunting, canoeing and other sports in Canada. Nor do the figures issued by the Department of National Revenue indicate how well the increasing volume of tourist traffic is taken care of at border points, but throughout the correspondence with tourists who visited Canada last year is to be found tributes to the uniform courtesy and despatch at Canadian border points. The delays experienced seem to have been as little as were consistent with the regulations. The visitors were exceptionally well pleased with Canada in 1928 and already many enquiries respecting contemplated trips in 1929 are being received, some of them for as far off as August while the fall hunting season is already coming in for attention.—Natural Resources Bulletin.

Better Times for Copper Industry

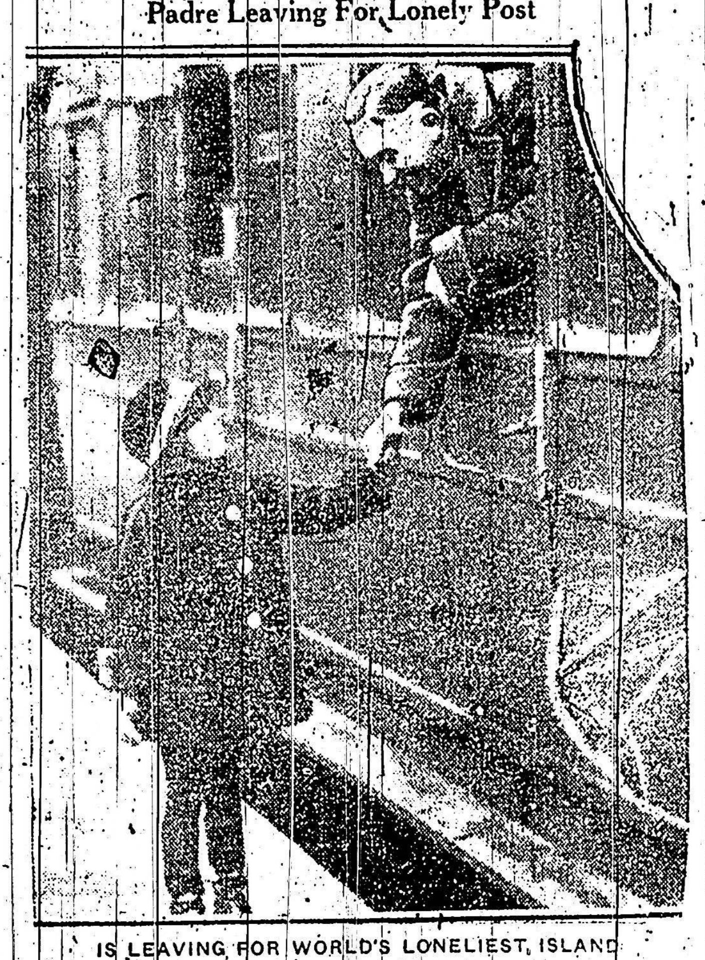
The prevailing low price of copper during the past few years has been offset by great efforts in improved methods of concentration and metallurgical technique and the recent strengthening of copper prices should have a very stimulating effect on the [illegible].

Another unsolved mystery is why, after a man has succeeded in skillfully balancing a large lump of coal on the shovel all the way from the bin to the furnace he usually finds that it is too big for the door.—Louisville Times.

The educated Airedale that knows 360 words isn't so much at that. A Boston terrier would know at least that much dog Latin.—Arkansas Gazette.

After all, most business consists in buying potatoes by weight and selling potato chips by measure.—Boston Herald.

Padre Leaving For Lonely Post



IS LEAVING FOR WORLD'S LONELIEST ISLAND

Rev. Augustus George Partridge saying "Good-by" to his niece at Waterloo Station before entraining for Southampton, where he will sail on the R.M.S.P. Almanzora for Tristan Da Cunha, the loneliest island in the world.

The Financial Vampire

A fool there was, and he bought some stock
(Even as you and I).
He was told it was strong as eternal rock,
(We called him a lamb of the newest flock)
But the fool he bought an enormous block.
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the risks we take and the deals we make,
And the spoil of our head and hand
Belong to the Magnate who knew too much,
(And now we know that he knew too much),
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he sold
(Even as you and I).
And then, with a bound, it upward rolled
At the word of the Magnate who controlled,
But the fool was scared and his feet got cold,
(Even as you and I).

Oh the toil we lost and spoil we lost,
And the excellent gains we planned
Belong to the Magnate who knew too much,
(And now we know that he knew too much),
But we didn't understand.

A fool there was and his stock he held
(Even as you and I).
And the price went down like a tree that's felled
(Yet somehow the Magnate's surplus swelled),
But Ruin for that same fool was spelled.
(Even as you and I).

And it isn't the cross and it isn't the loss
That stings like a red-hot brand,
It's coming to know that we don't know much
(Seeing at last we can never know much),
And never can understand.

—Carolyn Wells, in Van Norden's Magazine (thirty years ago).

Red Hot Sun, Kind Cool Moon, India's Amazing Contrast

Cruel Orb of Day Burns from Horizon to Horizon, Until Luna Brings Hours of Rest

Two great discoveries are to be made by those who go to India for the first time: the Indian sun and the Indian moon, writes James Milne in "The London Daily Telegraph". One might say they are India, because they are gods which go in their day and night in their own way, for nowhere else are there just the same sun and the same moon.

The Indian sun is very cruel—so cruel at its worst that the human body, white or brown, almost melts under its torture. You see in the morning a brazen rolling ball on the edge of the far sky. It is angry and flashed and you know that this brazen ball in the blue will assuredly have you.

He climbs the sky slowly, getting more and more brazen in the face, more a creature of fiery particles burning in a furnace. At noon he is in possession of the earth as well as the sky, and his savagery is unbearable and unsatisfied. He goes on with the clock, grasping everything with his molten arms; your head, your eyes, your desk, or the pavement from which your feet retreat in pain. He balances an hour or two, at that sweating agony, playing with you, and then, sour of aspect, he condescends to grow less afflictive. But he is still angry and when he retires for the night, a ball of red coal, you can fancy you hear him hiss "Ah, I return tomorrow."

Meanwhile, the Indian moon has crept faintly into the sky, and it is the loveliest thing imaginable. It has a face of almost childish delicacy and innocence, a real baby face, until it grows clear and manly, and strong with the fullness of night.

The Indian moon is all [illegible] lovely friend, and you give him your full confidence, as he gives you his soft radiance. He has no arrogance, like the sun, only beneficence and a curious mobile variety of expression. You want to bask in his light and shadow, loving both because their interplay with each other tells you that he is romantic. It was Byron who said, possibly some foolish night in St. James's Street, that the devil was in the moon. He is not in the Indian moon, anyway, because all the Oriental devil, with planetary homes are in the Indian sun.

The vicar of a suburban church was paying his monthly call, and the lady remarked that she had been thinking of bringing her little boy to church the following Sunday. The Vicar: "Perhaps he is rather too young to attend divine service." Lady: "Oh, no, I took him to the circus yesterday and he was as good as gold."

Preserving Scenic Beauty In Country

Shade Trees Mean Much to The Beauty and Attractiveness of Our Rural Districts

The [illegible] condition of street [illegible] trees has a great influence [illegible] of the country. [illegible] throughout the country [illegible] keen interest in the subject [illegible] year appointed a committee [illegible] recommendations that may [illegible] in cities, towns, and rural [illegible] While many miles of [illegible] the streets in some [illegible] of towns, the tendency [illegible] has been to plant [illegible] are necessary. The committee [illegible] their report to the Ontario [illegible] Horticultural Association at their [illegible] forty feet or for [illegible] commercial [illegible] planting distance [illegible] to sixty feet on boulevards [illegible] wider streets or public [illegible] twenty-five feet was given [illegible] distance to planting [illegible] as Elm, Ash, Hard [illegible] Oak, Tulip Tree and [illegible] were recommended for [illegible] in the province [illegible] areas the Soft Maple [illegible] Leaved Willow were [illegible] For provincial highways [illegible] country roads, the [illegible] to the [illegible] be chosen, including Elm [illegible] Sugar Maple, White [illegible] Black Walnut. On rolling [illegible] where trees are grouped [illegible] ornamental purposes Birches [illegible] Ash, and Native [illegible] may be used to supplement [illegible] native trees. The [illegible] strongly against the [illegible] Manitoba Maple, Poplars [illegible] Cottonwood and Soft Maples [illegible] northern parts of the [illegible] where they make [illegible] and smaller trees [illegible] localities. Willows are [illegible] for planting [illegible] ground where [illegible] thrive. In conclusion [illegible] the committee [illegible] horticultural [illegible] utmost to save [illegible] so help to preserve [illegible] beauty of the [illegible] the countryside [illegible] of Parents [illegible] of Agriculture.

Home Hints

[illegible]

[illegible] a Public Asset

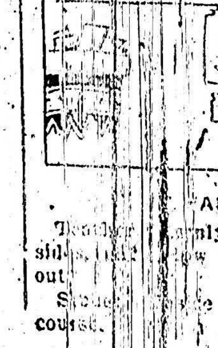
[illegible] Julius N. [illegible] Hebrew Free Loan Society [illegible] report that over 97 per cent. [illegible] borrowers from [illegible]

[illegible] Can Be Told

[illegible]

The Wrong Place?

"[illegible] turpentine."
"[illegible] pardon, but this is a drug [illegible] perhaps you might be interested [illegible] in some toothpaste, some fancy stationery, an ice cream soda [illegible]?"



[illegible]AS SIDES

Teacher [illegible]: So, a circle has sides, [illegible] how do you make that out?
[illegible] and outside, of course.

S'MATTER POP — If Ma Knew She'd Tell 'Em.