Where The Women Wear Trousers

(Special Correspondence of the Des cret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

receive in addition 72 black-eyed houris, ever beautiful and ever young. When there, he will have children or not, according to his wish, and the offspring will grow in an hour to the stature of their parents. Mohammed himself is said to have had about 20 wives while on earth, and, when he died he left nine, each of whom had her own house not far from the mosque at Medina. Mohammed started out by marrying a widow. Her name was Cadijoh, and It was her money which gave him his first boost into promi-nence. He was about twenty-five years old at the time, and was one of the finest looking young beaux of Arabia, Cadijah was forty, and, it is alleged, that it was she who popped the ques-tion. He lived with her for twenty-five years, and, during that time, took no-other wife. A month after she diei, however, he became betrothed to a girl of seven, and he married her two or three years, alter. This second wife was the beautiful Ayesha, whom he preferred, above all others, to the day of his death. Cadijah, and It was her money which

* MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN. These facts form the basis of the Mohammedan's idea of marriage. He believes that the prophet had the right to more wives than his followers, be-cause he was favored of God; and there was a chence that he might gen-crate a race of prophets to succeed him. This chance failed; but never-theless he still slicks to the limit of only four wives; and the Arab judges of Tunisia and Algeria will not recog-mize as legal any more than that num-ber.

Indeed, in Algeria, the French are now trying to cut down the size of the haram: and they will not allow such of the Arabs as become naturalized to of the Arabs as become naturalized to have more than one legal helpmate. I heard of a young man in Oran, the son of a sheik, who thought that it would be fine to be a French clitzen. He took out his papers, and shortly thereafter wanted to marry. He had already one wife, and the license was therefore re-fused. Upon this, he was disgusted, and said he wanted to be a pure Arab once more.

and said he wanted to be a pure Arab once more. Down in Figuig, on the edge of Mo-rocco. I was told that it is the custom for the Moor of that region to marry at eighteen or twenty years of age, taking a wife of thirteen or fourteen. About ten years later he adds another young maiden of the same age to his household. When he gets to be forty he takes a third, and at fifty a fourth; so that he has always one young wife to wait upon him throughout his earth-ly career. As the new wives come on, the older ones step-back to the rear and act as their servants. PLURAL MARINAGE DYING OUT

PLURAL MARRIAGE DYING OUT.

PLURAL MARRIAGE DYING OUT. At the present time, owing to the advancement of modern civilization, these plurat marriages are steadily de-creasing in number. This is the rule in all Mohammedan cities. Here in Tunis most of the natives now have but one wife: and such is the case in all the cities of Algeria. The cost of living is steadily increasing, and the women demand more and more. They are patterning after the French ladies in their tastes, and it is only the rich who can keep up more than one household. Moreover, where several wives are housed together under the same roof and economy to have only one. The arab women of the better classes are a dead load on their husbands, for they are seldom more than children in char-are, They have no education to spoak of, and they must have servants

• UNIS.—According to the Koran, the Mohammedian has the right to four wives upon earth, and, when he goes to heaven, he will sive in addition 72 black-eyed hour-ver benutiful and ever young. When re, he will have children or not, ording to his with, and the off-ing will grow in an hour to the IN THE WOMEN'S QUARTERS.

IN THE WOMEN'S QUARTERS. As a rule, the Mohammedan husbanl makes his matrimenial investments atter the old fashion of buying a pik in a poke. He seldom sees his bride be-fore he is engaged to her; and, if he is young, the parents make all the con-tracts. There is no place upon earth where the women are so much seclid-ed; and there are now millions here who are never seen by any other men-than their husbands. In the city of Tunis, the ladies never go out on the street except in closed carriages. They know nothing about shopping, and nov-er visit the bazars or stores. The car-riages are brought into the courtyard of their homes, and, after they have been put in by their servants and che doors tightly closed, the grooms come out and hitch up the horses. If they are calling upon a lady friend, the carriage is taken into the courtyard restricted to the women of the house-hold, and there the horses are unhar-nessed so that the men take them away before the ladies step out. Every fine Mohammedan house has its women's apartments. The rooms are built around courts and there is usually one court for the men and an-other for the women. In the latter only the master of i/e house is per-mitted to enter and in less pretentious homes a male visitor will always make invisit heard before he comes in in order that the women may flee. Thay women have their own private stair-cases to the roof, and the roofs are their special quarters. They are usual-ly flat and form the loafing and goa-siping places for the roomes is in order that the young surfared be of the household. They are surrounded by walls, and one cannot see the girls at al from the street. MILLIONS OF VEILED WOMEN. As a rule, the Mohammedan husband

MILLIONS OF VEILED WOMEN.

Here in Tunis the women of the mid-

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Bulky Breeches of Algerian Ladies and Tunisian Trousers Which Cost \$200 a Pair-Millions of Veiled Women and How They are Kept-Plural Marriages Dying Out Among the Mohammedans-How the White Africans Marry-The Fleshy Jewesses of Tunis and How They are Fattened-Other Strange Customs Peculiar to the Women of Northwestern Africa.



THE TWO BIGGEST JEWESSES OF TUNIS. A WELL-TO-DO LADY. Photographed for "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

sex is dressed in Morocco. When they j of precious stones and bracelets and bundle anklets of gold. The poorer wear silver, at they and those who have nothing will load ers. In themselves down with brass and white metal

interview of the second state of the second st

more each. During my trip down into the western desert I had to spend a night in a first-class car with a rich Arab chief and his wife and their two little girls. When The woman of Algers wears a wide white band zeross her face to conceal it; sometimes a vell of white is fas-tened tightly over the bridge of the rose, the upper part of the face being hidden by the halck or blanket-like shawl which is common all over that Algeria the woman holds her halck tight over her face, leaving a little three-cornered hole not much bigger than a finger ring out of which one eye peeps as she goes waddling along. WHERE THE WOMEN WEAR BREECHES. It is impossible to see how the fair

THE PRETTY KABYLES. I had a good chance to see some-thing of the Kabyle women when I made my journey through their country in the Atlas mountains of castern Algeria. They are much fairer than either the Moors or the Bedouins. They belong to the same race as we do and have blue eyes, rosy checks and red hair. They are Mohammedan's, but they do not veil their faces, and as a rule the Kabyle husband has but one wife. The wo-men are allowed to go about as they please. They sometimes work in the fields, and I aaw many of them walk-ing along the roads with their chil-dren, and sometimes carrying watter from the wells into the villages. These Kabyles are clad very plainly, with from the wells into the villages. These Kabyles are clud very plainly, with the exception of the jewelry with which they are loaded. The ordinary dress is a gown which reaches from the neck to the feet, and is fastened at the shoulder with a great pin of silver or white metal. On ceremonial occasions they wear gowns of red and yellow stripes, strapped in at the loans with a belt of bright-colored leather. They sometimes wear a headdress of black silk. Their feet are usually bare. Among these people wives are bought, and from \$69 to \$100 is a high price for a good looking girl. The men usually stick to their wives, and,

THEY WEAR GOLDEN TROUSERS These Jewosses have the homeliest costumes I have ever seen upon wo-men. They wear breeches, both on the street and at home, and over them short, loose sacques which fall to the waist. Some of them have their trousers loose about the hips and they at the colless and others to the waist. Some of them have their trousers loose about the hips and tight at the calves and others wear them about even all the way down, loading them with embroidery of silver and gold. Some pairs of breeches are made entirely of gold thread, and I hear of money-lenders' daughters who have panties which cost \$200 a pair. Such garments are reserved for home use, and they are not to be seen on the streets. Other girls have pantaloons of velvet, loaded with bands of gold and silver, a girl thus carrying a whole fortune on her trousers. They all wear jewelry, and on public occasions they come out in pearls and diamonds and gold galore. The Jewish men here dress like the Arabs, but the women do not veil their faces and it is possible to see just how they took. The most of the women have what we would call brunette complex-ions, although there is no sign of the mulatto about them. They have black hair, beautiful eyes and not infrequent-ly prominent Hebrew noses. Some of them are pretty, but more are not; and with their outlandish costumes the homely ones are about the ugliest of their sex.

Some of these women when they go out on the street wrap themselves up in cloths, but their clothes never reach so low as to hide their breaches. They

have on high gold caps and the cloths are often fastened to these.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE JEWS.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE JEWS. The Jewesses marry young. A good fat girl is often wedded at 12, and she becomes a mother at 15 or 16. Mar-riages are usually preceded by a con-tract, and there is often a forfeit put up as against divorce. If the man does not earry out his contract he has to pay damages, and in the case of divorce he usually gives back half the property which his wife brought him. A divorced wife alweys gets an allowance. If the wife has no children the Tuni-sian Jew has the right to add a second If the wife has no children the Tunl-sian Jew has the right to add a second wife to his family, and a dead man's brother is expected to marry his sister-in-law, even if he is married already. I am told that marriages sometimes oc-cur between uncles and nieces, and that, as far as possible, families com-bine to keep the fortunes in their own clay



sex is dressed in Morocco. When they go out into the streets they bundle themselves up in blankets so that they look like bags walking on slippers. In Algeria and Tunisia nearly every fe-male wears trousers of one kind or other, and their overgarments are so arranged that these can be easily seen. It takes 14 yards of stuff to make a pair of breeches for an Algerian lady. They are worn enormously full, and are so tied in at the instep that they hang down like bags. The halek or head shawl does not fall far below the waist, and these enormous trousers are one of the features of the afternoon parade in the Rue Bab Azoun. The breeches of the women here in Tunisia are some-

and these enormous trousers are one or the features of the afternoon parade in the Rue Bab Azoun. The breeches of the women here in Tunisia are some-what more hidden, but those of the Jewesses are always in evidence. It is only when upon the streets that the Arab woman wears these very full trousers. They are removed as soon as she comes home and other pantaloons take their places. The latter are made of slik or China crepe; they are loose at the bottom and reach only to the knee. In addition she now wears a chemise which is tucked into her trous-ers, and above these are jacket of bro-caded slik. She wears a slik sash wrapped about her waist, and may have several vests of gay colors fas-tened with bright buttons. Her head-dress consists of a point over the crown, and on her feet are slippers embroi-dered with gold. Ty, and the weil-to-do Mohammedan girls have necklaces of pearls, earlings

Her lips were painted with rouge, her fingers stained red with henna and her eyelids blackened with kohl. THE PRETTY KABYLES.

as they are very joalous, it is by no means safe to pay them any atten-BEAUTY BY THE POUND.

FRANK G. CARPENTER WRITES OF THE STRANGE COSTUMES OF THE GIRLS OF NORTH AFRICA.

> public festivities begin, and from that time on the girl has to go through a lot of creemonies without power of hin-drance. The older women of the fam-ily take hold of her. They first put her in a bath, where her body is covered with an olutiment which, when dry, is pulled off, leaving the skin perfectly clean and as soft as when she was born. Her hair is then anointed with fet black pomatum, which sives it a glass, her eyelds are blackened and her eye-brows are marked out and joined by a thick line of red paint. At the same time her finger nails are covered with henna, and even her toenalls are made red. BEAUTY BY THE POUND. How would you like to figure on your sweetheart by weight, and value your bride by the pound? That is the custom among the Hebrews of Tunis. The men think a woman bean if the custom at the probability of the theory of a likely Jew girl of 300 weight or so has no trouble in getting a husband. As a maiden approaches the mar-riageable age she is stuffed, much defferens goose. These Jowesses have their own way of eating to in-crease their fat, and their own foods for patting on flesh. One of our ag-riculteral department explorers tells me that they use a certain grain which surpasses any that we have in its fattening qualities, and also that Serv. Wilson expects to introduce this grain into the United States. If so, it will indeed be a boon to our thin, scrawny girls, who worty because they contor trise in avoirdapois. I have before ms a photograph of the two piggest Jewesses of Tunis. They are mounding of lesh, and one of them weighs over 400 pounds. After marriage the woman becomes

After marriage the woman becomes to a large extent the servant of her husband. If the la poor she cocks the meals, and, no matter how well off her husband is, she is expected to make hes bed and wait upon him. She al-ways eats at the second table for it the ordinary Jewish household of Tunis there is always two meals, the first of which is for the men which is for the men.

JEWISH CEMETERIES.

The Jews here are very particular as to their religious observances. Their shops are shul upon Saturday and their wives do not cook or sweep on that day. They are affectionate with one another, and a Jewish funeral with its accompanying mourning is a sight to be seen. The Jewish cometeries are nothing like ours. They have no tail monuments. The vaults are dug out so that their tops rest even with the surface of the earth, and they are covered with marble slabs of the same size and height so that the whole com-etery appears to be one great marble The Jews here are very particular etery appears to be one great marble

floor. Upon each slab are carved Hebrew characters giving the names and ages of those who lie below; and, when the of those who lie below; and, when the women go out to mourn they sit down on the slabs over their dead and bob up and down as they wall out their grief. I visited one of the largest of these cometeries this afternoon. Its marble floor seemed to be spotted with white tents, and as I got closer I could see that each of these tents was a Jewish woman shrouded in white mourning her dead.

A FUNERAL AND ITS HIRED MOURNERS.

A FUNERAL AND TIS HIRED MOURNERS. There was a chapel at one end of the graveyard, from which came a great noise. I entered and found that a funeral was being celebrated. In one room was a coffin standing up-right against the wall, and, beside it, on the stone floor, covered by a silk sheet of bright red, lay the corpse of a man. About him were a number of Jewish men in Arab clothing, weeping softly: while in the next room were the hired mourners, who are brought in for such occasions at so much per wall. These mourners were Jewish women, ranging in age from a fat maid of 18 to a weighty old lady of 60 or more. They numbered 15, and I venture they would pull down the scales at a ton and a half. They sat on the marble floor, with their feet un-der them, and swung back and forth, bobbing their heads to the ground, as they fairly howled out a chorus for which the fat old lady kept the time. As the mourners saw me making a note the wailing subsided for a moment; but as one of the bereaved family came in it burst out louder than ever. Such mourners are common to all oriental

in it burst out louder than ever. Such mourners are common to all oriental countries, and they wail here for the Arabs as well as the Jews. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CURED HEMORRHAGES OF THE LUNGS.

I am told that marriages some times oc-cur between uncles and nleces, and that, as far as possible, families com-bine to keep the fortunes in their own clan. These Jewish marriages are usually made by the rabbis, and at the house of the bride. Here the rabbi covers the young couple with a veil and directs the groom how to put the ring upon the bride's finger. About a week before the wedding the

SHOES

PEKIN TO PARIS

18



points of the long route for use in case of need.

or need. START FROM PEKIN. For climatic reasons it was decided that the start should take place from Pekin, instead of from Paris, the date fixed being June 10. The first stage is Pekin-Kalgan. This is the route taken by the caravans and goes from Pekin via Kalgan (brough the Gobi desert to Klatka and thence across Lake Baikal to Irkoutsk in Siberia. The distance from Pekin to Kalgan is about 125 miles. The country is thickly populated but the route is scored by deep ruts caused by carits following the same track for hundreds of yoars. The de-clivities are at times so steep that the Chinese have to harmas themselves to the back of their carits to prevent them from toppling over into the ra-vines below. Moreover on this section, which it is hoped the motor-cars will negotiate in a single day, there are no fewer than three mountain passes. The first, that at Nan-Kou user Pekin is steep and stony and oulde one of the most difficult parts of the Klatka route. The town of Kalgan first in a prese

START FROM PERIN.

NOMAD MONGOLS. The Toutong rules over the primitive, nomad Mongols who are scattered over the vast plateau which extends from Kalgan to Ourga, on the confines of Siberia, a stretch of 1,000 miles. These Mongols are a pastoral race. They live in tents of felt and lasso the wild horses roam-ing the plain. They were the dispatch bearers of the Russian government be-fore the days of the telegraph and the explorer Pricevisky tells how in their long blue gowns and fur boots and caps, their limbs laced tight till they looked like mummles, they would cover the distance from Pekin to Ourga-over 1,200 miles-in five days and five nights, springing from horse to horse without ever resting. On motorists have a steep climb of nearly 20 miles up the mountains until They reach the great plateau, the entrance to the famous Gobl desert. This is per-haps the most thrilling stage of the whole course. Gobi is Mongol for ba-sh is is the bed of an ancient sea, the greatest depression being about the middle. It is not covered with sand like the Sahara, buit with fine, hard gravel, or plebles, not danger-ous for blg tires, it is likemost difficult parts of the Klatka most difficult parts of the Klatka The town of Kalgan lies in a great auphitheater commanded by fills over which runs the great wall of China. It contains an American and a Belgian

tion.

FEAT IS POSSIBLE.

From Salr Oussuo to Ourga and then ia Kiatka to Irkoutsk on Lake Baikal the route does not appear to present special difficulties. From Irkoutsk, in Siberia, the road will lead via Tomsk over the Ural Mountains to Kaza, Nijni Novgeoud, Moreore, Warnaus Boreo Siberia, the road will lead via Tomsk over the Ural Mountains to Kaza, Nijni Novgorod, Moscow, Warsaw, Posen through Germany. A representative of the Math is at present engaged in go-ing over the whole course. He has al-ready traversed Russia and Siberia and is now at Irkoutsk. He reports that as far as he has gone, I. c. Lake Bal-kal, the cars can pass everywhere. Mongolia remains to be traversed. As was to be expected, the almost in-superable difficulties of the Pekin-Paris race have had the effect of discourag-ing all but the most determined. At the present moment only four competi-tors may be regarded as certain to start: three Frenchmen and one Italian. They are: MM. Cormier and Collignon, each on a 10-horse power de Dion Bou-ton automobile; Pons on a 8-horse pow-er Motatif Contail, Prince Sciplo Borg-hese on a 24-40-horse power "Itala" au-tomobile.

omobile

THE COMPETITORS. Prince Scipio Borghese is 26 years of age. He left the Itilaion army as a Hen-tenant in order to study sociological and agrarian questions, and has the reputation of being a very modern indiord on his vast estates in the prov-ince of Breacia. He has also created in thumber of peasant farmer co-operative unions. He is a member of paritament and director of the review Lo Snetta-tore. Prince Scipio is an enthusiastic sportsman and devoted to motoring. In 1899 he explored the difficult roads of Hungary and in the following year Central Asia and the valieys of Talen-Totan. The race from Pekin to Paris will in fact, be his third journey across Asia. He has hitherto been accompa-head by his wife, but this time he will travel without her across the desorts and steppes. Two men will go with hind in his "Itala." The prince thinks that the heat will be the principal en-my and he is taking with him a second ventilator as well as a tent for camp-lag out. Comme, the well known conductor of THE COMPETITORS.

MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, happy, contented woman is most of all to be admired.

Women troubled with fainting spells, irregularities, nervous irrita-bility, backache, the "blues," and those dreadful dragging sensations. cannot hope to be happy or popular, and advancement in either home, business or social life is impossible. The cause of these troubles, how-

ever, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pink-nam's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs. It acts at once upon the organ afflicted and

the nerve centers, dispelling effec. MISS EMMA RUNTZLER tually all those distressing symp-toms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified indorsement or has such a record of cures of female ills as has

Ly dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes:-"For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and all worn out. Chancing to read one of your advertisements of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person." Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and is invaluable in pre-marine for childhirth and the Change of Life.

paring for childbirth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.



MISS EMMA RUNTZLER

ng out,

ing out. Cormier, the sell known conductor of the de blow-Bouton firm, has motored a good deal in Spain and the Balkans. As for M, Pons, who has aiready won the Coupe d'Anvergne on a Mototri Contal, his chances are considered to he very good. By a very clever adapta-tion the mudguards of the mototri can be taken out and used as a 12-foot bridge over difficult ruts and holes, or as the framework of a tent, etc. They are in the form of grooved ralls.

COSSACKS AS ESCORTS.

I have interviewed the Matin as to the feasibility and also the dangers of the project. The Matin, while frankly acknowledging that the attempt to cross Mongolia and Siberia in an an-tomobile is an extremely difficult and dangerous undertaking, is nevertha-less convinced that it is feasible. In or-der to avoid the extremes of heat and

for the right to use the wells—and cara-vans pass twice a week. A camel cara-van has already left Pekin for the pur-pose of revictualling the relay posts. Telegraph stations are to be found along the route at intervals of 150 miles, and at certain hours of the day the line will be exclusively reserved for the uso of the Matin, one of whose representa-tives accompanies the racers. The ex-act route cannot be laid down, but the act route cannot be laid down, but the competitors are to be supplied with photographs of over 200 difficult passages. They will not need a compass for the Gobi.

TOGETHER PART OF THE WAY.

The motorists have agreed to keep ogether as far as the German frontier, together as far as the German frontier, but this undertaking is hardly likely to be executed literally. For instance, Prince Scipio Borghese on his 24-40-horse power Itala can do about 40 miles an hour on a good track. He is, there-fore, almost certain to attempt to take the lead. But excess of speed will per-baps ruin his chances. What are the dangers of the road? Briefly put, they are as follows: The competitors may die of hunger in China. They may be attacked by Tungueses, the Mongolian robbers of the Gobi desert. They may be attacked after leaving Lake Balkal.



should do and hot do is a caution which is well worth quoting: "Be patient with the Chinese and Russians. A great chief knows how never to speak in a loud tone of voice. He is so powerful that he has only to speak in a low tone and without grow-ing excited. He listens to everything, even to ridiculous words without he ing excited. He listens to everything, even to ridiculous words without be-traying the least emotion. Above all, never strike a Russian or a Chinaman. The prestige of the great chief who does his own flogging is quickly ruined for ever."

ABOUT THREE MONTHS.

As to the time which may be taken n covering the distance (about 7,500 miles), from Pekin to Paris, a good deal 7 nonsense nas been talked and writ-en. It has actually been asserted that be winner might cover the coverse in 20



