Bogota, Nearing Its Fourth Century, Begins to Don Habiliments of Youth

Bogota, Colombia — Within nine years, when Bogota completes her fourth century, it will be younger than it is today—at least in looks. The city is to be completely transformed into a modern, up-to-date metropolis, with a number of skyscrapers ranging from 10 to 20 stories in height, according to plans of municipal officials.

Bogota at present resembles an old-fashioned city in Spain, with rambling one-and-two-storied edifices. Many of the less pretentious homes are thatched with straw and are of primitive construction.

Improvement Program

During the next nine years the city plans to follow a program of municipal improvement, which includes construction of modern suburbs, amplification of the water supply, better light and power service, widening of principal avenues and the construction of additional thoroughfares, removal of unsightly edifices, opening of a number of parks and construction of numerous school buildings.

A census of the city, made early this year, showed a population of 200,000, with 21,000 homes needed to properly house that number. Following publication of the census figures a wave of construction struck the city, and entire blocks of crowded tenement houses were torn down and displaced by modern, well-ventilated apartment houses.

Calle Florida, the Wall Street of Bogota, is rapidly being modernized. The principal banks of the Republic have commenced to erect 10 and 20 storey buildings on this street.

Founded in 1538

On Aug. 6, 1538, before 12 huts, constructed of mud and straw, each hut named after one of the 12 apostles, a meager band of Spanish troops, greatly reduced in numbers by a terrific march through more than 1000 miles of jungle and mountain, and harassed by unfriendly Indians, stood at attention while Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada, a lawyer, formally founded Santa Fé de Bogota.

Italian Planes Scatter Arabs In Desert War

Tribesmen, Intent on Raids on Tripoli Grain Fields, Lose Every Engagement

Rome—Springtime and early summer are always the favorite months chosen by Arab reels for increased warlike activity, because then the crops of peaceful tribes are ready for reaping. From time immemorial formal depredatory tribes of the desert have used this means of obtaining stores for themselves.

The vast agricultural program of the Italian government has caused more arable land to be sown this year, especially in the Sirtica region, and for this reason there were more crops in jeopardy.

Added to this the rebels who hope to drive the "white devils" out of the desert, had recently chosen a new leader, Ahmed Sef en Nasser, who, until recently lived in Fezzan. When the rebels were defeated some months back they lost faith in those in command, and a meeting was held in Beighin, in the desert, where all the rebel chiefs assembled to discuss the situation and the possibility of success.

Planned Triple Offensive

Besides those who have for many years espoused the cause of the Senussi, and the tribes who formerly occupied the vast district conquered by Italy, there was another, a chief, Mohammed Ben Hag Hassen, once a friend of Italy, but deprived in 1926 of his position as Kadir of the Misciasci, because of his sympathy to the rebels during the revolt in Sirtica that year. Besides him there were the chiefs of the Aulad Sef, formerly neutral, and several chiefs of nomad tribes, interested as much in the booty which was worth preying on as in the campaign itself.

They met and plagued what was considered a perfect campaign. Great secrecy surrounded their places, as only by surprise could they hope to drive the advance outposts to the sea.

Ahmed Sef en Nasser assured the chiefs that he had planned every detail and considered that if the offensive began in three different districts it could not fail.

Thrust Aimed at Frontier

Mohammed Ben Hag Hassen was placed in charge of the eastern field, as he knew the district, the wells and the place for supplies. He guaranteed to have 300 of his followers well armed and mounted. The eastern sector was given to marauding tribes well versed in rebel warfare, while Ahmed Sef en Nasser and his bands were to advance on the central front.

His plan was to force the peaceful tribes of Misciascia, who recently made peace with Italy, to join the rebels either willingly or by force. By means of these reinforcements he intended to attack Gheriat, which is now one of Italy's frontier posts and well fortified.

The time chosen was just after the feast of the Bairam, when the Arab is ready in the name of Allah to undertake any campaign against the white usurpers. They hoped to induce the whole of the Gebel district to rise against Italian rule. Italian secret agents notified the military authorities that the Arabs were well armed and were advancing.

Arabs on Offensive March 17

It was on March 17 that rebel activity was noticed south of Gheriat. Three hundred rebels were making for Bu Rescedia, their headquarters, a day's journey from Bu Ngem. Governor Badoglio ordered a flying column to march across the dividing line between the province of the Sirtica and Bu Ngem and another between Gebel and Alizda, to prevent any advance.

It took the rebels about three weeks to perfect their plans. Mohammed Ben Hag Hassen kept his plans so secret that he was able to attack without the least warning the Italian outpost of Bir Allagh, in the Hammada district, where the Italian had a garrison of fifty native troops. A sharp encounter ensued. Thirty-five of the garrison were killed. Those who were not wounded escaped to another Italian post, called Grado, bringing the news of an Arab advance. Three hundred armed rebels were on their way.

Italians Strengthen Frontier

The flying columns, which had been given orders to move from Mizra to Gheriat, were told to remain to defend that part of the desert in order to prevent the Arabs reaching Ghibla. Troops were sent to Bu Ngem, where it was known that large numbers of rebels were concentrating.

The irregular troops under Kalifa Zaina, which had been sent to Gheriat, were moved to reinforce the armed natives of Garian, the past near Tripoli. These, with the bands under the leadership of Captain Kalifa Kaled, later were sent to Bir Allagh, north of Ghadames. Colonel Moramarco, in charge of the garrison of Ghadames, also had on his own initiative sent troops there too. All these steps were taken to prevent an Arab advance toward Garian.

On April 12 General Graziani changed his headquarters to Mizda, the oasis between Grado and Gheriat. In the eastern fren there were flying columns sent between Gudebbu and Bu Ngem and others to Hon, south of Tagrif. In the central zone, by reason of its position the most important, flying columns were sent from Galliani to Mizda. While reserve troops were left at Beni Ulid, further reinforcements of mounted troops were hastened toward the saline districts of Ghibla.

Air Force Bombards Rebels

Mohammed Ben Hag Hassen had carefully waited in hiding in the Hammada district, which covers more than 50,000 square meters and which, owing to its lack of water, is considered impregnable. Beyond the barren Ghamades are green fields in the Wady Sofzzin where the rebels could get supplies and water for themselves and their camels and horses.

It was not long ctore a battle took place at Caf el Metchia, where Italian troops were protecting the pass through which an important caravan with supplies for Gheriat were passing. Here the Mehalla of the rebel chief, Ahmed Sef en Nasser, with 500 followers, began his offensive. It lasted twelve hours.

Fortunately for the Italian troops, the air force gave great assistance and bombarded the rebels. Captain Kalifa Zaaia, the Italian Officer, lost fifty-nine men. The rebel loss was sixty.

Rebels Retreat to Passes

Before any prisoners could be taken the rebels disappeared: retreating through secret passes, especially that through the Tegemal, which was bombarded by Italian airmen. Reinforcements from the flying column from Mizra pointed the Italians. With these as well as the troops commanded by Colonel Galliani it was decided to cut off the advance of Mohammed Ben Hag Hassen, who with 350 men was waiting near the River Uadi Zemzen and the Uadi Bei el Chebir. A sanguinary battle took place in which the rebels lost 100 men. Two hundred and fifty escaped, leaving behind supplies of barley, dates, fodder, tents and a flag.

This engagement cleared the western front, but there still remained in the vicinity of Hammada an armed force of rebels, which waited there for a chance to attack the Italian outposts. News reached Italian headquarters that rebels were passing in the Sirtica district, where barley crops were ripe. A flying column engaged the Arabs in a skirmish in which the rebels lost thirty-two men and forty camels. On the Italian side there were six wounded and one Italian non-commissioned officer killed.

After the defeat at Umm Ela further activity was expected from Ahmed Sef en Nasser, who had succeeded in escaping with his supplies and a large number of followers after the battle of Caf el Metchia. It was discovered that he, with 400 armed Arabs, all well mounted, had gone north, and later to Bir Scurret, which lay to the south in the red Hammada, most difficult for any but an Arab.

On May 9 a column under Colonel Moramarci surprised an encampment of Misciacia, who, with their women and children, were taken prisoners. A flock of sheep also was taken. The flying column next went north to Tarburnia, which was reached a week later. What was most remarkable about this advance into the desert was that Italian troops penetrated into a district which up to them was considered enemy country.

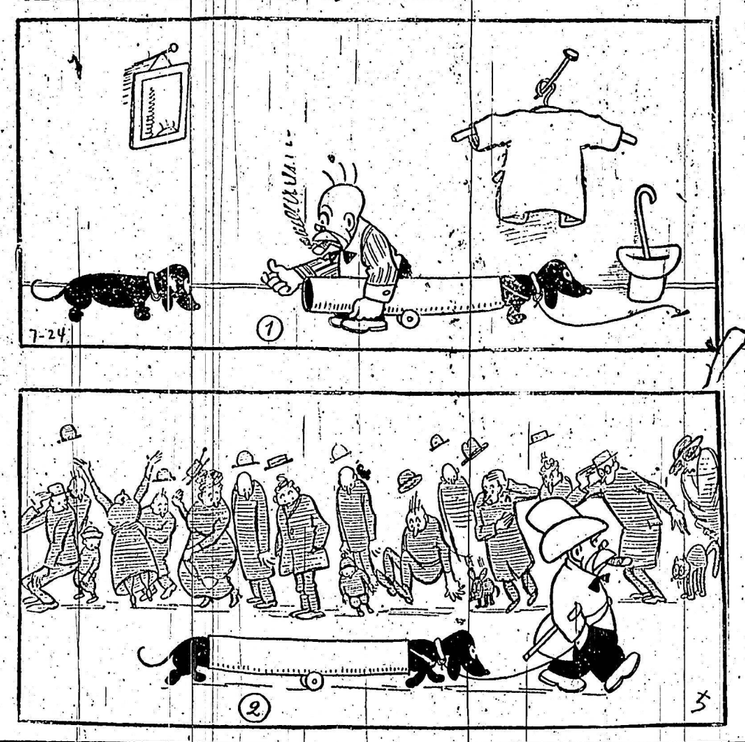
Leaving Tabarnia, Colonel Moramanco got in touch with Colonel Gigliarelli's troops and also with the Saliarian troops at Hon to form a compact force under Colonel Ferrari Orsi, who also commanded the flying column of Bu Ngem. The plan was to surround the rebels, but Italian forces were in some instances separated by about 400 miles, but were able to operate together through the air force and radio.

On May 25 what might be called the final chapter in the desert war drama was acted in a battle for possession of the wells of Sciuref. The rebels were 800 strong, while the Italian forces on all sectors were 1,240. The latter had the advantage, as they had field and heavy artillery, as well as bombing planes.

Finding that they could not hold the wells the Arabs tried to retreat to their right, only to find native troops in their path. They left 120 dead, but the others escaped to hidden passes.

General Badoglio sent congratulations to the troops which had prevented the Arabs from advancing on Tripoli. Whether the rebels will reorganize and make another attempt to advance or remain quietly in the distant oasis until a more propitious time is not known. For the present the lack of supplies will prevent their undertaking any vast campaign until the next harvesting. They lost too many sheep, dates and barley, and must arrange for a reprovisioning.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson



The Plough

London Daily Mail (Ind. Cons.): The official returns, whose main conclusions we published on Wednesday, show that the steady decline in the area of British land under the plough is still in progress. From 1923 to 1928 it fell by over a million acres; and 161,000 more were lost in the year 1928-1929. Of all the features of the present industrial depression this is by far the worst. We have regarded it with the gravest anxiety for several years past and have never ceased to urge upon the nation the vital necessity of helping its most fundamental industry. We have made repeated appeals to successive Governments to come to the rescue of the farmer, but unhappily there has been no response in any way commensurate with the greatness of the need.

"I hear you were at a tight party last night."

"Well not exactly that but all the guests I believe did come from Scotland."

River Nile Higher Than For 50 Years

Alexandria.—The Nile is higher than for many years and is still rising, causing apprehensions of disastrous floods.

Ibrahim Fahmy Bey, Minister of Publi Works, assisted by officials of the Ministry of the Interior, is working unceasingly to prevent breakages in the river banks. Despite his efforts, the Nile has overflowed the broken banks in several places, flooding large areas of growing cotton and maize, ruining the crops.

The cellars of houses in Gezireh, the British and American residential quarter of Cairo, near the river, are flooded. The Sudan reports the river already out of bounds, in many places transforming the low-lying land into large lakes.

London.—Incessant rains on the Abyssinian plateau are the cause of the Nile flood, which is reported 58 inches above the normal crest this year. The flood started three weeks earlier than usual, and the volume of water passing down is estimated at 25 per cent. greater than at any similar period in the past 50 years.

Work on new irrigation drainage projects is stopped and gangs of laborers in 30 sections under the direction of engineers are now striving to strengthen banks which have been weakened by insufficient saturation in the past 12 years of low Nile.

Riddle-Me-Dee

My first is in shed and also in house,
My second is in cat but not in mouse,
My third is in chaise but not in car,
My fourth is in stop but not in start,
My fifth is fashion and also in mode,
My sixth is in railway but not in road,
My seventh is in seed but not in flower,
My eighth is in branch but not in bower,
My ninth is in day but not in night,
My tenth is in strength but not in might.
And when you have solved my Riddle-me-Ree,
The name of a paper you plainly will see.

Answer:—School-days.

My first is in tale,
but not in yarn;
My second is in shed,
but not in barn;
My third's in arrow, but not in bow;
My fourth is in spade, but not in hoe;
My fifth is in common, but not in cheap;
My sixth is in lot, but not in heap;
My whole is seldom noticed out,
Never speaks, but does often spout.
What am I?
Answer:—Teapot.

What Is It?

Three-fourths of a cross, and a circle complete,
Two semi-circles and a perpendicular meet,
A small triangle that stands on two feet,
Two semi-circles and a circle complete.
I wonder who can guess it. The word is TOBACCO.

9-Foot Devilfish Washed Ashore, Feeds Bahamans

Sea Monster Believed to Have Been Wounded by Rifle Shots of a Hunter

Yields 3 Kinds of Meat

Natives Declare it is Steak, Fish and Pork, all in One

Nassau, Bahamas.—A monster devilfish, eight feet in width, which has terrorized the fishermen along the western shore for several weeks, has been washed ashore between Long Bay Cay and Little Cay. Struck by bullets from the rifle of Kingsbury Moore a few days ago, while he was hunting for the devilfish, the monster evidently succumbed to his wounds.

Linus Munroe, a carpenter, discovered it on the beach. The fish still showed signs of life, so Munroe and two companions managed to chop its head off.

The fish was nine feet long, eight feet wide and three feet thick. Its outer skin was a thin film, almost as thin as paper. Under the outer skin was the main skin, a quarter of an inch thick, very black, which looked like patent leather. Its head was blunt like a shark's, but its mouth was small compared to that of a shark.

A great crowd soon gathered, and it was not long before a feast was held. A few timid natives placed salt on their portion before eating it. In a few hours every pound of the sea visitor had been consumed. One man chopped up the backbone and carried it home to make a "stewing."

"Those who do right shall be rewarded penly, as proven by the man who does write and gets publicity in a breach-of-promise suit."

Serenity

The good are joyful and serene, like travellers that are going toward home; the wicked but by intervals happy, like travellers that are going into exile.—Goldsmith.

Coast Line of Britain is Going

Suffolk Villages on Verge of Falling Prey to Sea

London.—"If erosion along the Suffolk coast continues at its present rate, within seven years the church of Pakefield and villages near Lowestoft will be in the sea."

This statement was made in London recently at a conference convened by the Town Clerk of Lowestoft to discuss defence works against inroads of the sea.

At Pakefield, where houses are perched perilously on the edge of the cliffs, new defences to protect the village from falling into the sea would cost £7,000, but in the present circumstances the money can only be provided at the ratepayers' cost, and the village is so poor that a penny rate only brings £22.

Meanwhile not only at this spot, but all round the coast of Britain the question of who will pay for defence works is repeatedly being asked, and was asked long before a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the subject in 1911, but no action has yet been taken.

Briefly, the Commission found that there would be no justification for placing the whole of the coast defence against the sea upon the State on account of the prohibitive cost, but it did recommend a proposal—which would exactly meet Pakefield's needs—that the provisions of the Development Act might reasonably be used to give incidental assistance to poor communities."

Again, in 1929, just before the fall of the Conservative Government, the then president of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, promised, in accordance with authorization from the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, that a Bill which had been drafted on this subject "would be introduced as a Government measure as early as possible in the next Parliament."

Ruined By Waves

But these gentlemen counted chickens before they were hatched, and since the formation of the Labor Government nothing more has been heard of the matter. In fact, despite the urgency of the problem and the enormous number of men clamoring for work, many men are in danger of suffering the same disaster as the one vouched for by the Rector of Pakefield, who had watched two houses in which he had put all his savings go over the cliffs.

At the same meeting a representative from the East Riding of Yorkshire said that an area of land 10 miles long and four miles broad had been eaten away by the sea between Spurn Point and Flamborough Head.

Little wonder, then, that the meeting unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to make adequate contribution towards the cost of necessary coastal defences.

But the sea waits neither for Kingsley nor British Government, in proof of which consider the inexorable inroads it has made into our coastline. Old-time holiday resorts have disappeared and extensive alterations take place to the frontage of modern holiday towns where the unpleasant process continues.

Coast erosion, of course, is no new thing to this generation. It has been a very serious matter for towns and villages right round the east, south-east and south coasts from Sunderland to Plymouth. In fact, generations ago, holiday makers visited seaside resorts which are now far out to sea and forgotten.

Down at Lyme Regis the sea is constantly undercutting the cliffs so that landslides frequently occur, and on the Isle of Wight there is abundant evidence that our grandchildren will find on their maps two small islands where one fair-sized island stands today.

Corton and Aldborough, in Suffolk, are rapidly disappearing and at Reculver, where a church totters on the edge of the cliff, the older inhabitants can remember when a churchyard, a road and some houses lay between it and the sea.

Cromer of today should really be called New Cromer, for Old Cromer, the one time favorite resort of the gentry of the Eastern Counties, is gone, and Eccles, Winipwell, and Sandden—once pretty watering places on the Norfolk Coast—have vanished also.

Who Knows?

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what
They mean!" Oh, griever,
Doubtless they signify you've got
Merely hay fever.

Modern fashions have hit certain trades very badly. Simpler hats have put down work among milliners; while the ever-growing popularity of ready-made frocks and coats has been a death-blow to many small tailors and dressmakers.

The Game of Truth

"Mother, Virgil hit me and killed my three-year-old daughter."

"I did not! She hurt herself," emphatically declared the five-year-old son.

"He did hit me. He did," sobbed Evangeline.

"Why, I didn't other!" pleaded Virgil with still more emphasis.

Such episodes became problems befitting the wisdom of Solomon, and the persistence of a Philadelphia lawyer, rather than that of an ordinary, busy mother with four under school age, all demanding attention. But experience with an earlier foster-son had demonstrated that truth is growing out of a childhood habit of falsehood, so I determined in a way to get these kindergarten children of mine to tell the truth. Therefore, I invented the "Game of Truth."

Placing a bottle, a pencil, a book, a ring, or similar articles on the table, I shut my eyes and said:

"Virgil put the pencil in the kitchen cabinet."

Both children had learned habits of obedience, so this part of the game was easy. Then I carefully explained that sometimes we had to tell things just the way they really were, and I showed a card on the wall with a name written on it, placed a tiny gold star after the name of each one who successfully played the game. Then I questioned as follows:

"Virgil, who put the pencil on the cabinet?"

Upon a satisfactorily truthful, well expressed answer, I asked:

"Evangeline, who put the pencil on the cabinet?"

At first, she echoed her brother's, which made her claim that she had put the pencil there.

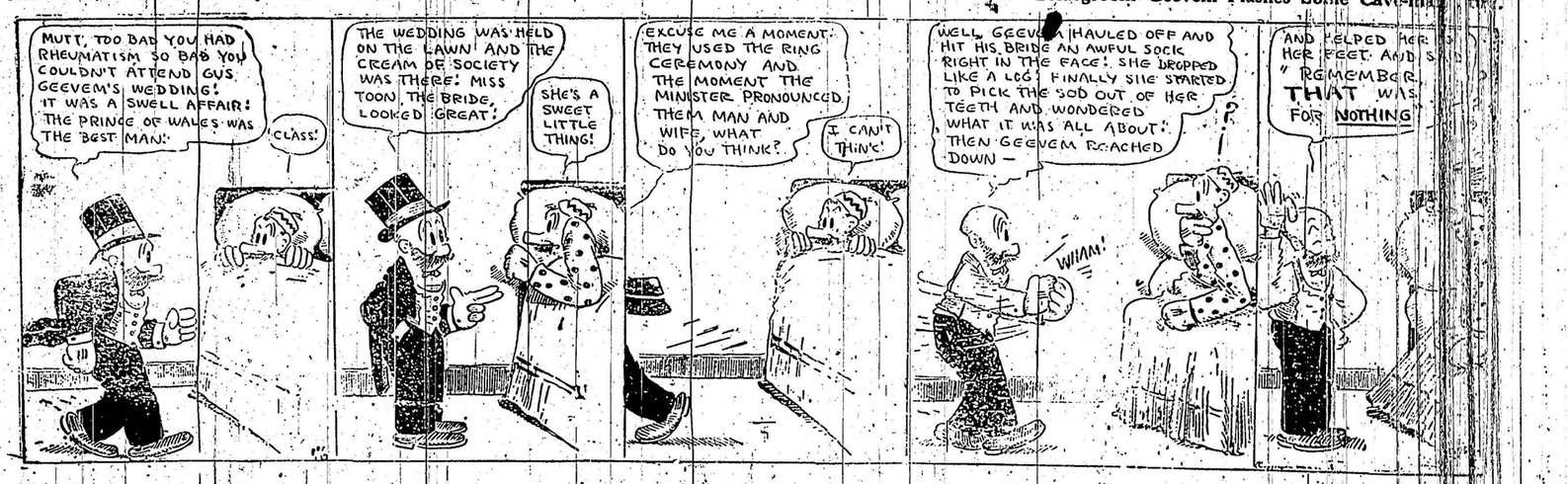
Virgil then got a turn at telling the truth, followed the game with Evangeline. Each time the children, as they were told them to do, explained that each one must tell exactly as they remembered. The children could tell these simple things to that, one of the times we had the light grew so bright we had to see it was our mother's face for their games for truth.

Neither she nor George Washington simplified the matter of telling the truth. Truth usually comes hard to children, and telling about the plates having lone wrong when they touched the child's mind are apt to be the more difficult of telling the truth. The most frequent wrong is known to be an effort to which will mean these children in my care doing Philip

Mechanical Eye Sees Through Fog

An invisible eye that can see in the dark and detect the presence of a ship two miles away through fog, rain or night is described in a report from New York, through an Associated Press service, we are told, by newspaper men invited to witness the unveiling of August 9, by its inventor, Dr. Baird, who calls the invention a television. We read:

It looks somewhat like a camera, but can be placed on a ship or airplane. It was mounted on board the Liberty ship Ethan Allen, moored at the navy yard, overlooking the dock beyond those in which the bible headlight [illegible] the contraption, the inventor, a substitute for a searchlight [illegible] miles thick, was [illegible] Broadleigh. Not [illegible] visible to the naked eye [illegible] on the [illegible] bluish red disk [illegible] particular value in [illegible] navigation in a fog to [illegible] tion of a beacon [illegible] roughly its distance [illegible] briefly, is a combination [illegible] less television transmitter and television receiver. The [illegible] throws a distant image on the [illegible] the transmitter [illegible] as a photoelectric cell [illegible] invisible infra-red rays [illegible] receiver amplifies it for the [illegible]

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Bridegroom Geevem Flashes Some Cave-man [illegible]