

INDUSTRIES OF SHANTUNG

Facts About Country That Is In the Public Eye.

PRODUCES MANY ARTICLES OF TRADE

The Hair Net that is Used by the Ladies, and the Railroads that Carry World Trade are Both Familiar.

My brain simply reels with all this talk about Japan, and China, and the League of Nations, and the fact that America has the presses that handle her head, where her rebellious tresses would be falling down were it not for a net of human hair from Shantung.

Came down here to get away from this talk about the peace treaty, China's a long way off anyway.

grows Mr. Business man as he strolls along the beach, in a pongee suit from Shantung.

With the introduction of the National Geographic Society issues a bulletin concerning the industries of Shantung which range from making hair nets to building railroads.

communication to the Society by Maxmud Owen Williams, as follows: "When the speedy roadster made hair nets a necessity, the hunger pressure in a remote province of 30,000,000 rentaled a little.

"The most invisible net serves fashion to preserve for another hour the loveliness of a moment. But the making of hair nets enables whole villages of wrinkled old women of Shantung to put a little more food into their hungry stomachs.

"When the American male emerged from the woolen of former convention and donned the dapper suit of cool pongee, all the silk-worms in Shantung had to work overtime, and their masters added a strip of pork to the family dish: A pongee-clad crowd at Bar Harbor means a better-fed population in Wethalwais.

An American woman wears some Chefoo lace, and thanks to her and the purchases of her friends, almond-eyed girls are being trained in mission school 8,000 miles away.

"The doubtless back from the war is also a booster for Shantung, though perhaps he doesn't know it. As he tells of the eye-smiling Chinese whom he saw making roads in France, he testifies to the fine qualities of some of the world's best laborers.

"The Shantung coolie did his fair share of war work. A hundred and fifty thousand of him went out to better living conditions and a wider outlook when the British troops were stamed away from his peninsula-home. Hundreds of him dropped shovel and seized gun or fought with clubs and axes when the breach at Chateau Thierry rawned.

"New types of these Shantung coolies are being returned to their homes with new thoughts and ideals, speaking English-French, Pidgin-English, and what-not, but with wonderful talk to the men by whose sides they fought.

"When China wants railways built or canals dug, here are the boys who showed the best Allied engineers what loyal labor really was.

"Nor will they have to wait long. An American corporation is only waiting for better transportation facilities before beginning to dredge once more the Grand Canal, which was binding China into an empire two centuries before the Great Wall began to shut out the rest of the world and 400 years before the birth in a Bethlehem manger of Him who was to affect China in a degree second only to Shantung's great Sare.

"When 30,000,000 people whose idea of a day's work is 16 hours are crowded into a province the size of Iowa, there must either be industrial development in silk, lace, and hair or periodic migrations of labor to less thickly settled parts of the world.

"In summer the Shantung coolie is north along the Amur mining gold or harvesting soy beans in Manchuria. He have seen him carrying Harbin flour aboard the Sunagari steamers, and he had hundreds of miles of ties on the Trans-Siberian. I have seen him juggling zany-painted sticks at the Niini Novgorod fair, and companion of Shantung coolies fought for the Bolsheviks beside the Kremlin and against them near Tchita. I have seen a Shantung coolie, heavily dressed against the little cold of the Armenian plateau, rolled into town ahead of twenty of his compatriots who brought flour to that starving city.

"Soon the Japanese will be laying the rails for their new railway canal-ization from Kiamo, near Tang-tau, to Hauchowfu, whence a Trans-Asiatic trunk line, which will be to the Trans-Siberian what the Union Pacific is to the Canadian Pacific, is some day to link Lanchow and Kashgar with Peking and Russian Turkestan. Also a Japanese line will run from Tsinan to cut the Peking-Canton line at Shuntehu.

"In building these railways the Shantung coolie will have his rightful place, and skill gained in France will stand him in good stead in linking his home province to the capitals of Eurasia from Madrid to Tsinan."

Moral: Don't Borrow. A man who was teaching to subscribe for his home paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by a neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a \$4-stanza of bees and in ten minutes looked like a wharty summer squash. His father ran to his assistance, and falling to notice the barbed wire fence, ran into that, cutting a hole in his anatomy and running a \$5-pair of trousers. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the corn field and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing a racket, the wife ran out, upset a four-gallon churn of cream into a basket of little chickens, drown-

OWNED IN UNITED STATES

Half the World's Diamonds Are Here, Worth a Billion.

While the war was on everyone except the buyers and sellers was too busy to notice it, but a thriving trade has been driven in diamonds in America the last year or so.

As a result it is declared that today one-half of the world's gems are owned in the United States.

But more than that, an overlooked phase of the war has been the building up of a great diamond-cutting industry on this side of the Atlantic.

Today when you visit a jeweler's shop and pick out an engagement ring as likely as not you will select one which has been cut in New York City, according to the new accepted rules for turning out a "full-fashioned brilliant" which has become the trade standard.

The extent of the increased volume of diamond cutting in America is indicated by a few significant figures. Prior to 1914 about two-thirds of the diamonds imported were classed as "cut but not set," and only about one-third of the total value was classed as "uncut." The diamond cutting of the year was carried on before the war chiefly in Holland, Belgium and France, and was, of course, entirely suspended in Belgium and in considerable part in France, and materially affected in the Netherlands.

As a consequence, the value of a cut diamond imported into the United States dropped from \$27,000,000 in 1913 to \$9,000,000 in 1916. The year 1918 for the first time showed a greater value in uncut imports than those classed as "cut but not set." In the very latest report, the eight months ending Sept. 31, 1918, the imports of uncut diamonds exceeded \$10,000,000 and the group "cut but not set" dropped to only \$6,500,000.

There are other unusual phases of the business developed by the war. Before 1914 only a small proportion of the diamonds entering the United States came by way of Great Britain, although 93 per cent. of the world's diamonds are produced in her South African colonies. Of the \$25,000,000 worth of diamonds imported in 1914, all of which preceded the war, only about \$6,000,000 worth came from Great Britain, nearly \$10,000,000 worth from Belgium, approximately \$8,000,000 worth from Holland and about \$2,000,000 worth from France.

By 1917 the supply from Belgium had entirely terminated; that from France was of only one and one-half million dollars value; and from England about \$13,000,000. The increase in importations from England occurred almost exclusively in the uncut diamonds, which she had apparently drawn direct from her South African colonies, and sent in the uncut form to the United States, which then actively developed the diamond cutting industry.

The value of the diamonds in the United States at the present time is approximately more than \$1,000,000,000.

As early as 1900 a distinguished diamond expert of the United States said: "It may be safely said that \$500,000,000 worth of diamonds are owned in the United States," and a compilation just made by the National City Bank of New York shows that the value of diamonds imported since 1906 exceeds \$500,000,000. This alone would bring the total value of the diamonds of the country above the billion dollar line, but when it is remembered that \$175,000,000 worth of diamonds imported since 1900 came in

the uncut state and that their value was doubled by the cutting process which occurred within the country, it is apparent that the value of the stock in the country is considerably more than \$1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the further fact that prices of diamonds have increased materially during the war.

LIFE GROWS MONOTONOUS.

Some Soldiers Are Anxious to go Back to Khaki.

Some of the soldiers who served in the great war are finding the humdrum life of the civilian too monotonous to endure and offering to risk their lives in campaigns anywhere or in any adventure to escape the tedium of office or shop life. An example is shown in the following advertisement which appeared in the London paper the other day:

"Young ex-soldier, three times wounded, will risk life for £200, tired of life and all alone, write," etc.

Inquiry disclosed that the advertiser was formerly a stretcher bearer in the Royal Army Medical corps, who won the military medal at Martin-pinch and later at Ypres won a bar to the medal. After his discharge he obtained employment as civilian clerk in the Royal Air Force.

"I am paid £3 a week he told an interviewer but I am ashamed to take it. For weeks I have not done a stroke of work. Doing nothing all day is getting on my nerves. I cannot stand it. I want action. Perhaps some cinema firm might want somebody for a particularly risky job."

Recently four officers advertised

PRIVATE VERSUS OFFICER

Buck Private and Lieut. Col. Would Go to Legislature.

Philosophers have said war is "the great leveler," but not infrequently it turns out that war's aftermath, peace, in truth, the greatest leveler, and political events in the second assembly district of New York have brought to pass a situation which more or less proves that fact.

In years gone by the late ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, "Teddy," the 100 per cent. American, controlled the district's political destinies. To the people of Oyster Bay, of which the Second district is the seat, "Teddy" was almost a god. His word was their law. Then the grm reaper swept him away.

But today there is another "Teddy" Roosevelt growing up among the folks of rural Oyster Bay. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of the great leader, and he has ambitions to follow in the well-marked footsteps of his honored father. Starting from the bottom of the ladder, he is a candidate for the 14th assembly on the Republican ticket. And opposing him, who, as a lieutenant-colonel, was second in command of an entire regiment, is a former buck private, Elias Raff, the son of a tailor.

Thus the man who led thousands into battle and the man who a few months ago accepted as an inviolate law every command of the other, have been placed in the same place. Though one is rich and the other a struggling lawyer, Democratic America has accorded both equal rights in the race for public office.

Elias Raff came into the race almost unknown, unheralded. When the Republicans nominated Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt the people spoke of his election as a foregone conclusion. In fact, some of the leading Democrats of Oyster Bay thought it would be wise to endorse him and assure his election. But the leaders of North Hempstead, a township the seat of Oyster Bay, objected, and Raff was nominated by the Democrats.

The nomination aroused little enthusiasm even in Raff's own party. It was done as a matter of form. Then Raff mounted the platform, for his first speech. "My hat is in the ring," he said. The Democrats realized they have picked a "live wire." It looked like Mr. Roosevelt's "walkover" would wind up in an exciting horse race, and according to all reports from the district the buck private's chances are improving daily.

The following events in the lives of the two men may show the contrast between them:

Theodore Roosevelt—son of an ex-president of the United States. Graduate of Boys Academy, Albany; Groton school and Harvard university; played on the Harvard varsity football team; married Miss Eleanor Butler. Alexander, daughter of wealthy and prominent parents; represented Hartford Carpet company in San Francisco, later became a bond salesman; commissioned lieutenant in First Officers' Training camp at Plattsburg and captain in the second camp; promoted to major at outbreak of war; took battalion of Twenty-sixth infantry to France, was wounded, awarded the Croix de Guerre, made lieutenant colonel; returning home, decided to enter politics.

Elias Raff—son of a tailor. Graduate of Seaford grammar and high schools; sold papers to help support family while studying; president of his class at both schools; worked his way through Syracuse university by washing dishes, tending furnaces and pressing clothes; was member of debate club, cheerleader of the university and coach of the basketball team; member of Senior council, Athletic governing board and Justitians (honorably law society); now member Phi Kappa Phi and Zeta Beta Tau; applied for place in officers' training school upon graduation, rejected on account of size; drafted, went to France as a private, after serving through many major engagements; now associated in practice of law with Arthur Knox.

Four men were arrested in Toledo, O., Wednesday charged with conspiracy in a plot to kidnap Edsel Ford, son of Henry, and hold him for \$200,000 ransom.

48 Acres—Of land near New Zion church. Will sell cheap.

Five Room House—A Good Store Building and two Acres of Land, at Filbert, belonging to Mr. E. L. Wood.

75 Acres—One and one-half miles of Guthrieville school, and depot with level and part of the beautiful farm of Amos Revel's estate lands.

Price \$85 per acre.

119 1-2 Acres—One and one-half miles Beersheba; seven and one-half miles of York. One good dwelling house, two stories, seven rooms. Price \$250 per acre.

100 Acres—In Fort Mill township, joins lands of Lee Nivens's estate, the Southern Power company and others. One dwelling, four rooms. A three-acre one-tenant house, four rooms. Price \$10 per acre. Property of Mrs. Mary Foster.

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150 Acres—Known as the G. J. Allen-Hawkins Farm. Joins the lands of A. Willis, Henry Massey, Jack Berry, F. E. Smith. One two-story, six-room dwelling, under cultivation; about 125 acres in cultivation; balance in timber. Within one mile of Tizrah station. Property of J. H. Sutton.

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THEY HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST, YES

A shipment of Young Men's Seam Model and Belt Model Suits—the newest patterns and in attractive mixtures. Let us show them to you.

Don't forget that we also have a full line of Conservative Styles in Slims, Regulars and Stouts for men.

A select line of Men's Overcoats are here—at \$20, \$25, \$27.50 and \$30.

A select line of Boys' Overcoats—6 to 18 years in size—Priced at \$7.50 to \$18.75 and all between.

RAIN COATS—We are especially strong on these—for Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls—all sizes.

Men's—Priced at \$5.00 to \$18.50.

Ladies—Priced at \$6.00, \$8.50 and \$12.50.

Boys—Priced at \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$8.50.

Misses—Priced at \$6.00.

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REAL ESTATE

If you want to buy, it will pay you to see Me. If you want to sell I will make it to YOUR interest to let me handle your property.

Some of my offerings:

53 3-4 acres—5 miles from York. 1 1/2 acre residence and barn. About 10 acres nice bottom land. About 14 acres woodland. 3 horse farm open residence, large barn, 30x50 feet, cotton house, 2 tenant houses, well of good water and 31x4 springs. About 100 acres in cultivation. 2 pastures, plenty of wood. Land balance in run place. Property of R. L. DeWitt.

288 acres—5 miles from York on public road. 7 room residence, large barn, 12 stalls, well of good water, 4 tenant houses and 2 small barns. Good pasture. About 100 acres in cultivation. Balance in woods. 6 horse farm open. Property of J. C. Hall.

89 acres—5 miles from York. 5 miles from Smyrna and 5 miles from King's Creek road. P. D. passes place. One horse farm open. About 100 acres in woods—something like 100,000 feet saw timber. 12 acres fine bottom. 5 room residence. Property of I. B. Biggar.

28 3-4 acres—10 miles from York. 7 miles from King's Creek. Just off road. Balance in wood. 31x4 forest timber, mostly pine and oak. One tenant house and barn. Property of J. M. Leach.

100 acres—1 1/2 mile of Hickory Grove on good sand clay road. About 35 acres in cultivation. Balance in woods—mostly pine and oak. One tenant house and barn. Property of J. M. Leach.

680 acres—2 miles of Hickory Grove on King's and Chester roads. 6 room dwelling, 2 tenant houses, well of good water. About 450 acres cleared land, balance in woods and pasture. 3 good wells, good springs and branches. Bullock's Creek bounds place on South and East. 125 acres good bottom. Property of Mrs. E. J. Scoggins.

150 acres—2 1/2 miles of Hickory Grove on two public roads. 6 room residence, new (4 stall) barn, and one tenant house. About 6 horse farm open. About 100 acres in woods. Nice pasture. Property of J. S. and Tom Wilkerson.

210 acres—3 1/2 miles from York on Pinckney road. 3 room residence, well of good water, 3 large barns, 3 room tenant house and one, 3 room tenant house. About 100 acres in woods and pasture. Property of Mrs. E. J. Scoggins.

222 acres—2 1/2 miles of Hickory Grove on two public roads. 6 room residence, new (4 stall) barn, and one tenant house. About 6 horse farm open. About 100 acres in woods. Nice pasture. Property of J. S. and Tom Wilkerson.

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