

Keen Search for Egyptian Relics

University of Pennsylvania Is Sharing in Antiquary Research With Four Parties.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania's Egyptian expedition, which has been delving into buried history at the entrance of the Valley of the Kings, where the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen was recently found, is preparing to move to a cooler climate to continue searching for bits of information relating to the activities of men in past ages.

The university is now conducting four expeditions. One is in the Valley of the Kings, another at Memphis, which was the oldest capital of Egypt; a third in Palestine, and another in Babylon, where in connection with the expedition of the British museum, an ancient temple believed to have been built 3,000 years before the birth of Christ was discovered. Announcement of the finding of this temple was recently made. Inscriptions were found showing that King Nebuchadnezzar repaired the place during his reign in the Sixth century, B. C.

Excavation Work Continuous.

The university has arranged the work of her excavators so that when the hot weather season comes in one place they move to another, assuring almost continuous effort.

The work now coming to a close is at Thebes in an area adjoining the concession of Lord Carnarvon. During the two seasons of digging at Thebes several tombs have been discovered constructed in the same way as that of Tut-Ankh-Amen, but all of them open and looted. The objects found in each were not of interest to robbers, such as canopic jars, ushabtis, inscriptions and papyri.

In the last named class of objects a really notable discovery was made at the close of last season, when two sealed pottery cylinders were found within the entrance chamber of a tomb, which contained rolls of papyri. These were in a perfect state of preservation. On the outside of each roll was a document written in ancient Greek, and upon examination the papyri proved to be Demotic documents dating from 318 B. C. to 265 B. C. They are mostly contracts, and contain the business transactions of a family during the period of years which they covered. These papyri are now being translated in the university museum.

All of the tombs discovered on the museum's concession were of officials of the government of Thebes who wished to be buried near the kings, and whose tombs are, therefore, found in close proximity to the royal resting places.

At the same time that the university museum is working this concession at Thebes it is also excavating at Memphis, 14 miles above Cairo, where the museum expedition discovered several years ago the royal palace of Merenptah, an extensive structure covering a large area and including numerous courts. The floors of this temple are found 25 feet below the surface of the ground. The lower walls, and sometimes doorways and parts of columns, are found standing.

Tut's Father-in-Law.

One of the interesting discoveries made at this place is the head of a life-size statue of Akhnaton, the father-in-law of Tut-Ankh-Amen. The features are exquisitely modeled and the sensitive face is rendered in a wonderfully lifelike manner.

The throne room of the Merenptah palace, especially the dais shows rich sculpture and elaborate use of color. The ornaments and hieroglyphic inscriptions on the columns, and the stonework surrounding the doorways, are inlaid with beautiful pale faience. Surrounding the throne room are dressing rooms, retiring rooms, and

a bathroom, which originally had running water.

Excavation here is still in progress, and its completion is expected to throw much light on the domestic and official life of the Pharaohs.

Memphis was the capital of Egypt from the earliest times down to about 2,000 B. C. Then the Pharaohs moved their capital south to Thebes, which arose to great splendor. Herodotus referred to the hundred gates of Thebes. This city remained the capital until Alexander the Great founded the new capital at Alexandria, except for that brief interval when Akhnaton built this new capital at Tell-el-Amarna in order that he might start everything in Egypt afresh; religion, art, architecture and government. His interesting experiment lasted for about a generation, or until Tut-Ankh-Amen restored the old religion, reversed the policy of father-in-law, changed his name from Tut-Ankh-Aton to Tut-Ankh-Amen as a symbol of his reversion, and went

Doctor Victim of Devotion to Duty

Doctor Robert D. Reynolds, fifty-six years old, a physician of Green Springs, O., died recently, a victim of devotion to duty.

Stricken with influenza, Doctor Reynolds left his bed to minister to patients. Pneumonia developed, resulting in death. He refused to discontinue his daily calls until his illness reached a critical stage.

Kansas First Woman Jury Frees Prisoner

The first all-woman jury in Kansas acquitted James Cecil, of Cimarron, charged with having intoxicated liquor in his possession. The jury was out seven hours, and 12 Cimarron men had to get their own suppers while their wives debated whether Cecil's car contained a jug of rum or vinegar. They finally decided that it held vinegar.

back to Thebes as the seat of his government.

Merenptah, who is regarded by most authorities as the Pharaoh of the Exodus, reigned 1225 B. C., or about 125 years before Tut-Ankh-Amen.

Allen Pays Election Bet Five Years Old

Topeka, Kan.—C. W. Miller, pioneer resident of Hayes, Kan., and now register of the United States land office in Topeka, was the recipient of a pair of shoes as a result of an election wager made more than five years ago with former Gov. Henry J. Allen. Miller said that Allen confided to him his desire to run for governor, but expressed fear he would lose. Miller advised him to run and proposed a wager, by which he would buy Allen a pair of shoes if Allen lost and Allen would buy Miller a pair if Allen won.

Loses Royal Rank on Marriage.

Tokyo.—Prince Kunihisa Kuni, the elder brother of Princess Nagako Kuni, bride-elect of the prince regent, is engaged to Miss Kazuko Shimazu, sixteen years old, a sister of Prince Shimazu. Prince Kuni is to descend to the rank of a subject with the title of marquis. He is twenty-two years old and is studying in the military academy.

Americans Aid Haiti Progress

Navy Officers Report on Work Accomplished in 1922 as Showing Success.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—The technical skill, the energy, the intelligence and the hard work of certain officers of the American navy, all are being expended in the interests of the island of Haiti and its people. And the year 1922 was one of peace and progress. Much was accomplished, and the work is still going on under American leadership. The Americans are teaching the Haitians to help themselves; they are endeavoring to train the Haitian personnel so that they may eventually displace all foreigners in island administration. Co-operation between the two elements, to this end, undoubtedly is making headway.

Early this year the American heads of departments made reports on the results of their labors in 1922 to John H. Russell, the American high commissioner for Haiti, covering activities in the sanitary service, in fire protection, in police work, in public works, such as irrigation, road building, and communications. In the better lighting of the coasts of Haiti, and in increased shipping.

Epidemics Checked.

The so-called prison disease, which in the old regime claimed 1,300 out of an average of 2,000 prisoners, has been reduced to the vanishing point. In 1922 the percentage of deaths in the prisons was .017. The death rate of the gendarmes, numbering 2,414 Haitians, fell to the rate of 5.11 per thousand.

The completion of the intensive campaign against smallpox assures the prevention of its spread for several years, and the recent severe epi-

demic of cholera, a form of bacilla dysentery, has been largely wiped out.

That the Haitians are responding in greatly increased number to the free opportunities of American surgical and medical treatment is evinced by the fact that in the year 23,310 applied for treatment, as compared to 7,305 for the preceding year. Five free dispensaries were opened in interior sections where medical facilities were nonexistent for a radius of several miles.

The gendarmes have been encouraged in field and track sports, basketball, baseball, soccer and boxing, to their physical improvement.

All gendarmes, in addition to their military training, are receiving a free grammar school course that has encouraged enlistment and caused favorable comment among the Haitians. For the first time in its history every man in the gendarmerie has been thoroughly instructed in rifle practice, and the contests held have developed marksmanship of a surprisingly high quality. The regulation of all vehicle traffic and the registration of foreigners were assumed by the gendarmerie in the closing months of the year.

Port-au-Prince is now protected against disastrous fires through the recent completion of a salt water high pressure system. The equipment of the capital's fire fighting forces now comprises two modern chemical and equipment motor trucks and a recently acquired American horse-drawn engine in which the firemen, resplendent in crimson shirts and shining brass helmets, race to the fires.

The department of public works has operated irrigation service in three of the leading plains where agriculture is almost wholly dependent upon irrigation, made preliminary investigations of other needed irrigation projects, and determined that fully 100,000 acres of at present unproductive land in the great plain of the Artibonite are capable of irrigation.

Road Construction Spreads.

Work has begun on a 15-mile stretch of road that, when completed, will cut the present time of travel by automobile between the capitals of Haiti and Santo Domingo from three days to one. The new road will run from Las Cahobas to Commendador on the Santo Domingo border.

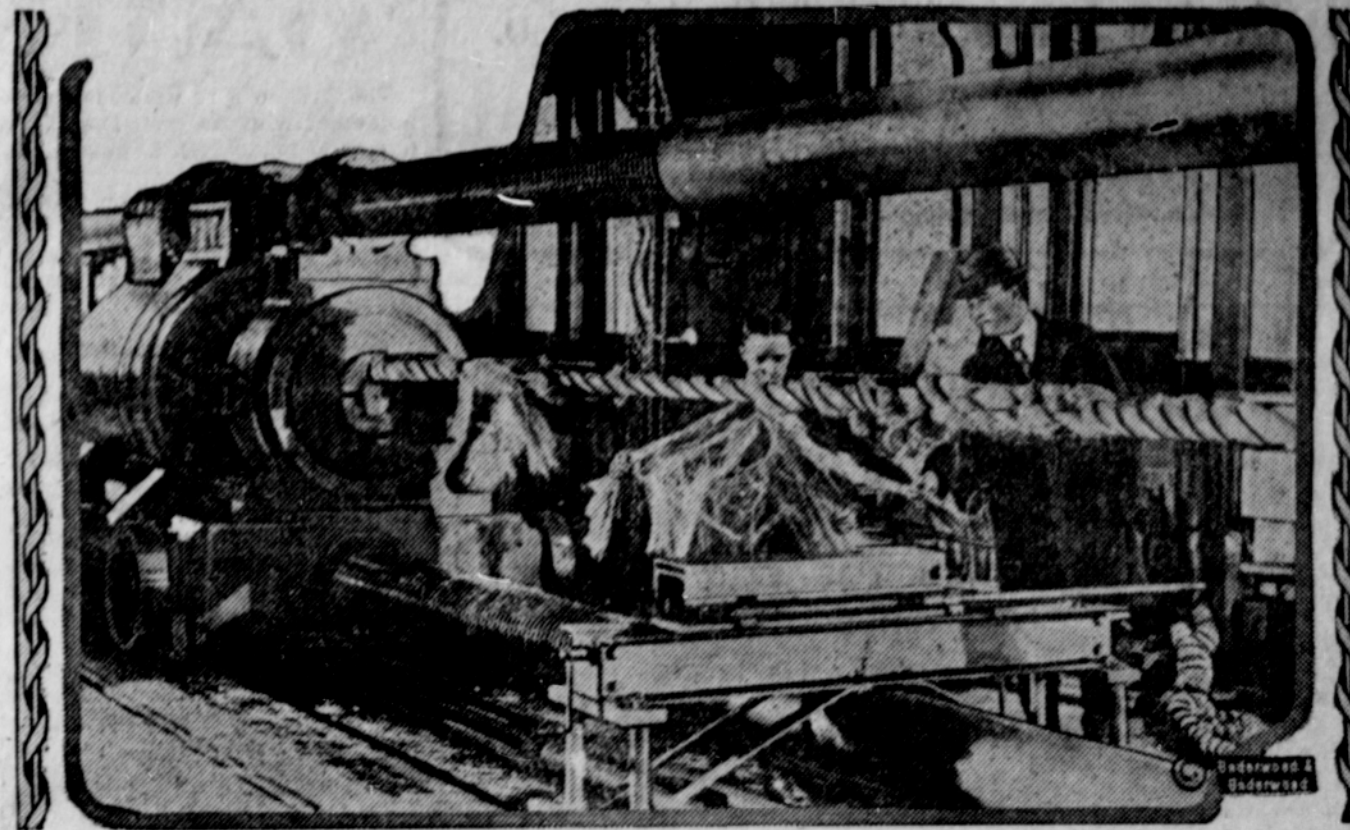
There are today 990 kilometers of road in operation throughout the republic. Forty bridges will be erected at inland points where traffic has been impossible in the rainy seasons. A two-year program for new road construction has been approved.

Port-au-Prince now has a new automatic telephone system which will be extended to care for 800 subscribers. Pole lines for a distance of 1,500 kilometers were maintained in 1922 for Haitian telegraph service.

The figures for last year show that telegraph traffic increased 26 per cent and the telephone traffic doubled. The lowered cost of operation and maintenance was 17 per cent.

Four new automatic flashing acetylene type of lighthouses, with a visibility of 16 miles, have been placed in commission in the past year. These additions to the lighting of Haiti's thousand-mile coastline, formerly regarded by seafaring men as the most dangerous stretch of coast in the West Indies, have given Haiti eight excellent lights.

Uncle Sam's Great Testing Machine in Operation



Dr. F. R. McGowan, chief of the textile division of the bureau of standards, and Dr. F. C. Brown, acting director of the bureau, inspecting a four-inch manila hemp hawser broken by the most powerful precision testing machine in the world, which is located at the bureau. The machine is capable of exerting a compression of 2,000,000 pounds and a tension of 1,300,000 pounds. It is used to test the strength of hemp and wire cables.

Wise Men Often Fooled by Girls

Recent Escanaba Fever Hoax Recalls Fasting Young Women Who Astonished Sages.

What, do you think, was the object of these girls in pulling the stunts they did?

New York.—Temperatures as high as 114 degrees Fahrenheit, registered with the aid of a hot-water bottle by Miss Evelyn Lyons, who fooled the doctors of her home town, Escanaba, Mich., for more than two weeks, are actually recorded sometimes in cases of sunstroke, according to local medical authorities, who explain that the patient always dies within four or five hours unless the temperature is reduced. Hysterical temperature or thermal ataxia, occasionally will run as high as 108 or 110 degrees without giving permanent injury, according to some medical textbooks.

The young woman of Escanaba was described as a "hysterical malingering" by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, who investigated her strange case and exposed her deception. It was found that Miss Lyons was running a slight temperature, due probably to injuries she is said to have received in an automobile accident. Miss Lyons' case suggests the cases of the "fasting girls"—found as far back as the Middle Ages—whose deceptions, usually the result of hysteria, convinced many learned men of their time that they were able, with the aid of some mysterious power, to live for long periods without eating.

Hysteria, in the opinion of many medical authorities, is certain to be accompanied by mental changes, in some cases disclosing only a lack of balance and will power, the partial loss of memory, or in other cases recurring melancholy, sudden emotional outbursts, loss of judgment and disregard of truth. One of the marked symptoms of the affliction is a craving for sympathy.

The last two symptoms were the basis for the strange actions of the "fasting girls" and self-mutilating martyrs, as well as of persons who sometimes pretended they were suffering from paralysis, tumor, stone in the bladder, and who often were eager to submit to surgical operations.

The story of a nun at Leicester who was said to have taken no nourishment for seven years, yet preserved her strength and health, attracted the attention of Hugh, bishop of Lincoln in 1225. He assigned 15 clerks to observe the subject without relaxing their vigil. When the clerks reported to the bishop that they had followed his instructions and had found that the nun took no food, the bishop said he was convinced of the genuineness of the nun's claims.

Grew Without Eating.

One of the most striking cases in the early part of the modern era was that of Margaret Weiss, a girl of ten years who lived at Rode, a small town near Spire. A history of the case of the little girl was left by Geraldus Bucoldianus, whose patient she was. The girl was said to have taken no food or drink for three years, during which time she continued to grow, to walk about, laugh and enjoy herself like other normal children of her own age. She was said to have suffered greatly from hysteria during the first year.

The child played her part so well that she was sent home to her friends by order of the king after she had been watched persistently and declared to be no dissiminator by Doctor Breoldianus and the parish priest. "Doctor Bucoldianus appears to have been somewhat staggered," says Dr. William A. Hammond in his book on "Fasting Girls," for he asks very pertinently: "Whence comes the an-

mal heat, since she neither eats nor drinks, and why does the body grow when nothing goes into it?"

Symptoms of the "fasting girls" varied, and there were some who were reported to have been marked in a miraculous manner with the wounds received by Christ at Crucifixion. One of the most recent cases of abstinence from food with stigmatization was reported widely about six months ago in some of the newspapers of New York city.

While temperatures fluctuate widely in the case of women who are afflicted with hysteria, the highest temperatures usually found are accompaniments of inflammatory rheumatism and malarial fever, in addition to sunstroke. The limit of human endurance is usually reached when the temperature reaches 106 or 107 degrees and stays there for any length of time, according to Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, who has served as attending physician at some of the leading hospitals of New York, and as professor of therapeutics and dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia university.

Doctor Lambert believed the case of the Escanaba girl fraudulent when it was brought to his attention three days before Miss Lyons was exposed.

Guessed the Reason.

"A hot-water bag in the bed will often send the thermometer up," was the first observation on her case made by Doctor Lambert, who added: "The temperature will go to 114 degrees in cases of sunstroke, but the patient will die within a few hours unless the temperature is reduced."

"I have seen temperatures rise to 110 degrees in cases of inflammatory rheumatism, but the patient always died. In cases of that kind the temperature rises very suddenly and death quickly follows. Temperatures will run as high as 107 degrees in cases of malarial fever, but they come right down again. Otherwise the issue is fatal."

The mean average temperature of man is 98.4 degrees by mouth. His temperature is marked by daily variations, the lowest point usually being

Two-Foot Snake Is Found in Calf's Body

A year-old calf owned by Henry L. Clarke, of Ewart, Mich., died under mysterious circumstances. Unusual symptoms baffled veterinarians, so an autopsy was held. A two-foot water snake was found twined around the lungs and heart of the animal.

Death came when the snake began eating its way through the walls of the stomach.

reached from two to four o'clock in the morning and the highest after eating. The normal range is less than 2 degrees. Death usually follows temperatures below 80 degrees and above 106, but variations from 75 degrees to 112 have been recorded where the patients survived.

Compared with the mean average temperature of 98.4 degrees in man some of the lower animals show markedly higher temperatures. The sparrow, for instance, has a temperature of 110. The temperature of the horse varies from 99 to 100 degrees, the ox 100 to 101, the cow 101 to 102, sheep 104 to 105, the dog 100 to 101, the cat 101 to 102, the pig 101 to 103, the rabbit 101 to 102, and the duck-bill platypus 78 degrees. The hen has a temperature of 106 to 109 and the duck 107 to 110.

Of diseases in general fever is one of the most common accompaniments. Temperatures in excess of normal are largely caused by toxic poisoning, although in some cases fever is caused by nervous shock. In children's diseases high temperatures may develop suddenly and subside rapidly. In typhoid fever, for many years one of the most dreaded diseases, the temperature at first registers from 104 to 105 in the evening and 103 to 104 in the morning. In the second and third weeks the daily range is comparatively small.

Sixty Raw Eggs One Meal.

Winsted, Conn.—Sixty raw eggs just about satisfied Mooney Gangl when he went into a cafe for a meal. Then Gangl had to eat two big sandwiches to settle his stomach.

James Casey lost a wager as the last egg slipped down and paid for the meal.

Searching for Pocahontas' Grave



Canon Gedge, the rector of Gravesend, England (right), is shown here with Edward Page Gaston of the museum galleries at one of the old tombs in Gravesend wherein, it is believed, the re-interred remains of the Indian Princess Pocahontas are buried. Several of the tombs were opened to locate the remains.

Last Run After 53 Years' Service



George Bemis, Indianapolis, Ind., railroad engineer for fifty-three years, is shown boarding his engine for his last run. He never made a run without first kneeling in the cab of his engine and praying that the Lord might help him to bring his passengers safely to their journey's end. Bemis retired from service in the Big Four at the age of seventy years and without an accident in the fifty-three years' service.