

DEERFIELD NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Eugene Ender had as her week end guests, Mr. and Mrs. Bolinger of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gunkel visited friends in Austin last week.

The June meeting of the Altar and Rosary Society of the Holy Cross church will be held at the home of Mrs. S. S. Love Wednesday afternoon, June 22nd.

Mrs. Alex Willman entertained the Young Matrons club at her home Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. August Klomp and Mrs. Alex Willman attended a luncheon at the home of Mrs. S. Engdahl of Irving Park Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orman Roekenbach entertained the Progressive Club of the Wilmet school at their home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitcomb announce the marriage of their daughter Mabel to Mr. George Harder of Highland Park, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday, June 15th, at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. J. C. Beuscher performed the ceremony.

The house was decorated in pink and white streamers and pink roses. Miss Ida Harder, sister of the groom was maid of honor.

Mr. Edward Whitcomb, brother of the bride acted as best man.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to the immediate relatives and a few friends of the bride and groom, after which Mr. and Mrs. Harder left for a short honeymoon in the East.

Mrs. A. H. Muhlke entertained at a Quilting Party Thursday afternoon for Miss Dorothy McWilliams.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peterson of Chicago, were the guests of Mr. Peterson's mother Sunday.

Mr. William Kreh is working at the Techny tower.

D. B. Webb of Hickory was the guest of C. W. Pettis Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Frederick and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pettis visited in Des Plaines, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Blaine and Shirley were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Chicago.

Mrs. B. J. Dickens, Eloise and Burt Dickens, Mrs. Edwin Ward, Billie and Helen of Edgewater and Mr. Clark Pierson of DeKalb, were guests of the Reichelt, Jr., home Sunday.

Mr. Harley Fleming of De Kalb, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Christiansen Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schwingle of Wheeling, announce the marriage of their daughter, Agnes to Mr. Raymond Clavey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clavey, of Deerfield, which took place at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday, June 15th. Mr. and Mrs. Clavey left in the evening for Kilbourn, Wis., where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Carl T. Anderson attended the commencement exercises of the Oak Terrace school, Friday evening. Mrs. Anderson has been teaching in Highwood since the resignation of the sixth grade teacher, Mrs. Salter.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hutchinson of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Clay Reeds of Joliet, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Reeds Sunday.

Mrs. Zachler of Chicago is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Bleimehl. Mr. and Mrs. August Klomp, Mr. Harry Clavey and Miss Theresa Klomp motored to Lake Geneva Sunday.

Mrs. Olivia Anderson is spending a week with Mrs. Dahlstedt of Chicago. Bruce Blaine is taking a Federal Vocational Training course at the Lewis institute in Chicago.

Mrs. August Klomp was hostess at a miscellaneous shower in compliment to Miss Dorothy McWilliams at her home Saturday afternoon. Miss McWilliams received many beautiful gifts. The guests spent the afternoon in playing Five Hundred at which Mrs. Alex Willman made high score. Miss Florence McLaughlin and Mrs.

Dr. Grady of Highland Park were the out of town guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne of Oakbrook, Wis., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meyer Tuesday.

Mr. J. Waffler and family moved from the Stryker flat to one of the August Wither houses on Grand Ave. last week.

Miss Eva Ender is home from St. Mary College of Notre Dame.

On account of Rev. Beuscher attending the conference at Elgin there were no services in the St. Paul's Evangelical church Sunday.

United Evangelical Church
At the Sunday morning service, the annual children's day program will be given. The children have been practicing for several weeks for this occasion. The offering that is received will go for mission work.

In the evening, the C. E. topic is 'Men and women whose lives should inspire us.' All young people not attending elsewhere, are cordially invited. The subject of the evening sermon will be, 'Be ye angry and sin not.'

Union prayer meeting on Wednesday evening and choir practice on Thursday evening.

On Sunday night, July third, a special patriotic service will be held. The special features of the evening will be a patriotic lecture illustrated with stereopticon slides, special music, both instrumental and vocal, and illustrated patriotic hymns. All are welcome.

Deerfield Presbyterian Church
Rev. Martin L. Thomas
"The Scriptures are God's Revelation"
"If there be a God, and we learn from the Conscience and the Will of Man as well as from nature, that God exists, then He must of necessity reveal Himself in some manner. We can only learn from Nature that God exists; but we can learn nothing concerning Himself, therefore we must look elsewhere than nature for such a revelation. Are the Scriptures genuine and are they authentic? Can we prove that the Scriptures that we now possess were written by the authors who are alleged to have written them and can we prove that these scriptures truthfully contain the subject matter of the original writings?"

If we can do this, we have gone a long way to prove the inspiration of the Bible.

We do not possess the original Manuscripts of the original writings. We have printed Bibles which take us back for four hundred years. In Exeter College, Oxford, England, we have a copy of the Old Testament printed in 1488; in the Royal Academy at Berlin we have a Hebrew Bible printed 1494, besides there are two Greek Bibles dated 1514 and 1516. Must we stop here? No! Between the years 1500 and 330 we have not less than 2,000 manuscripts which contain the entire Bible. If it is asked why we cannot go beyond 302 A. D. with our manuscripts, it must be remembered that in 302 A. D. the emperor Diocletian ordered the destruction of all Christian manuscripts and there is little doubt but that thousands of copies perished thru this edict. Between 330 A. D. and A. D. 70 we have all of the New Testament but eleven verses quoted in whole or in part by the early fathers. So our records are complete that we have exactly the same Bible as the early Christians.

Again, the Scriptures have proven themselves to be inspired of God because of their fulfillment of prophecy. Gen. 3:15 speaks of the Seed of the woman bruising the Serpents head; Isaiah 7, a thousand years after the Genesis account, makes a similar prophecy, namely, that a Virgin shall conceive and bring forth a Son; and when the time of the fulfillment came, we find that it was carried out as prophesied and that the Virgin did bring forth Jesus Christ. The Bible is a library of sixty six books with over forty different authors spread over a period of seventeen centuries; Prophets, Priests, Kings, Fishermen and Warriors were the human instruments used, yet we find that all of them spoke the same language concerning who God was, his attributes and the requirements for men.

For nineteen hundred years, the Bible has been the one supreme book to which men have gone to assuage their grief, to find inspiration for life's work and strength to fight life's battles.

We must say with Wm. E. Gladstone: "Talk about the question of the time, there is but one question—how to bring the truth of God's Word, the impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture, into vital contact with the minds and hearts of all classes of people."

Having been urged never to disgrace themselves and their families a lot of people have resolved never to work with their hands or get their cuffs soiled.

Many folks don't do any reading for information any more, as it takes their time to talk.

Many people are convinced that it makes no difference if the railroads do run up a deficit, as the government can make up the difference, and nobody will kick but the taxpayers and they do not count.

Believed the children of the North Shore will join the anti-coffee movement, provided they can have all they want of pie, ice cream, candy, and puddings.

The people who start to operate their lawn mowers at 5 a. m. feel that they are responding to the demand that America be roused from its slumbers.



TSARIBROD: A REGION OF RUMORS AND AROMAS

Serbian forces were reported a few weeks ago to have entered Tsaribrod, hitherto on the Bulgarian side of the border, preparatory to occupation of a strip of territory detached from Bulgaria by the treaty of Neuilly which followed the World war.

One traveler has described the roadbed along this segment over which the luxurious Orient Express used to make its semi-weekly trip from Paris to Constantinople, as the worst in the world; and the mountain scenery as the finest. Probably both statements were exaggerated. But the ravines, boulders and torrential streams of the Nishava river region, just before the railway crosses the Bulgarian frontier, are comparable with the Alps and sometimes suggest our own Grand Canyon region in miniature.

Tsaribrod is inconspicuous. It shelters a population of only a few thousand. It has the inevitable castle, which still seems to keep a frowning guard over red-roofed houses. Significantly, in view of the economic life of Bulgaria, and the recent marked preponderance of agrarian representation in the government, each house has its garden.

After the Orient Express passes the border line it traverses the Sivilniza battlefield, the Bunker Hill of Bulgaria; and the first important city after Sofia is Philippopolis, in the vicinity of which one of the world's most esthetic industries is established—that of cultivating rose gardens to distill attar of roses.

At Philippopolis, under pressure of expected attacks from Turkey, Prince Alexander was installed as the head of the newly united Bulgarian states in 1885. Unexpectedly it was Serbia, not Turkey, which made the move in protest against the union with eastern Rumpelia. The Serbian forces mobilized in the Nishava valley; the Bulgarian army was far away. Hence a famous order, which resulted in the making of military history, to commanders of Bulgarian units to hasten to Sivilniza. The speed with which the troops were moved, in this helter-skelter fashion, was remarkable. Their movement was accelerated by orders to citizens to furnish supplies as they passed. The advance held the Serbian forces, which were headed for Sofia, or Sivilniza. When reinforcements arrived the enemy was defeated. The Serbian armistice proposal was presented at Tsaribrod. This incident gave Bulgaria a sense of national unity and prowess which may be compared to that which Japan attained by her defeat of the Russians.

WHY LIGHTHOUSES WON'T "STAY PUT"

Long agitation to save Barnegat Light from removal, and announcement that jetties will be built to preserve the historic beacon, give a hint of the extreme variability of coast lines and conditions.

"A survey of the coast of New Jersey shows strikingly the results that are wrought upon a shoreline by the wind and the waves," writes John Oliver LaGorce to the National Geographic society.

"The beaches for the most part are being driven back by the sea, but the harbors, which were accessible to coasters quite within the memory of men now living, are being closed by the traveling drift, just as most of the mouths of the streams emptying into the ocean have been closed.

"In a description of the Jersey coast, published in 1879, it was stated that, prior to the war of 1812, Old Cranberry Inlet was one of the best anchorages on the coast, and it afforded a safe harbor for American privateers on the lookout for British ships during the Revolution. It opened one night by the angry sea breaking across the beach, and during the last year of its existence as a harbor the whole channel drifted nearly a mile to the northward. Its closure, about 1812, caused so much inconvenience that, in 1821, one Michael Orley attempted to cut a new inlet near the head of Barnegat Bay. With the assistance of others, it was finally finished; but the following morning, to the amazement of the voluntary workers, it had closed up again. Later another effort was made to effect the same thing lower down the bay. The cut was completed July 4, 1847, the work being done by several hundred men under Anthony Ivens, Jr. The water was let in, but it filled up almost as quickly as the Orley cut; so relentlessly was the sea's war carried on.

"A survey at Atlantic City, in 1863, revealed the fact that in the course of but a few years the shore at Maina avenue had lost 76 acres. True, most of this material was deposited in the lee of the point extending from New Jersey to Ohio avenues, causing an advance of the beach lines at Pennsylvania avenue of about 1,000 feet and adding to this part of the plat some 56 acres, all in the brief space of a decade. This transfer of prop-

erty from one riparian owner to another without consideration is not provided for in the statutes, but might properly be regarded as inequitable, especially to the original owner. However, no one has yet gone into court for an injunction against the sea for thus robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"When the lighthouse at Atlantic City was threatened, in 1878, the United States challenged the sea by the construction of a jetty at the head of Atlantic avenue. This was inaugurated a series of defensive works, which have been continued from time to time by individuals, so that 82 additional acres have been reclaimed from the sea to the great benefit of the city, as well as to that of the riparian owners; but they had to fight hard for every inch."

SAVING THE ELK

A check-up of the elk in Yellowstone National park, last stronghold of these largest members of the deer family, shows a discouragingly small number there, and it is now feared that many more have perished than had been thought. The elk's existence depends upon his freedom to wander from the highland snows to the shelter and forage of the valleys below. Early blizzards drive him outside the protection of the national reservation into the midst of the open season for hunting in the two adjacent states.

The southern herds follow the rivers, which flow out of Yellowstone in all directions, to the famous Jackson Hole country, once the haunt of bandits and cattle thieves, where human life now is safe but where the influx of civilization spells death for the elk. The northern herds when driven by snowstorms usually descend into the Montana borderlands where settlements have flung a barrier for wild animals across the edge of the park.

Wholesale shooting of the elk has been the first consequence in the past. Much of this shooting, according to reports received in Washington, does little credit to sportsmanship. Some marksmen have not troubled to follow and capture animals they have wounded. They sheltered life in the national reservation has made the elk tame; and they wander into many a backyard to find unexpected enemies.

But this shooting does not mark the climax of the tragedy. As noted, the settlements have cut off the grazing lands. There is some provision for the southern herds, though woefully inadequate, but practically none for the northern herds.

The protection afforded the elk which stray into Wyoming is that of the state game preserves, known as the Hoodoo, Shoshone and Teton. Further protection is that afforded in a limited way by the winter elk refuge at Jackson, Wyo., founded by the biological survey. There hay is raised for feeding the elk, but some seasons far from enough has been on hand for the feeding of the thousands forced out of the park, and even out of the reservations, by the early winter.

In ordinary and mild winters such as the present one the animals remain in the park; in more severe winters, when the cold and snows come late, the preserves and the refuge have taken care of many of them.

SPANISH MOROCCO

Spanish troops, according to recent newspaper dispatches, have carried out important operations in the Spanish zone in northern Morocco. In strengthening its military hold and extending its civil government in northern Morocco, Spain is turning the tables of history squarely about. For it was from this country that the Moors and Arabs swarmed across the Straits of Gibraltar in the year 711 and placed Spain under a Mohammedan domination, the last vestiges of which were finally removed only in the year in which Columbus discovered America.

This Spanish Moroccan zone is the pedestal of the southern of the two

Spain, lying only a few miles north of the northern shores of Morocco, was naturally one of the first of the modern nations of Europe to gain a foothold in that country. Melilla, a seacoast town near the northeastern corner of Morocco, came into the possession of Spain in 1497, and other Mediterranean coast towns have been captured at various times since. Though a definite zone of Spanish influence has been recognized since an agreement between France and Spain in 1912, Spain has done little more at any time than to hold the ports and a small area of the hinterland about each. Spanish authority farther inland has been more or less nominal and has never been exercised at all in the more remote sections of the zone. Bandits, of whom the chief was the notorious Raisuli, have operated in the Spanish territory in recent years with little molestation. One of their favorite activities has been the kidnaping of Europeans and Americans for ransom.

The Spanish Moroccan zone is a relatively narrow strip of territory with an area about equal to that of Belgium, or slightly greater than that of Vermont, extending across the entire northern part of Morocco. It has a frontage of about 200 miles on the Mediterranean sea and of about 30 miles on the Atlantic. It does not include the city of Tangier on the northwesternmost point of Africa, that city with a surrounding territory of 140 square miles having been under international control since 1912. The country is mountainous but contains considerable agricultural land. This portion of Africa is free from desert conditions. The Spanish zone, like the protectorate to the south, probably contains valuable mineral deposits, but the disorders prevailing heretofore prevented adequate prospecting. In recent years Spain has spent much more on the zone than has been received from it in revenues.

RHODESIA: A 1921 LAND OF OPHIR

Suggestions by archeologists that Rhodesia may be the land of Ophir, mentioned in the Bible as a source of Solomon's riches, lends added interest to a region already attracting attention for its present-day resources. The act creating the important Union of South Africa to the south reserves the right to add Rhodesia to that dominion of the British empire. R. D. Parsons, writing to the National Geographic society, describes some phases of Rhodesian life as follows:

"The wet season in Rhodesia begins in November and lasts until the first of June. All kinds of ground seeds and cereals are in the ground by Christmas and in January the first crop of millet is harvested. Great ceremonies attend both sowing and reaping. The dry season begins in June and lasts until the end of October. It is occupied with threshing, hoarding grain, storing wood and burning brush on seed beds for the sake of the wood ashes.

"No matter how hot the days are, the nights are cool and campfires are needed. On the elevated tablelands or plateaus the nights are very cold.

"Taxes are not onerous in Rhodesia, as each but pays only three shillings a year, which is 72 cents, or a rate of 6 cents per month.

"The Zambesi river, which forms the southern boundary of North Rhodesia, is spanned at Livingstone, just below the Victoria falls, by an American-made cantilever bridge bearing the Cape to Cairo railroad. As the water plunges 400 feet, the electrical energy to be developed is incalculable. It is proposed to carry the wires on steel poles fashioned like oil derricks, the Kimberley mines. Johannesburg, Pretoria and around to Cape Town, on the one hand, and up through Khartoum and the Nile valley. Even the pyramids may be decorated with lights made to glow by current from these mighty falls.

"In a country like Rhodesia where there are no roads either good, bad or indifferent, getting about is no fun. All the British officials have 'bikes,' but they are more ornamental than useful, so they use the 'machilla' which, to quote them, is an invention of the devil. It consists of a long pole with two natives at each end. Midway hangs the hammock for the 'brooma,' alias the English victim, whose back is lacerated by bushes and stumps and his body more or less submerged when going across a river. The bearers keep up a chant that sounds like the wail of lost spirits, and it never occurs to them that the passenger is not as happy as if in a Pullman chair car.

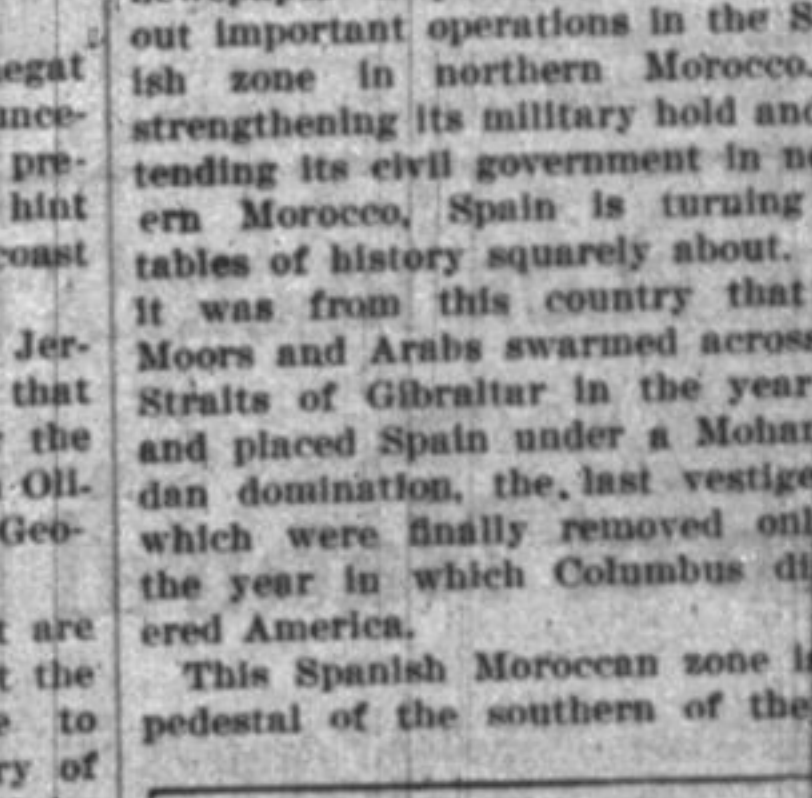
"Some of these African tribes have alert, active minds. They can commit to memory page after page of a textbook, but the trouble is they do not comprehend the meaning. They learn telegraphy, typewriting, the manual of arms, etc., with wonderful rapidity and as nothing is more dear to the African heart than ceremony, they go into ecstasies over parades and the morning and evening flag tactics.

"In most of the tribes are to be found skilful artificers. Show them a piece of imported furniture and they will exactly duplicate it. They weave bark fabrics of every kind and manufacture musical instruments, keyed, string, wind and percussion.

"Wherever suitable clay is found they make pottery, tiles and brick. Almost every English official has a picturesque residence of brick with the roof, surrounded by beautiful gardens.

"When Rhodesia gets proper transportation facilities, it will supply the British empire with cereals, cotton, tobacco, rubber, cattle, nuts and fruits."

MOROCCAN TYPE



A Moroccan Type.

"Pillars of Hercules," which for long centuries were the western portals of the known world. It is part of the Mauretania of the Romans, one of their granaries when the empire was at its greatest. It was the country of the Barbary pirates who harassed the shipping of the world for centuries, collecting tribute from many governments, and in whose suppression the infant United States navy cut its first post-Revolutionary war teeth in the early part of the Nineteenth century. It is now part of Morocco, which in many ways preserves more truly than any other Mohammedan country the flavor of the "Arabian Nights."

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Black Mare
2 Wagons
Harness
2 Bob Sleds
Sewing Machine
Library Table
Buffet
Bed Springs
Adding Machine

Northwestern Department Store
501 Central Avenue

MALINI

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Thursday Evening at Nine
June 30th, 1921

The Ball Room
Moraine Hotel