

## THE MAD MULLAH WINS OUT GREAT BRITAIN GIVES HIM UP

As a Bad Job—Ten Years of Fighting and the Expenditure of Millions Ending in a Decision to Evacuate the Country—Natural Obstacles and Fanaticism Win Out.

That torrid part of Northeastern Africa which is washed by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and is called Somaliland, has been made hot for the British, for they have decided to haul down their flag and march their soldiers down to the coast. It is the intention to retain for a limited time garrisons at two ports, Zella and Bulbar, but eventually the British flag in Somaliland will fly over a single port, Berbera, which is to be provided with a modest defense.

This evacuation is not a particularly pleasant task for the British, for besides being under the necessity of taking down their flag, it means turning the country over to their old enemy, the Mad Mullah. To add still further to their discomfort, no sooner had they begun evacuating than the Mad Mullah started to celebrate his victory by making war on all the tribes that had remained friendly to European interests, leaving waste tracks of land, razing towns and massacring defenceless people.

"The whole episode is somewhat dismal," is a London comment. "That seems to be about the best that can be made of it, for it is not agreeable to confess, as John Dillon did the other day in the House of Commons, that Somaliland had cost millions of pounds and many lives, and yet in the ten years' war that had been waged against the enemy, the Mad Mullah had come out 'uniformly the better'."

The principal reason why the country has been so difficult to hold in the face of the Mullah's opposition has been rather its natural defenses than its strength. In the spring and summer the land is a pitiless desert, almost entirely devoid of vegetation of any kind, and the only water is in wells, sometimes 10 or 15 miles apart, and at places known only to the natives.

This has been a handicap to the British forces, for all their supplies must be sent from the coast over the nearly featureless desert where the Mullah is stirring up trouble. It is necessary to transport these supplies 275 or 300 miles overland. To this burden is added that of carrying their water supply or of fighting for it at the wells.

It was for this reason that so many of the expeditions to the interior met defeat. The soldiers lost their way in the desert, and when exhausted by the heat and want of water they were set upon by the Mullah's forces and easily beaten.

The Mad Mullah, or, as he is known to his countrymen, Mohammed, Bul Mullah, first attracted the attention of the British in 1892 through a dispatch that said he was the leader of an uprising in the interior of Somaliland. It was at the time suggested

that a "military promenade" be undertaken against him.

That promenade grew into a desultory campaign, which took up three years and cost the Government \$15,000,000. Even then his power was only temporarily broken by the battle of Jubbah, for he fled with a remnant of his forces to Italian territory, destroying in his way the wells and thus making pursuit impossible.

Before he had undertaken this open warfare or before the British knew of him he had secretly paved the way for his trouble-making by his zeal in preaching the Moslem faith. He began among his own tribe and then reached out to neighboring tribes. He was only one of the lesser religious chiefs of the country, but he augmented his influence by making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

With the increase of his power he began a crusade which, with the help of devils, extended over the whole of Somaliland. He preached war pure and simple for the protection and glory of Islam and advocated the extermination of the whites.

It was fortunate for the British that it was the case, for otherwise it would have been harder for them to send troops into the interior. The friendly sheiks found themselves often the objects of the Mad Mullah's wrath, their flocks and towns were destroyed, and before they could offer resistance their foe would be far away across the desert. They thus undertook gladly to guide the soldiers across the unknown lands and to locate wells for them and in some cases to remain guardians of supplies that were placed along the route.

Another circumstance that materially helped the British was a letter from Moslem church authorities at Mecca who severely condemned the Mad Mullah's presumption in undertaking upon his own accord such a crusade. The fanaticism that had helped him in the earlier years' warfare was thus diminished, and his power was reduced.

He only partly observed this truce for the interior of the country has been almost constantly in a state of strife ever since and raids have been

of frequent occurrence. When he was taxed with bad faith he replied that he was unable to restrain his followers. Within the last two years conditions have been so unsatisfactory that several punitive expeditions have been planned against him, but none of them seems to have accomplished much.

The matter of another expedition came up last month in the British Parliament, and the whole subject was gone over. One of the methods suggested for getting the Mullah to build a railroad into the interior, but the scheme was laughed down when a member asked if it was expected that he would come to the end of it to give himself up. It was also proposed that he be subsidized to refrain from raids upon British territory, a policy that has been adopted in India in dealing with some of the tribes on the northwestern frontier.

Soon after this debate the representatives that had been sent by the Government to investigate the conditions reported, and it was decided to withdraw from the country. An interesting question that has arisen in the discussion of this measure has been: What shall be done with the tribes that have uniformly remained friendly to the British?

The Sixth King's African Rifles, which was largely composed of Somalis, is to be disbanded, but the men are to be permitted to retain their arms and to continue their own defense.

The "friendliness" in the interior, as far as can be discovered, is to be left to shift for themselves. The objection against arming the tribes is that under pressure brought to bear by the Mullah they might join his forces, and the munitions of war might thus have been acquired by European power that might in the future undertake to suppress them.

The recent raids of the Mad Mullah's forces in the lands of the chiefs

who were under British protection and the slaughter of 800 of the tribesmen indicate that the friendly tribes are likely to suffer from the Mad Mullah's sufficiently powerful to pose a serious menace to European interests in Northeastern Africa.

THE DISREPUTABLE SPARROW.

A farmer returning ruefully from an inspection of a cornfield, from whose borders all the grain had been fished by these disreputable marauders, once said to me, "I never could reckon why they sparrows was made, nor how they harassed agriculturists once declared, 'Sparrows is full of devilment.'"

You could never educate a sparrow to be a gentleman (as the swallow is to his last feather) or his mate to be a lady. The blackbird is a contented Bohemian, the jackdaw a rogue reformed by a sense of humor, but the sparrow has a hopelessly vulgar mind. You can see it in the noisy way he hustles and abuses his fellows; in the unkempt condition in which he keeps his coat, and in the filthy bundle of rubbish which he calls a nest.

His principal food is stolen corn, varied by newly-sown peas, garden seeds and crooked chives in the season. But his greatest crime is his treatment of young sparrows. Some years ago a pair of sparrows built their nest above the eaves of the house, and then one

of them was killed by a cat. I could see the red-crowned forehead and throat of the hen as she sat on the nest while performing my toilet, and I watched her hatch out four remarkably fine youngsters. In a week or two they sat, with their white waistcoats and black caps, huddled along the top of the nest, and in a few days they would have been then one evening I came home to find four pathetic little corpses on the ground below, and the sparrows in possession of the nest—Outlook.

## Old Age Pensions for 17,000,000 French Citizens

The New Law Which Has Just Passed Parliament—Pensions Begin at 65 years of Age—How They Are Earned—Will Almost Banish Destitution.

"La plus belle oeuvre sociale de la République," is the description of it by M. Puech, author of the final parliamentary report. In his speech—so often applauded before the Chamber of Deputies. This "fairest achievement" of the republic is the result of the minutest, most prolonged, most combative scrutiny ever undertaken by a French Government.

The debate upon it began 30 years ago. Sixty-four different projects—according to the labor minister, M. Viviani—were introduced into the Chamber during the interval. This one—the sixty-fifth—is the only one which has proved acceptable to all the parties in the Chamber, and with very few exceptions to all deputies and senators individually.

According to M. Puech's figures, there are in France 19,150,000 of an "active" population, counting men, women and youths. Nearly eleven-and-a-half millions of them belong to the classes to which the pension law is applicable. "La belle oeuvre sociale" is to be the terror of the outcast and the old.

The extension of the law to foreign-born workers employed in France, a striking example of the new humanism now permeating civilization. The privilege to foreigners is, quite naturally, conditional on the grant of the like privilege to Frenchmen. Total employment in the foreign countries concerned. The "Federation of the World" is taking shape, it slowly and painfully. More and more, however, is not alive to the harsh, merciless loss of things, the third republic has outgrown the generous illusions of the second of the men of '48." The men of the third republic are laying the foundations of a new, happier, and humaner society.

HERE'S A BUNCH OF FAMOUS FREAKS

One Has Just Died—Not the Attraction They Once Were.

There died a few days ago in a mountain county in North Carolina a negro dwarf whose peculiar physical conformation caused him to be sought by showmen from all parts of the United States, but for 40 years he resisted their advances and died at the age of 63 after a long and honorable life.

There has been a steady slump in the human freak market for the last three or four years, and an "attraction" that commanded \$50 or \$100 a week would find it hard work today getting an engagement at any figure. Indeed, it is a question whether Luiza Zarate, the tiniest human being that ever lived, and who attracted clients as well as the general public, could command anything like the pay she received 25 years ago, when crowds flocked to see her in all the principal cities of the Union.

She was a perfectly formed woman and symmetrical. She weighed less than eleven pounds and her height was not quite twelve inches. She could walk under General Tom Thumb's extended arm, and her fingers could be slipped on her wrist, and a teacup would cover her head. The nail on her little finger was not much larger than a pin head.

Gian was no more in demand nowadays than dwarfs. The great majority of those who travel with shows are not as tall by two or three inches as announced on the billboards and on the program. It is generally known that he really is, a giant can add to his stature with thick-soled Wellington cavalry boots and high heels and accentuate the illusion of great height by wearing a hat with a tall crown.

Chang, the Chinese giant, was probably the tallest man known in modern times. His actual measurement was within an inch of nine feet, and he possessed a fair degree of muscular strength. It is generally known to the public that the average "show giant" has a very weak spinal column, and his muscles, as a rule, are atrophied.

The unusual growth, which is quite

frances, or as some of the expert calculations make it, 420 francs. This amount will be derived from three sources: the capitalized contributions of the workers and of the employers, and a life allowance to each pensioner of 60 francs from the state. Provision is also made for the temporary relief of the wives and children who may die before they reach the qualifying age.

The parliamentary report states that half a million workpeople of the age of 65 will next year be pensioned. "Let us assume this scheme is first step towards social justice. It is democratic. It is humane. We can better it in after years." So M. Jaures argued at Nimes.

Combined with already existing laws for the relief of the poor, and with the retiring pensions which have long since been introduced into the mining and railway industries, the new law will go far to extinguish poverty. Total extirpation may be an unattainable ideal, but the stark destitution which the French people mean when they speak of "la belle oeuvre sociale" is to be the terror of the outcast and the old.

Other Six Millions.

In addition to these are, according to M. Viviani's statistics, six million small proprietors and ratepayers (cultivators on the profit-sharing system), and small "patrons" (employers of one or two hands) yet themselves leading the tolls of the manual laborers), who, on the ground that they were not, in the current sense of the word, "workmen," were excluded from earlier schemes, and even from the present one in the earlier stages of the debate. They are now included. But, unlike the eleven and a half millions of wage-earners of the classes above named, they escape compulsion. If they do take advantage of the new law, they will benefit by it as if they were ordinary workmen—subject, however, to deductions on certain grounds, such as the difference in the cost of living between town and country. It is believed that very nearly all the pensioners will decide to "come in." "So the new law," says M. Puech, "is applicable to seventeen of the twenty millions of French wage-earners."

Men workers in the pension fund. Women, six francs. Youths, four and a half francs. The employers must pay the same amounts. So that each worker will pay 10 francs and yearly payments of 18, 12 and 9 francs. The qualifications for full pension are 30 years' payments and 65 years of age. Both conditions must be satisfied. But upon the arrival of the normal period—workers of 65 and over will be paid a small annual pension, not exceeding a hundred francs. Next year a public treasury will pay 140 million francs on this account. When the normal period arrives the pension will amount to 360 million francs.

Mother's Anxious Time

PROMPTNESS SAVED HER CHILD.

"My daughter was in the last term of her high school when I suddenly and forcibly dawned upon me that her little cough had been hanging on, even in spite of the warm weather. Looking at her anxiously, for a few days had come into my mind I saw she had grown pale and a lot thinner. It seemed queer I hadn't noticed it all long before, but you see, I counted on it wearing away. What an awful risk for parents to take! I have a daughter, and I must say that I didn't tell her how anxious I was, but I watched the effect of Ferrozene with the utmost anxiety. My girl seemed so slow to improve, and the first two weeks seemed like years. By this time not even the first box of Ferrozene had been used up, still she had greatly improved appetite, and her progress after that was splendid.

When the fevered and excited girl walked a lot, and gained steadily in vigor and weight. The hacking cough disappeared, and with it every trace of weakness. I know of no tonic so nourishing, strengthening, so beneficial for growing girls, as 'Ferozene'.

Not only for girls, but for all who are weak, tired, pale, run down and in depressed spirits—there is no medicine so sure to bring back vigor and health as 'Ferozene.' Try it, one or two tablets at meals; 50 cents per box, six for \$2.50, all dealers, or The Catarthosene Company, Kingston, Canada.

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## NA-DRU-CO

Toilet and Medicinal Preparations Are Compounded by Expert Chemists

Who Compounds Your Medicines?

When your physician gives you a prescription you would scarcely risk having it compounded by a grocer or a baker, even if you were sure they had the right drugs. You insist on your druggist's skillful dispensing.

If you did not protect yourself in this way the laws of the country would protect you, for they demand that physicians' prescriptions be dispensed by physicians or qualified druggists only.

It is not equally important to know that the household remedies, such as laxatives, cough syrups and tonics, and the toilet preparations such as tooth paste, which you use so frequently, are also compounded by expert chemists?

When you use NA-DRU-CO medicinal or toilet preparations you have the positive guarantee of one of the largest wholesale drug firms in the world, the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, that each one has been compounded by expert chemists only.

This is just where NA-DRU-CO Cascaras Laxatives, NA-DRU-CO Liquorice, Linseed, and Chlorodyne Cough Syrup, NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound and everything else on the NA-DRU-CO list are pre-eminently better than mixtures at present flooding the market. They are compounded by men who know.

NA-DRU-CO Formulae, Ingredients and Compounding Are Best

Your own druggist could not be more careful or more accurate in compounding one of your physician's prescriptions than are our chemists in compounding every NA-DRU-CO preparation. Add to this the facts that only the best and purest materials that money can buy are used in NA-DRU-CO articles, and that each NA-DRU-CO formula has been thoroughly tested in actual use, and you have the solid grounds for the implicit confidence we want you to feel in NA-DRU-CO preparations.

We are prepared to furnish to any physician or druggist in Canada, on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO article. Ask these men, who are men of standing in your community, and best qualified to tell you, all about NA-DRU-CO preparations.

If any NA-DRU-CO article you buy does not prove entirely satisfactory return it to your druggist. He has our authority to refund the full purchase price and charge it to us.

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## WORKING IN NORTHERN ONTARIO ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Englishman Relates His Experiences as Member of a Station Gang—Good Profits Sometimes Made by Station Men.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes from Northern Ontario as follows:

I am at present working in the (richly-forested wilderness of Northern Ontario, on the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the new National Transcontinental Railway" of Canada, which is now under construction. I am one of a "station gang" of fifteen men who have taken a subcontract to "cut" about 45,000 cubic yards of clay and place it on the grade. The remainder of the gang is composed of Russians, Poles, French-Canadians, a Croat, a Swiss, and a Hungarian. I am the only Englishman. Most of the workmen who are building this railway are foreign immigrants, and many of them are making money fast.

The "station gang" is a peculiar Canadian institution, which has no counterpart in England. The promoters of the line let out a contract for, say, a hundred miles of grade to a construction company. The company sublets the work to a number of "station" or "station" men, who are in railway language, means a hundred yards to a gang of "station-men."

"IT SEEMED LIKE THROWING MONEY AWAY

Until I Tried Gin Pills"

Mr. P. Fitzgerald was completely disheartened. He had suffered so long with his kidneys, and spent much money on doctors without relief, that he made up his mind he could not be cured.

Then he chanced to read about the wonderful cures by Gin Pills, the great Kidney Remedy, and sent for a sample. The pills did him so much good that he immediately bought two full-size boxes. And these two boxes of Gin Pills made him feel like another man.

But let Mr. Fitzgerald tell his own story of a remarkable cure.

Provincial Asylum, Orillia, June 18.

I have much pleasure in stating that the sample which you sent me, led me to buy two boxes of Gin Pills from a local druggist. They are the best remedy for Eric Acid Trouble that I have ever tried. I must say that before using Gin Pills I had undergone a long and expensive course of treatment by eminent specialists of Chicago. They did me no good—it seemed like throwing money away.

I still keep a box of Gin Pills on hand and take one occasionally. I am pleased to recommend them and bear testimony to their efficacy.

After reading such a letter as this, you simply can't doubt the value of Gin Pills in cases of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. If you are a sufferer, write the National Drug and Chemical Company, Department G., Toronto, for a free sample of Gin Pills and try them at our expense. After you have seen for yourself just what Gin Pills will do, buy the full size box at your dealer's, and remember that Gin Pills are sold with a positive guarantee of a cure or money refunded.

17 1/2 lbs. labor.

## Amberola

The newest EDISON

—A wonderful musical instrument, a beautiful piece of furniture—a Phonograph with the horn built in as a part of the cabinet.

A trained musician may purchase a piano, simply for the beauty of its tone and the lightness of its action. The real home maker will purchase for this and more. The instrument purchased must be a delight to the eye as well as to the ear—a part of the home. And that is just "the why of the Amberola"—combining as it does, all the tonal beauty of the Edison Phonograph, with the added richness, simplicity and charm of a masterpiece of cabinet work comparable only to the highest grade piano.

The Amberola comes in several finishes of Mahogany and Oak to harmonize with surroundings in your home. It has drawers in the lower part for holding 120 records. The price is \$240.00. Hear the Amberola at your dealer's today play both Amelzak and Standard Records.

Slezak—And be sure to ask to hear the new Grand Opera Amberol Records by Slezak—the great tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who is the greatest Grand Opera sensation since the days of Jean DeReske.

Edison Phonographs, \$10 to \$240.00. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) \$5.00. Edison Standard Records, \$5.00. Edison Grand Opera Records, \$5.00 and \$1.25.

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Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S. writes: "In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so that I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure and get the genuine when you ask for it.

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The McMillan Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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if you start in right now to take Abbey's Salt regularly.

A dessert-spoonful, in a glass of water, every morning rids the system of all impurities—starts the liver working properly—and purifies the blood.

Abbey's Salt is the best spring tonic for young and old.

25c and 60c a bottle.

On that occasion the Rev. Mr. Legge, piers found at her residence. Most of preached a sermon from a text which these documents related to her early Miss Oliver quoted in one of the pa-

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