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When a man tells you that further argument is unnecessary, it may be that he has reached the end of his string. Some men worry because they have no work and others worry because they have.

ALLENBY'S ARAB ALLY

ROMANTIC STORY OF EMIR FEISAL OF DAMASCUS.

He Was the Man Who Co-operated With Col. Lawrence in Carrying on Guerrilla Warfare Against Turks and Germans, and He Now Taking Deep Interest in the Future of His Country.

THE public career of Emir Feisal has been brief but eventful. He is the second son of King Hussein, the Sheriff of Mecca, and he traces his lineage back to Mahomet. Until quite recently Prince Feisal led a quiet life at the court of his father, but when Col. Lawrence gathered together the Arab forces, with a view of co-operating with Gen. Allenby's army, it was he who volunteered to lead his faithful Moslem followers to whatever might be in store for them.

Emir Feisal was not slow to seize his opportunity, but not only did he lend the tremendous weight of his moral support but he actually directed military operations in the field. He set forth with an unbounded faith and in the most adverse circumstances. His only means of communication with the Egyptian expeditionary force was by airplane, and a broad strip of country held by the Turks divided him from the British forces. His regular army numbered only 30 horsemen, but he believed in the justice of his cause and hoped to gather support on his journey northward. His task was hardly lightened by the fact that Col. Lawrence was known to be with him and the German authorities had placed a price of £20,000 upon his head.

There was only one course open to him, and that was to harass the enemy by means of a persistent guerrilla warfare. The men under his command, fired by the enthusiasm of their royal leader, were admirably suited to this task; while mounted on native ponies they travelled quickly and raided the railways and other places of importance without mercy. By the time the Turks had collected an adequate force to deal with the new invader, Emir Feisal had planted his gayly colored standard in the security of the hills.

As time progressed and the Arab force had increased to some 10,000 men, the prince made more ambitious and very daring attempts to cut a portion of the Turkish army and join hands with the British allies in the Jordan Valley. The task proved too great, and on two occasions he had to retreat with his men, whose hopes and patience were being severely tested.

Damascus, the crown of their brightest dreams, was still some 300 miles away, and the prospects of any territorial conquest seemed more and more remote. The tenacity of the man was clearly revealed in those days of waiting, and his faith in ultimate success did not waver for a moment. He used to say, "The British cause is just, and so is ours, and therefore we will win."

Early in October, 1918, he set out to strike his final blow. Gen. Allenby outflanked the Turks on the west, Emir Feisal marched as rapidly round the eastern flank. According to plan, the Arab forces were to meet a British cavalry division at Deqa, the most important railway junction east of the Jordan, on the 26th of October. As the division reached the top of the plateau on which Deqa was situated, they witnessed a never-to-be-forgotten sight; the sun had set, but the junction was in flames, that almost turned night into day. It was the first sign of the Arab forces who had arrived early and set fire to the garrison.

The distance from there to Damascus was quickly covered, and Emir Feisal entered the ancient city of Saladin's tomb in triumph. Having quickly organized a temporary government, he began an extensive tour through Syria, in the course of which he visited Beirut, Moalaka, Baalbeck, Homs, Aleppo, from whence he returned to Damascus again, via Tripoli and Beirut.

It was generally expected that he would settle down there and attend to the affairs of the new Arab kingdom, but with great discretion he realized the futility of such an attempt. His boundaries were not yet defined, nor did he know exactly to what extent he could count on the diplomatic as well as active support of Great Britain in the future, and he meant to know.

Emir Feisal saw plainly the heavy task that lay before him, a task he knew to be too great unless he had the guarantee of foreign support, and with the simple directness that characterizes him, he stated quite openly that he would prefer to return to Mecca and leave Damascus in the hands of the allies, than to ruin his dearest hope of re-establishing Moslem rule there permanently, by attempting to hold the reins of government without the knowledge that the necessary power was forthcoming to establish his position.

So, with a view to ascertaining the precise state of affairs, he sailed to France with a twofold purpose in December, 1918. He went, as he said himself, firstly, to fit himself to receive and be received by the crowned heads of Europe, and their representatives, and, secondly, to do all in his power to obtain personal and political assistance from the country whose administration of Mohammedan territory he admired so much. And with this intention in mind, he may be found in Paris at the moment of writing.

Emir Feisal, in appearance, is a man who combines the intense picturesque quality of the East with a dignity too superb to have any special locality. His features are strong and simple, and expressive of the sincerity of his faith. He moves with a supple quiet grace, never justified or justified in anything he does, but for all that he seems possessed of a certain lionlike agility. One feels sure that he can leap into a saddle with the same ease with which he performs the ritual of his daily prayer. He is, of course, a total abstainer.

Emir Feisal is a man whose heart is as generous as his hand, who desires to serve the best ideals of his race irrespective of any ideas of personal gain; a man whose standard of living cannot but serve as an inspiration to all who come in contact with him, whose kingly appearance is but

WEeping ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

WASING, Ont. "I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times. For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'. The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well!" G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by 'Fruit-a-tives' Limited, Ottawa. "Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

BRILLIANT PADEREWSKI

His Hopes For the Future of His Beloved Poland.

A very jealous German pianist once remarked, after a friend had said something about Paderewski's versatility and wide knowledge: "Yes, he knows everything—except music!" It is music, alas, that knows him no more, though there may be hope for the future. For the present his ardent patriotism has overcome his devotion to the divine art. He is in the midst of the terrible Polish and Bolshevik maelstrom, and heaven grant he may not be engulfed by it. Those who know his intense artistic temperament fear a breakdown when shortly after in the cable despatches of the nervous strain to which he is subjected; as at Warsaw, when shots were fired at his window; and again: "As he spoke, crowds outside the hotel windows were still cheering, and calling for the national anthem, and three o'clock in the morning and his wife was plaintively insisting that her husband take some rest, saying that he had been speaking continuously for twenty hours." It is the poet that is the musician.

A well-known musical critic says of the Polish musician: "The friendship of Paderewski has been one of the things that have helped to atone for the awful boredom to which a critic, obliged to head the bad and the good, as well as the good, is inevitably subjected. For a quarter of a century I have known him intimately, and from year to year my admiration of his mind—quite apart from music—has grown. Talk with him on almost any subject you please and he knows more about it than you do—at least than I do. About American politics he knows more in a day than I do in a year, and the same with European politics. Ask him about Argentinian agriculture, or about Chinese geology, and again you will be surprised to find he knows all about it. The last time I had the pleasure of entertaining him at lunch in my home was shortly after the Russian revolution had been afoot. He knew everything about the men who first took up the reins so promisingly, talking about them fascinatingly for an hour. Then he shook his head and predicted what would happen because Russia wasn't ripe for a republic. For two years the authorities at Washington profited by his exhaustive knowledge of Slavic conditions. Then came the news that he and his party were on the way to Europe, travelling on a warship, with special passports issued by the British Ambassador at Washington, and making his home, his wife, and two secretaries official guests of every Allied Government whose soil they touched. His plans for a Greater Poland of 40,000,000 people alone can insure the future peace of Europe. It is doubtful if any other living Pole is so well qualified as Paderewski for the position of President of Poland. But, according to his own words, and the persistent assurance of his stepson, Mr. Coraki, he has no political ambitions for himself, but only wishes to get back as soon as possible to his piano and his composer's desk.

Perfumes for Religious Rites.

Persia saw the earliest development of the perfume industry. The priests in Egypt, who were the sole depositories of science, knew the secret of aromatic substances and prepared them. Egyptian perfumes acquired great celebrity, especially those made in Alexandria. Reserved originally for religious rites, perfumes subsequently became of current use among the wealthy classes. During banquets they were diffused through the halls and were burned in profusion. The Israelites during their sojourn in Egypt adopted the use of aromatic substances primarily for religious purposes and afterwards for personal usage. The Jews were fond of cosmetics and even used them to paint the face. All these perfumes were extracted from essences of trees and various plants. The Greeks, who loved elegance, were especially addicted to the use of perfumes, and they taught their secrets and usage to the Romans. The latter in the days of their decadence went so far as to scent the coats of their dogs. In the Middle Ages, the Arabs, Venetians, Genoese, and Florentines became famous for the preparation of sweet-smelling essences. —Family Herald.

Insects in Block of Amber.

The proverbial "fly in amber" is strikingly exemplified in a collection of red amber from Burma, recently presented to the British Museum by Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, of Mandalay. The amber is unusually rich in insects, including, according to Prof. T. D. A. Cockrell, who has examined the material, 21 new species, of which five are types of new genera. Most of these are found in a block of amber rather larger than a man's fist. This has been cut into slices about half an inch thick. Nearly every large order of insect is represented with the exception of ants.

"Da" Fibre.

Authorities of West Africa have been giving special attention to the raising of "da" fibre. While da can not take the place of jute in the manufacture of various fabrics, it is equally good for rope making.

Navy Taffeta Frocks Always Good.

Navy blue taffeta frocks are often attractively trimmed with vests, collar and cuffs of white or colored tacked organdie. They are so fashioned that they may be detached, and the frock will appear equally smart and well-finished with so trimming whate'er. One clever model recently seen had a Casack blouse, which draped across the figure in front at the normal waist line and tied in the back. The skirt was narrow and finished with several groups of self-cordings.

1,000,000 Gallons a Day.

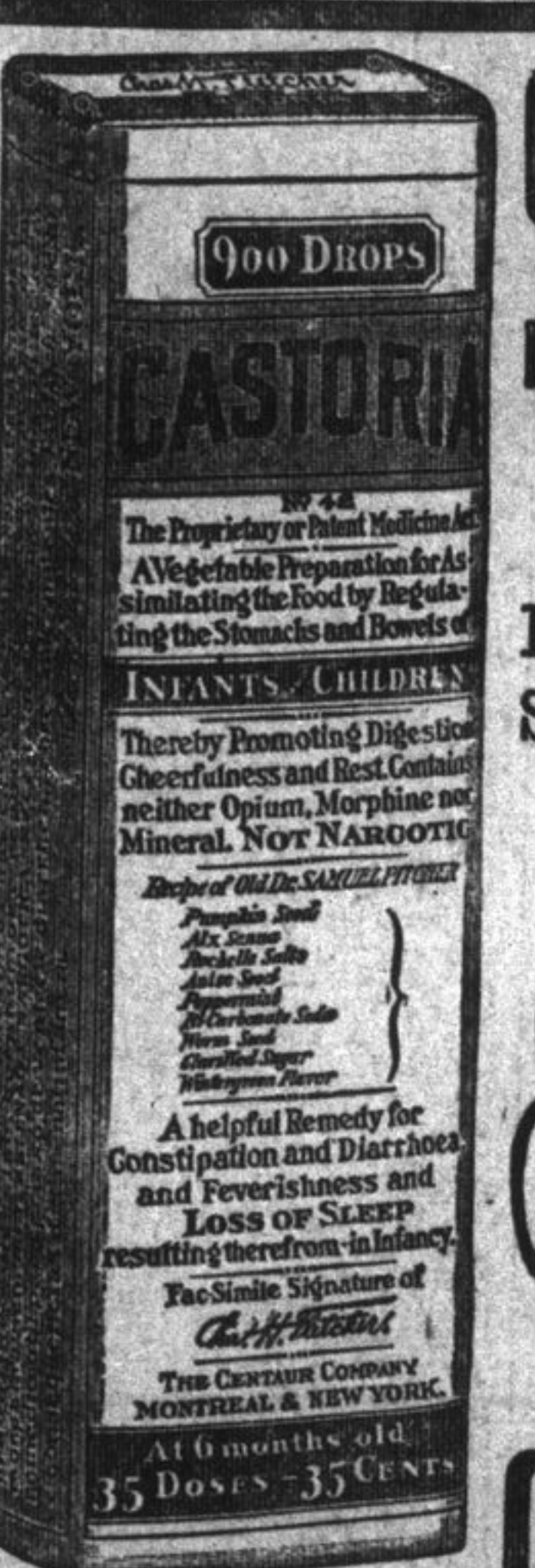
The daily consumption of gasoline and distillate by the 344,000 motor vehicles operated in California is approximately 1,000,000 gallons.—Indianapolis News.

To find work, go to work and look for it.

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