

Many Women Workers in the Middle Ages

The Middle Ages, too, had their "feminism," and the way women's problems were solved was not very much different from today's.

In the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, just as at present, it was necessary to take care of unmarried women, and this could not always be done by means of convents, although a greater number of girls went in convents than nowadays.

The crafts excluded women often on principle but in practice women worked in almost all crafts during the Middle Ages, as simple workers as well as at the head of enterprises.

The professions in which women excelled were, of course, those which were related to the traditional feminine work, as weaving, cord manufacture and the textile crafts in general. Many women became leading seamstresses. Feminine tailors were far more frequent during the Middle Ages than now. The gold industry always had a group of feminine and a group of masculine workers. Women often were barbers, and feminine musicians played in most of the wine inns. Women were teachers not only in their convent schools but also in general schools. Above all, there was never a lack of women physicians.

New Zealand's Fjords of Surpassing Beauty

The marvelous fjordland of New Zealand is described by those who have seen it as the most wonderful in existence, surpassing in beauty the famous fjord country of Scandinavia.

Milford sound, which offers this wonderful fjord scenery, is situated about 1,400 miles from the Victorian coast, off the southwestern coast of New Zealand. As one enters he finds himself surrounded by the perpendicular sides of enormously high mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow. And in the sound country of Alaska, there are great terraces almost on the level of the sea; but what differentiates these fjords used only by foot, is a walk of 36 miles over a track so precipitous that only 10 miles can be covered in a day. During this tramp across, a 5,000-foot mountain must be scaled and descended. While a few venturesome spirits surmount these obstacles each year, they are indeed few.

Bankered!

Two men were discussing golf courses in general and a little nine-hole course in particular. Eventually the conversation turned to a certain 18-hole course.

"I always think," said one, "that the little nine-hole course is far more difficult than the 18-hole course."

"Well, one would expect it to be so," exclaimed a friend who did not play golf.

"Why?" asked the two men, simultaneously.

"It is obviously easier to get a little ball into one of the holes when there are 18. It would be twice as hard when there are only nine."

The Difference

An inspector paid a surprise visit to a village school. The teacher, who was of decidedly corpulent build, proceeded to question the children as follows:

"Now, children, tell me in what way I resemble a clock."

The response soon came. "Please, miss, you have a face." "You have hands," and so on.

Then came the question: "Tell me some ways in which I do not resemble a clock."

There was a long pause; then piped a small voice: "Please, miss, you have no spring."

Richest Man of 300 B. C.

Interesting information about Croesus, famous rich man of ancient times, is reported by the Detroit News. The gift he presented to Delphi, 600 years before Christ, would be valued at about \$300,000,000 in modern currency. It included a pyramid surmounted by a lion, both made of precious metals; two bowls of solid gold large enough to hold 5,400 gallons each, besides a present of \$13 to every man in the city. And those were the days before there were oil wells or steam trusts and modern methods of getting rich quicker.

Married in the Cemetery

An unusual wedding occurred in a neighboring state. The bridegroom was an undertaker, whose father had been an undertaker before him. The ceremony took place at midnight in the cemetery before the father's grave. Asked why he was married in this way, the bridegroom said: "Well, I've been to the cemetery so often on occasions that I felt I should like to come here just once for some happy event." . . . Couples afraid of being too happy might try this.—C. per's Weekly.

Golden Rule of Life

The Golden Rule, in various forms, is found in the literature of several ancient peoples. It was taught by the Chinese philosopher, Confucius, more than five centuries before the Man of Galilee started on his ministry. In the Analects of Confucius appears this passage: "Tse-kung asked, saying: Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life? The Master said, Is not Reciprocity such a word? What you do not wish done to yourself, do not do to others.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Priceless Relics in Old Turkish Capital

Not the least remarkable of the treasures shown in the old Sultan palace in Constantinople is a jeweled reliquary containing a reputed portion of the skull of St. John Baptist, a gold reliquary in the form of a forearm and hand, containing his reputed hand, and three swords with inscriptions on their blades, which make it probable that they belonged to the last Emperor Constantine, who fell at the capture of the city in 1453.

Artistically, the supreme treasures are the sword of Suleiman the Great and the Sixteenth century case for the mantle of the prophet. The former object has a hilt of ivory overlaid with a delicate gold filigree, and the blade is inlaid with an inscription and an exquisite flower pattern in gold, while on the hilt, just below the hilt, are two curious figures in relief, a dragon facing a mythological bird. The golden case for the prophet's mantle is an unexcelled example of goldsmith's work, with its incised design and sober decoration of rubies and emeralds.

There are jeweled swords, whisks, girdles, pipestems, inkstands and vessels galore. These are the things whose sumptuousness is staggering; there are things also whose rare beauty takes the breath away.—Chicago Journal.

Moving Picture Idea Ascribed to Chinese

Edison himself has said that most of his inventions are the development of the idea of some one who has preceded him, and now some one comes forth with the statement that the real origin of the moving picture dates back to China 7,000 years ago. The Chinese, in 5000 B. C., had their equivalent of our "pictures" in their "shadow shows." They made figures of wax, exquisitely modeled and dressed, a few inches in height and hung the shadows from these on buffalo skin rendered transparent. Moving pictures thrown on a screen.

A set can be seen in the Science museum, South Kensington, England. It forms part of an interesting collection of "cinema relics" gathered together by W. Day and loaned by him to the museum. These relics tell the tale in full of motion-picture development.

The Last Straw

Our sympathy was appropriately expressed recently to one of our most corpulent acquaintances who had gone to a doctor about his weight and had been ordered upon a four-day fast. A glass of orange juice twice a day—nothing more. On the night of the third day the man awoke from a nap in which he had dreamed that a thick, medium-rare beefsteak had been set before him. Restlessly he went for a stroll in the park, casting hungry, covetous glances at every youth with a peanut and every babe with a nursing bottle. Suddenly he was accosted by an individual who said:

"Say, boss, you couldn't give a poor fellow a dime, could you? I haven't had anything to eat since this morning."—The New Yorker.

Ancient Cross Erected

One hundred years after its discovery, a Celtic cross more than one thousand years old was erected during a ceremony held recently in St. Patrick's church, Ballymena, Ireland. The cross was unearthed in 1827 while a ditch was being dug in the Kirconriola church yard, near Ballymena, and placed in the tower of the church, where it remained until 1879, when the church was burned. It was lost until recently, and was found broken in three pieces in the cellar of Ballymena castle. The cross is of rough, hard limestone, 22 inches long and about 3 inches thick. The inscription was carved early in the Tenth century.

Odd Sea Birds

Frigate birds or men-o'-war are birds which are found on the island Ascension. The original species was named *Fregata aquila* by the naturalist, Linnaeus, in 1758. They are now known to be confined to this little oceanic rock. These odd sea birds have bodies about the size of those of ordinary barnyard hens, with monstrous long wings, which spread as much as ten feet. Their bills are long with hooked tips, which make them dangerous weapons, and their feet are so tiny and so weak that they can scarcely waddle.

Wearisome

"The man who means well is as distressing as a camel's hair underhirt," said J. Fuller Gloom, the human hyena. "He is so free from evil intent that he greatly resembles a lead clam. On account of his innocence he is always getting into predicaments that no one else would think of, and after becoming embroiled in trouble he expects, because he meant well, that all the rest of us will drop whatever we are doing and rush to his rescue. I am weary of the well-meaning man."—Kansas City Times.

Fragrant Memories

Youth is the time to build years of helpful, friendly, neighborly acts. Therefore, the world will enjoy the fragrance of lovable personalities as ages go down the western slope of life's fragrance, too, that will linger after we have passed to the great beyond.—Grit.

BROTHER OF NATE HUNTER DIES

Henry Hunter, aged 64 years, died at his late residence, Fourteenth and Ogden streets, last Thursday, after a brief illness. The funeral was held Saturday morning from the Joseph D. Lewis mortuary, interment being in Prospect Hill cemetery. The Rev. John Albert Williams officiated. Mr. Hunter is survived by his brother, Mr. Nate Hunter of this city and other relatives. He came to Omaha about two years ago and had been engaged in truck gardening.

The Misses Grace and Julia Brannon entertained at an afternoon tea Saturday at their home, 2802 North Thirtieth street, in honor of the Misses Dorothy and Mildred Graves of Hiawatha, Kansas, guests of the Misses Edna and Mirtha James.

THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL WHITE PRESS

(From the New York Times, Thursday, August 18, 1927)

African Backgrounds

One who takes an hour to read a pamphlet of twenty-five pages by Dr. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be disabused of the idea that all that the American Negroes have is to be attributed to their home in the Western Hemisphere—that their ancestors brought nothing with them out of Africa. There is, in the first place, no one Negro type. There are Negroes and Negroes, as there are white men and white men. They range from Hima to Hottentot, from the Negro whose features are preserved in the inscrutable Sphinx to the pygmies in the deepest recesses of the Congo forest. Negro poets penetrated in ancient times to Damascus, threads of Negro genius wove themselves into the fabric of Mediterranean and Asiatic cultures, and the strains of their music reached across shores far from their own African coasts.

Their States and Governments decayed with the rise of the slave trade, 400 years of which, it is estimated, cost Africa 100,000,000 souls, but traces of their background of industry and art and manners have survived even this continental catastrophe. They learned very early, perhaps the earliest of men, to smelt iron and forged instruments of usefulness and beauty. They were the first to raise cattle and use their milk. Invention extended agriculture and surrounded villages with the verdure and fruits of gardens. The blacksmith plied his trade all over Africa, and with him in many parts the weaver, the wood carver and the potter. Some knew how to make rugs and carpets and to set gold and precious stones. Even without the tuition of other continents their handicrafts became highly skilled.

And it is, as more are aware, a continent of music. "The fashioning of musical instruments is one of the industries to be found throughout the length and breadth of Africa." And speaking of one region, a traveler said that every little goatherd had his flute as the Greek shepherd had. But the paper by Dr. Johnson (the author of a "Book of American Negro Poetry," and one of "American Spirituals"), which may be had of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, gives more details of this background. Two or three of the proverbs quoted serve to suggest the folk wisdom which has been handed on from generation to generation:

Boasting is not courage.
He who forgives ends a quarrel.
Birth does not differ from death, as the free man was born so was the slave.

The conclusion which the author reaches and which the open-minded reader will be ready to accept is that even those whose ancestors did not come to America but were carried hither in slave ships brought something more than the strength of their bodies out of the Dark Continent.

H. J. Pinkett, Attorney

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hunter, deceased.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 24th day of September, 1927, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the said 24th day of September, 1927, at 9 o'clock a. m., to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Frank Blackwell or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge, 3t-9-2-27

Mrs. Dock Stewart, 2862 Chicago street, who has been quite ill at the University hospital for the past three weeks is improving slowly.

The Misses Violet and Viola White of Denver, Colo., are house guests of their sister, Mrs. L. M. McVay, 2860 Corby street. Mrs. McVay was hostess at a very pleasant party in their honor on Wednesday evening.

LEGAL NOTICE

Ed. F. Morearty
Attorney at Law
Peters Trust Building

Notice of Service by Publication

To Roy Pitts, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that Hattie J. Pitts, your wife, the plaintiff, filed her petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, on the 6th day of May, 1927, to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from you, on the grounds of extreme cruelty and non-support. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of September, 1927. HATTIE J. PITTS, Plaintiff. 4t-8-12-27

Charles F. Davis

Attorney
NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of George G. Johnson, Deceased.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 17th day of September, 1927, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the said 17th day of September, 1927, at 9 o'clock a. m., to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Ray L. Williams or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

BRYCE CRAWFORD, County Judge, 3t-8-26-27

Ed. F. Morearty

Attorney-at-Law
700 Peters Trust Building

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT

To Charles Wilson, non-resident defendant:

You are hereby notified that Pearl Wilson, your wife, the plaintiff, filed her petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, on the 24th day of May, 1927, to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from you on the grounds of desertion and non-support. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of September, 1927. PEARL WILSON.

4t-8-26-27

Classified

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