

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



An all-weather car — this pretty thoroughly describes the Ford Sedan.

In rain or cold weather it is a cozy, comfortable, enclosed car; in warm weather, an ideal touring car. The plate glass windows are raised or lowered in a minute's time. The Ford Sedan is always in accord with your wishes. Finely upholstered; equipped with electric starting and lighting system; demountable rims and tire carrier in rear; instrument board on dash; the Sedan is a car of convenience and class and has proven a favorite family car. Yet, the reliable Ford chassis and motor are a part of the Ford Sedan and that means low upkeep cost, ease of operation, and durability. The Ford Sedan is just as popular on the farm as in the city. It fits family needs everywhere.

Come in and see the Ford Sedan. If you want one, place your order now. Orders are filled in the same sequence as they are received. Make us your Ford headquarters, as we are experts with the famous "Ford After-Service."

**INSIST ON GENUINE FORD PARTS**

**A. G. McPHERSON**  
Telephones Highland Park 120 - 121  
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

**Today's Geography**  
Little Journeys to Places  
Figuring in World  
Events

Prepared by The National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., and Distributed by Scribner's, New York, N.Y.

**PALESTINE: PIGMY LAND WITH A GIANT HISTORY**

The historic Holy Land where moved the Nazarene whose birth will be commemorated around the world this week, is characterized as "a tiny little country," by Viscount James Bryce, in a communication to the National Geography society:

"Though the traveler's hand books prepare him to find Palestine small, it surprises him by being smaller than he expected. Taking it as the region between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan and Dead sea on the east, from the spurs of Lebanon and Hermon on the north to the desert at Beersheba on the south, it is only 110 miles long and 50 to 60 broad — that is to say, it is smaller than New Jersey.

"Of this region large parts did not really belong to ancient Israel. Their hold on the southern and northern districts was but slight, while in the southwest, a wide and rich plain along the Mediterranean was occupied by the warlike Philistines, who were sometimes more than a match for the Hebrew armies. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country, which lay between the Jordan on the east and the maritime plain on the west. King David, in the days of his power, looked down from the hill cities of Benjamin, just north of Jerusalem, upon Philistine enemies, only 25 miles off, on the one side, and looked across the Jordan to Moabite enemies, about as far off, on the other.

"Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the state of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles; and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own, so much history — that is to say, so many events that have been recorded and deserve to be recorded in the annals of mankind.

"Nor is it only that Palestine is really a small country. The traveler constantly feels as he moves about that it is a small country. From the heights, a few miles north of Jerusalem, he sees, looking northward, a far-off summit carrying snow for eight months in the year. It is Hermon, nearly 10,000 feet high — Hermon, whose fountains feed the rivers of Damascus.

"But Hermon is outside the territory of Israel altogether, standing in the land of the Syrians; so, too, it is of Lebanon. We are apt to think of that mountain mass as within the country, because it also is frequently mentioned in the Psalms and the Prophets; but the two ranges of Lebanon also rise beyond the frontiers of Israel, lying between the Syrians of Damascus and the Phoenicians of the West.

"Perhaps it is because the maps from which children used to learn Bible geography, were on a large scale, that most of us have failed to realize how narrow were the limits within, which took place, all those great doings that fill the books of Samuel and Kings. Just in the same way the classical scholar who visits Greece is surprised to find that so small a territory sufficed for so many striking incidents and for the careers of so many famous men."

captives," also conquered Cyprus, Bessarabia, the Caesar and Carnegie of Assyria, who left at Nineveh an indexed library of many thousands of clay tablets, received tributes from ten Cyprian kings.

Pausanias, Benedict Arnold of Sparta, liberated Cyprus from Persian dominion, and Evagoras, one of the island kings, hero of the world's first known biography, penned by Isocrates, who united the scattered principalities, is the King Arthur of island tradition.

Thus Cyprus reeks with composite memories of eastern, Grecian, Roman, and even Anglo-Saxon civilization. No less was it a focal point for religions. At Kouklia, where certain tides still pile masses of foam along the shore, Aphrodite is supposed to have been born of the waves. Here are ruins of a temple for her worship, where originally fetes were held which, as one writer puts it, "were the scenes of a too literal worship of Venus" and where until recently it was the custom to immerse maidens in honor of the goddess' birth.

Kouklia is on the site of the ancient Paphos. The Paphos of today was the one-time Neapaphos, where St. Paul struck blind the sorcerer, Elymas, and converted Sergius Paulus, the Roman deputy.

The present-day Larnaka is on the site of the biblical Chittim, whose ships are mentioned by Daniel, and whose ivory is referred to by Ezekiel. In Larnaka is the tomb of Lazarus, who, after being raised from the dead, is said to have become bishop of the renowned city.

The area of Cyprus is about equal to the combined areas of Delaware and Rhode Island, while its total population is about half that of the latter state.

**AZORES: MAY BE AERIAL HALF-WAY HOUSE**

The Azores islands, in years to come, may be an established mid-Atlantic rest station for airplane flights across the ocean.

Farthest from a continent of any Atlantic island group, the islands lie 830 miles west of Cape da Roca, Portugal, and more than a thousand miles southeast of Newfoundland, nearest North American land.

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, while the former were active, made the Azores objects of scientific interest akin to that evinced in the now famous Mount Katmai region in Alaska. Suboceanic eruptions, sometimes piling up islands which soon disappeared, were characteristic phenomena. One early description of such an event tells how the earth and waters were rocked for eight days by earthquakes, followed by a vast cauldron of fire that seemed to sweep the sea's surface and consume the clouds, spewing enormous masses of earth and rock. Then there appeared a group of rocks, ever growing higher and wider until an area of several square miles was contained in this "no man's land." Later it was shattered, and subsided, as the result of more earthquakes.

The Azores comprise three groups of islands. Their total area is less than that of Rhode Island; their population about equal to that of Kansas City, Mo. Most of the inhabitants are Portuguese. The rest are Flemish and Moorish, with a few immigrants from the United Kingdom.

Fruits and fish constitute the principal exports. Oranges are supplanting pineapples, but the other products — lemon, citron, Japanese medlar, and bananas — maintain their popularity. The principal fish are the mullet, tunny, and bonito.

Saint Michael, largest island of the group, has lava beds, caves which may be traversed for miles, and a mammoth crater with two jeweled lakes — one azure, the other emerald — at its bottom.

On Santa Maria is the church where Columbus knelt. Off Terceira a submarine volcano made its appearance as recently as half a century ago. On Corvo have been unearthed coins which suggest Carthaginian visits, and an Arabian geographer of the twelfth century described islands of the "Western Ocean" thought to have been the Azores.

About the middle of the fifteenth century the Portuguese sent expeditions to settle upon them. One island, Fayal, was presented by Alphonso V of Portugal, to his aunt, Isabella, duchess of Burgundy. It was upon her marriage to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, that he founded the famous knightly order of the Golden Fleece.

In 1829 supporters of Maria da Gloria against Miguel, in the struggle for the Portuguese crown, established themselves on the islands, and for the three years following Queen Maria lived at Azera, one of the seaports of importance. Others are Ponta Delgada and Horta.

Every time we spend a few days on the farm we wonder why the exodus from farm to city keeps up.

Telephone 275.

**DR. C. C. CHADWICK**  
DENTIST

State Bank Bldg. Highland Park

---

**DR. WATSON**  
DENTIST

Sheridan Bldg. Highland Park  
Telephone 274

---

Phone H. P. 315

**DR. A. L. LEE**  
DENTIST

Sheridan Building, Highland Park, Illinois

---

Phone H. P. 315

**DR. C. V. NICHOLS**  
DENTIST

Sheridan Building, Highland Park, Illinois

---

TELEPHONE 887

**DR. J. W. SHEDD**  
DENTIST

47 St. Johns Avenue  
HIGHLAND PARK ILLINOIS

---

Dr. E. A. Hamilton Dr. Earl D. Frisch  
DENTISTS  
Suite 4, Highland Park Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.  
Telephone 975  
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

**NOKOL**

Does the Work of Coal. Eliminates Basement Drudgery. Is Convenient, Clean and healthful.

Means Even Heat in all kinds of Weather. Makes a Woman Mistress of Heating Conditions.



Is on the Fire Underwriters List of Approved Appliances. It is the Only Oil Burning Device for Home Heating that is so Approved.

NOKOL can be installed in half a day. The Burner replaces the Grate Bar Only. It installs in Your Present Heating System. See a Practical Demonstration on my own Heating Plant

**W. N. FRYE**  
Telephone 536 M 444 Washington Circle  
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

**"ENCHANTED ISLAND"**

Cyprus, fairy land of the Mediterranean, which Greeks have been urging Great Britain to turn over to them, has a history no less strange than the fiction of Shakespeare's "Othello," for which the island, in part, is the setting.

Richard Coeur de Lion wrested it from a ruler who had won it by forging letters in his monarch's name after that ruler, Isaac Comnenus, had refused to let the Crusader's shipwrecked and searick lady-love land there the first time she asked.

Richard married Berengaria there and went his way, after turning over the island to a penniless adventurer, Guy de Lusignan, who founded a "feudal state amongst spice gardens and silken luxury," and thus established a dynasty which has been described as the most romantic European history.

Cyprus bulks large in the crotch of Asia Minor, like a huge fist with a lean finger pointing straight at Antioch. Historically, one may imagine, the finger should be crooked a bit more, in perpetual accusation of the sultan, the degenerate Selim II, whose generals captured the island, impelled in part, at least, by the fact that Selim's favorite wine came from there. Geographically, the promontory marks the line of Cyprus' prehistoric connection with Asia's mainland.

There too, reigned the beautiful Queen Catherine Cornaro, adopted "daughter of Venice," who, though grief-stricken by her husband's death, struggled against intrigue that the throne might be saved for his unborn child.

Early came to Cyprus those "Yankees of the Levant," the Phoenicians, Sargon, the king of Assyria who, as Isaiah had prophesied, led "the Egyptian nations and the Ethiopian

**THE BERMUDAS**

The Bermuda islands suggest the adventures of Robinson Crusoe in their colonization and present in their later chronology a curious parallel to United States history, with the events predated by a number of years.

The Robinson Crusoe comparison obtains because the island was discovered and later settled as the direct result of shipwrecks, and the settlers had to build themselves a bark to set sail again.

As for the anticipation of American history on a miniature scale, it may be noted that the colonization took place seven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.; that witches were burned, Quakers were persecuted, and miscreants were ducked before similar occurrences are recorded in New England, and that slavery was abolished in 1834. The Bermudians protested long before 1776 against the mother country's rule, until the island prisons were overfull; but relief came in their case not through a declaration of freedom, but by the accession of Cromwell.

But the essential point of contact of the American with the Bermudian arises from the all-but-forgotten fact that while the immortal Lafayette gallantly helped the colonies conclude their war of independence, the Bermudians supplied the ammunition to begin it.

So acute was the need for powder in 1775 that George Washington wrote to the governor of Rhode Island that "no quantity, however small, is beneath notice." Learning that there was a store in Bermuda, and that the islanders were anxious to have the embargo lifted upon shipment of food supplies from the colonies, Washington addressed a letter to the people of the island, who had shown themselves sympathetic with the American revolutionists, promising them ample supply of provisions and "every other mark of affection and friendship which the grateful citizens of a free country can bestow on its brethren and benefactors" if they would make this ammunition available for the Continental army.

It so happened that the powder had been procured before the letter was delivered, and with it the Continental army compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

Not only the sale of the powder, but the fact that Bermuda allowed the colonies to have salt, so incensed its governor that he upbraided the citizens for treason, and feeling ran so high that he was removed. His successor was a native of Salem, Mass., whose loyalty to the mother country was such that he gave up large estates in the colonies rather than join the revolutionists. He was connected, both by blood and by marriage, with the Winthrop family. Under his rule the island's full allegiance to England was restored.

Brown was succeeded by Henry Hamilton, during whose administration the town of Hamilton was founded and named for him. This town today is the seat of the island government. It has a population of less than 3,000. It did not become the capital of the islands until the time of Sir James Cockburn, lord chief justice of England, and before that time one of its most famous lawyers, Cockburn, nearly three quarters of a century ago, made the plea of insanity, which saved the life of Daniel McNaughten, who shot Sir Robert Peel's secretary.

**J. Smith**  
Dealer in  
**JUNK**  
66 N. First St. Highland Park

**JOHN PEARCE**  
Painter and Decorator

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Telephone H. P. 1639

---

PHONES  
Office 597 Residence 496

**H. W. Huber**  
Electric Co.  
Electrical Contractors  
15 S. St. Johns Ave

---

Telephone 265  
All makes of watches, clocks and jewelry for, called repaired and delivered

**W. E. Waterhouse**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler  
Sixteen Years at Schneider's  
364 Central Avenue  
Sewing Machines Repaired, Called for and Delivered. Highland Park

---

Telephone 715-R

**SEN TAZIALI**  
653 W. Park Ave.  
Cement Contractor  
EXCAVATING, BLACK DIRT, MANURE TEAMING SERVICE

I do an honest day's work at very reasonable prices.

---

Telephone 1349

—All Work Guaranteed—  
**DANIEL A. FAY**  
PAINTING, PAPERHANGING AND INTERIOR DECORATING  
All Kinds of Furniture Restored  
WHITE WORK A SPECIALTY  
636 Skokie Avenue  
Highland Park, Illinois

**Leuer's Motor Transportation Co.**  
DAILY TRIP TO CHICAGO  
Baggage and Household Furniture  
Carried at Reasonable Rates  
508 North Green Bay Road  
Telephones 550 Highland Park, Illinois

**Building Material**  
Coal & Solvay Coke  
**Highland Park Fuel Company**  
102 N. 1st St. HERMAN DENZEL, President Telephone 335

**Lake Shore Creamery**  
C.B. HANSEN, Proprietor  
**BUTTER--EGGS--MARGARINES**  
Finest Quality Home Dressed Poultry  
685 Central Avenue  
Telephone 57 Highland Park, Illinois

**BESSARABIA: A CONEY ISLAND OF HISTORY**

Bessarabia, recently assigned to the sovereignty of Roumania, has long been a racial catch basin.

Her population was more than 2,000,000 before the war, and included Moldavians, Little Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, Tartars, Germans, and Gypsies; but that list is short compared with the encyclopedic procession of Getae, Goths, Avars, Huns, Bessi (whence her name), Ugrians, Kumans, and Mongols, to mention but a few, since the days of the original Cimmericians.

For Bessarabia, sloping southward from the westward foothills of the Carpathians, between the Dniester and Pruth, down to the Black sea and Danube delta, lay in the normal geo-

graphical pathway of tribes pushing westward from Asia and southward from the bleak Russian steppes toward the warmer seacoast lands. Moreover, Bessarabia is at the convergence of these two history-beaten paths, and many times a clash ensued to decide which group should pass through the "neck of the bottle" toward Europe's lands of milk and honey.

Among the most harrowing of the invasions was that of the Mongols in the fourteenth century. They came across the Volga under Batu, grandson of that Mongol Charlemagne, Jenghis Kaha, and though there is no complete story of their depredations in Bessarabia, that region probably suffered atrocities similar to others which are recorded in harrowing detail. At Ryzsan women and children were used as targets in bow-and-arrow contests; silvers of wood were driven under the nails of the men; then they were corralled in churches to watch their women being tortured, and finally roasted alive. Another city, Kozelsk, was renamed Mobalg, "City of Woo," and Kiev was laid waste after her people had been maimed and murdered.

A picture of peaceful, pastoral Bessarabia prior to the renewed ravages of the World war, furnishes a pleasing contrast. A delight to the few tourists who went through the region, were the Moldavian homes.

A Moldavian interior was immaculate and vivid. Brightly-colored curtains and hangings were used. An inevitable decoration were rows of yellow gourds, the raising of which is one of the minor Bessarabian industries. The people are deeply religious. Each orthodox home had its altar, facing eastward, sacred bread beneath the icon, and cornstalks placed in the shade of a cross before it. Even the altars were colorful because of their draperies and candles, and many times they were laden with flowers. The Bessarabian women are sprightly, bright-eyed, and pretty.

Moldavians constituted about half the inhabitants of Bessarabia. Roumania, it will be recalled, was formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia; hence the adjoining Bessarabia, with its large Moldavian population, long has been the "Irredenta" of Roumania.