

Cologne Gets a New Bass Bell



The new bass bell, elaborately decorated with garlands and flowers, is shown being hoisted by the entrance of the Cologne cathedral, prior to its erection in the belfry. Its weight is 25 tons. The bell is stated to be the heaviest in Europe. It replaces a similar one presented by the ex-kaiser some years ago and which was taken from the cathedral for supply of German munitions during the World war.

American Finds Lost Greek Town

First Greek Settlement in Spain Located.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.—The site of the first Greek settlement in Spain, an important trading town built by Greek mariners and merchants before 600 B. C. and lost to history for the last 2,000 years, has been discovered by Prof. Rhys Carpenter, head of the department of archeology at Bryn Mawr college.

The find is regarded by archeologists as one of the most important made in recent years. It establishes beyond a doubt the location of Hemeroskopelon, long a puzzle to historians and archeologists. It fixes a lonely wind-swept rock in the Mediterranean as the spot that was the center of Greek commerce in Spain in a day when Iberia supplied the world with silver, tin, iron and lead, and Greeks and Phoenicians were bitter rivals for supremacy in this trade on the sea and in the world's markets.

Not only was this town—the name means "Lookout Post" or "Watchtower"—the center of trade, but with its sister colonies, Emporion to the north and Mainake to the southwest, it made its influence so strongly felt that for hundreds of years after the Greeks had departed the people of this part of eastern Spain showed evidences of Greek thought and culture.

Native Iberian art in the form of statues and fragments of columns and other ornamental bits of architecture, all showing strong Greek influence, are now being dug up along the coast in the vicinity of these three settlements, and even as far back as 50 miles in the interior, showing how well-established was the Greek position.

In an interview at Bryn Mawr col-

lege Doctor Carpenter told of the finding of the lost town.

Doctor Carpenter's Story

He had never been satisfied with the general theory that the modern town of Denia, near the Cabo de la Nao—the Cape of the Ship—was the site of Hemeroskopelon. That it was the site of the Roman town of Dianium was obvious. Denia—Dianium. The old town has not even changed its name in the passing centuries, and then every time a cellar for a new house was dug there was nearly always turned up some concrete evidence of the Roman occupation. But never did the diggers find anything Greek.

It was in the winter of 1923-24, a year ago, that Doctor Carpenter determined to locate the true site of Hemeroskopelon. He knew that while Denia was not the place, the town of

the Watchtower had probably been somewhere in the vicinity. He began to search the coast.

At last he came one day to Punta de Inach, 20 miles south of the Cape of the Ship and 30 miles south of Denia. He drove through the village and out to the seacoast and knew that his search was ended. There it stood—Hemeroskopelon—the Lookout Post—the Watchtower—a mammoth rock, 1,076 feet in height, that dominated the low, flat beach like some castle built by giants might have done. Doctor Carpenter says he has never seen anything like it in shape and position except Gibraltar. It was certainly the Watchtower of those ancient Greeks, because there is nothing at all like it anywhere along that eastern coast.

An Ancient Naval Base. Upon climbing the top of the rock Doctor Carpenter was able to see the Balearic Islands, 70 miles away. He discovered a snug inner harbor between the rock, which juts into the Mediterranean, and the coast. No wonder the Greeks chose this place and called it by that name. Here was a good naval base in case of war, with a lookout post which enabled one to see 70 miles seaward. Its strategic position was put to good use in the First century, B. C., when Sertorius, in his great rebellion against Rome, used it as his naval base.

It will be a few years before the work of uncovering the ancient town can be started. The Barcelona museum has brought to light the ruins of Emporion, the third and last Greek settlement in Spain, and, according to Doctor Carpenter, will probably begin work on the site of Hemeroskopelon as soon as funds are available. Hemeroskopelon flourished particularly in the Sixth century B. C. At that time Greeks and Phoenicians were establishing trading posts everywhere and were engaged in a keen race to control trade in the Mediterranean.

Women Rule in Tibet; Take 6 Husbands Apiece

New York.—In far Tibet men say of their women: "They are just like the foreign women. They boss the homes. They get their own way." The order that prevails among other primitive peoples is reversed, and one woman takes unto herself six or more husbands, often brothers, thereby keeping the whole family under her thumb.

Tibetan women wield the keys of the household, figuratively speaking, and have complete sway in the ordering of their husbands' lives. A woman considers herself badly off if she has only two husbands.

In addition to their housework the women run things on the outside. They cut the grain after the fashion of Ruth with a small sickle, and they thresh it on the flat mud roofs as in the days of Abraham. They do little in the way of cooking, except to boil their tea. They live largely on barley, butter and raw meat. They butter themselves instead of bathing.

COUGARS IMPERIL LIVE STOCK AND GAME IN WASHINGTON

Hunters in Northwest Search for Animals.

Olympia, Wash.—A scourge of cougars, the big cats of the Northwest forests, imperils the live stock of isolated settlers, deer, elk and game birds. Reports reaching here from almost every section of Washington and Oregon indicate the reign of this carnivorous night prowler is widespread. While hunters, Indians and trappers declare cougars will not attack human beings, at least one victim is known. James Fehlbauer, a thirteen-year-old boy, who was killed in an encounter with one of the cats near Oleava. This

particular cougar is known to have destroyed \$4,000 worth of calves and sheep near Okanogan. Peter C. Peterson, renowned predatory animal hunter, is out in the mountains after the animal.

Sheriff C. Studebaker of Cowlitz county headed a party of hunters in a fruitless search near Braynton mountain, near Kelso, for a large cougar that circled James Brownell seven times while the settler was getting out fence posts. "The tracks were telltale in the new snow.

Game commissioners and two expert cougar hunters with five hounds spent a week near Mukilteo seeking a giant cougar that killed a valued Alredale and two hounds and frightened residents of the districts. The animal eluded the men.

Hunters and hounds trailed a large cougar which robbed henneries near Longview. The tracks led up into mountains of loose rock and were lost. A female cougar measuring seven feet two inches, with forepaws which were five inches across, was killed near Hood River, Ore., after a long period of cold and calf killing.

E. A. Hull, of Yelm, recently bagged a cougar measuring nine feet from tip to tip. Just before being treed the cat had killed a four-point deer.

Okanogan, Sequim, Queets, Concrete, Rockport, Wallula and Falls City report damage from cougars.

British Science Studies Habits of the Herring

London.—The humble herring, staple breakfast diet in thousands of British homes, has become the subject of much research, and two British scientists recently went to Norway to acquire a more detailed knowledge of his temperament and habits.

Fisheries authorities point out that the huge catches of herring in the North sea of recent years have threatened the supply and the migrations and seasonal distribution of fish of different ages are being studied in an effort to prevent the declination of the runs, such as happened in the case of salmon in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia waters.

Thousands of herring have been captured and marked for further identification, then released, and fishermen advised to notify the fisheries development commission if they are caught in the future.

Another means of determining the migration routes of fish of different ages is by counting the annual growth of rings which appear on the scales.

Americans Secure Manganese Supply

Needful for Morning Shave and Radio.

Washington.—From Paris it is announced that a United States firm has won the concession for the Tchiatouri manganese mines, biggest in the world. So America can shave in the morning with a steady, untroubled hand.

"There is a very intimate connection between Tchiatouri, deep in an arid ravine under the Caucasus snow peaks, and the cutting edge of the daily razor," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its headquarters at Washington.

"Razors are steel. Steel is iron. But steel also is carbon and silicon and sulphur and phosphorus and manganese; for steel is an alloy just as bronze or aluminum are alloys. Gary and Bethlehem and Pittsburgh can get iron from Minnesota and most of the 'seasoning' for their steel in the United States, but they must go abroad for much of their manganese.

Comes From Georgia, Russia.

"Georgia, not the United States commonwealth, but the Soviet republic which is federated with Russia, lies along the southern slopes of the giant Caucasus mountains which cut it off from Russia like the Pyrenees cut off Spain from France. Oil is Georgia's chief mineral resource and manganese is second. Oil at Baku, on the Caspian sea, did much to build the Transcaucasian railroad from Baku to Batum, on the Black sea, back in the eighties, but manganese found use for it first.

"A few miles west of Tiflis, which is the capital of Georgia, a narrow-gauge branch railroad now winds through the deep cut of the Kvirila river. Its terminal, 25 miles from the main line, is Tchiatouri, which is about 130 miles from the ports of Batum or Poti. Round about Tchiatouri are next to the largest known rich deposits of the rare earth called manganese ore. Although this region is supposed to have 200,000,000 tons awaiting the pick, Brazil is said to have a mountain of it, but this particular Brazilian deposit is so far inland that its exploitation is impracticable at present.

"Before scientists discovered that manganese would facilitate the process of making steel and before they found that a certain per cent made steel wonderfully hard, the Tchiatouri mountain district was inhabited by a few scattered herders. In prosperous times 4,000 miners now work the hills. A herder of sheep knows little about mining so at first Italian miners were imported to work the strata. But the mining is easy and comparatively safe so the Georgians soon caught on and now the great majority of workmen are natives.

Brought Theater and Hot Baths.

"Before the World war much was done to maintain good living conditions for the miners. Homes were built for them together with an institution for hot baths, so dear to the Georgian heart. Electricity came into the mountains for the mines and the villages. Manganese even brought a theater to Tchiatouri.

"When the branch railroad reached the deposits there was great rejoicing because previously all ore had to be taken over perilous mountain paths 25 miles to the main line. Seldom more than a ton could be carried by bullock cart at one time. The old Russian government built the branch line, but freight charges were so high, it is said, that they paid the railroad's cost in two years.

India Passes Georgia.

"Up to the time of the World war, Georgia led the world in production of manganese except for the periods of depression in 1907 and 1908. Then its rival, India, passed it. Closing of the Bosphorus in 1914 practically sealed the Georgian mines.

"The United States has always imported manganese heavily from Brazil where the mines are in Minas Geraes, about 300 miles northwest from Rio de Janeiro. During the war America developed her own manganese resources and is using them today to some extent. The principal steel-producing

countries have in the past each drawn their chief manganese supplies from a different source; Germany from Georgia, England from India, where it is found in the presidency of Madras and in central India, and the United States from Brazil, Montana, the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado and our own state of Georgia, are the sources within the United States.

"Many radio fans also rely on manganese. Grades of ore coming chiefly from Phillipsburg, Mont., are important constituents of the dry cell or dry battery."

143 American Divorces, Paris Record for 1923

Paris.—American divorces granted in the Paris courts during 1923 numbered 143 out of a total of 7,064.

While the percentage of American divorces as regards the total number seems relatively small, it is much more important when one considers that all the divorces obtained by other foreigners of all nationalities during 1923 amounted to only 151.

The present legislation in France provides that in the application for divorces emanating from American citizens the laws of the various states in which they live in the United States shall apply.

WINS BIG CASH PRIZE



Miss Martha Osteno, shy little twenty-four-year-old school teacher from the Northwest, arrived in New York the other day to receive a cash prize of \$13,500 for her novel, "The Passionate Flight," which was adjudged the best in a contest held by Dodd, Mead & Co., Pictorial Review and Famous Players Lasky. Her novel is to be published in magazine and book form and then screened. Miss Osteno was born in Norway, coming to this country at the age of two.

More Building Now Is Done in Winter

Better Stabilizing of Industry Is Result.

New York.—Constructors say mid-winter building has become a conquered peak. First scaled successfully after years of effort in the winter of 1923, they report that during the present winter they will go 1923 enough better to make the conquest permanent.

The business world, watching the climbers from below, already sees the effect in an early easing of seasonal unemployment in both the building trades and the field of building supply, in relieving of the housing shortage and in a better stabilizing of the building industry as a whole by distributing the old back-breaking seasonal loads over a full 12-month period.

Dwight L. Hoopringarner, executive of the American Construction council, in describing some of the new aspects of winter construction, says: "This greater stabilization has been secured by relatively simple methods.

Lesson From Experience.

"Experience has shown that work on large buildings, whether of steel, masonry or concrete construction, can be conducted with safety in temperatures down to 20 or 25 degrees above zero. After that salamanders to provide heat, tarpaulins to keep it and hanging scaffolds to hold men and materials where they are needed have solved the problem of keeping out the cold and frost and permitting winter operations to go ahead in many cases at more even temperatures and greater economy. Records of contractors over periods of years have shown an average of about fourteen days, with scarcely over thirty-one days' maximum in any one year in which the weather necessitated that the precautions of winter building be taken."

Mr. Hoopringarner advises the building investing public to recognize the necessity of exercising special care in securing responsible and thoroughly skilled architects, engineers and contractors in the performance of winter work.

Four per cent more contracts were let for new building in the first 11 months of 1924, ended November 30, than in the full 12 months of 1923 in the 36 states covered by the Dodge

reports, says Mr. Hoopringarner. The total figure for the 11 months was \$4,100,000,000. Compared with the same 11 months of 1923 the increase was 13 per cent. With prices in the main slightly lower than the year before, he says the comparisons are conservative.

Mr. Hoopringarner finds winter activity producing a relative increase in prices, although prices for the year as a whole show a slight decrease. Previous to last year the winter demand for materials was relatively small. "It is well to note the fact," he observes "that with a greater volume of winter construction there will be a tendency toward higher relative prices for materials, and possibly for labor, than have been considered normal for the winter season. Such a condition, however, will not vitiate the basic advantages of winter work."

SOLVE SECRET OF "GENTLEMAN BUM"

Brothers Trace History of Cultured Beach Comber.

Bay Shore, N. Y.—Photographs of the "gentleman beach comber" who committed suicide in his hut on Fire Island, were identified by relatives as those of Andrew Sherman McMillen, sixty, a contractor and former lawyer, who disappeared from Bridgeville, Pa., seven years ago.

Identity was established by McMillen's brothers, Charles E. and George B. McMillen of Bridgeville, and George H. Baird, Pittsburgh banker.

McMillen's brothers examined letters, trinkets and friends of "old Mac," as the man was known, until they found a photograph of him taken only a month ago. It was the picture of a bent and broken old man, with a flowing beard and white hair.

McMillen once was an attorney in Bridgeville. Then he became a contractor and constructed many bridges in suburbs of Pittsburgh. He was a Mason and an Elk.

Seven years ago he was divorced and shortly thereafter disappeared.

About five years ago "Old Mac" moved into a hut on Fire Island, it was learned, to become a beach comber. There he gathered seaweed in season and acquired scores of friends among wealthy summer residents.

Bundles of newly received holiday greetings were found in the McMillen hut. Inquiry disclosed that "Old Mac" had journeyed to Brooklyn and New York to return many of the greetings. But none of those who knew him best had been able to glean an item of his past history.

They knew him as a cultured old gentleman in a beach comber's garb, who liked to chat on intellectual subjects and to play with children, who conversed in several languages and who played the violin well.

State police knew and liked him and so did the young fellows in the United States naval radio station. He used to visit and chat with them and sometimes have them apply emergency kit medicines to alleviate the pain of internal diseases for which he several times had been operated upon and which are believed to have driven him to suicide.

One of the naval radio operators a month ago took the snapshot which enabled McMillen's brothers to identify him.

Bank books indicated that the beach comber once had \$3,000 on deposit in a local bank. But when he died the account held only \$3, while his effects yielded only six cents.

LOCKKEEPER OPENED DIKES TO SAVE THE BELGIAN ARMY

Hero Who Stopped Germans by Flood Is Dead.

Bruges, Belgium.—Henri Geeraert, lockkeeper of the sluices of Nieupoort and hero of the first battle of the Yser, died in a hospital here after a long illness. On Christmas day, when he seemed near the point of death, he received an award of the Cross of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his action in opening the dikes in November, 1914, flooding the Yser battlefield and stopping the German advance. The honor acted as a tonic and Geeraert revived for a time.

It was after the surrender of Antwerp, when the German troops were advancing victoriously across Belgium, that Geeraert's knowledge of the workings of the Belgian sluice system came into play, saving not only the Belgian army from complete destruction but bringing about the definite blocking of the road to Calais to the Germans.

When the sluices were opened the water began flowing into the flat country along the eastern side of the railroad bank from Nieupoort to Dixmude. At first its progress was not noticeable, the water being absorbed by the ground. Within 48 hours, however, the ground became juicy and a few hours later the whole country was transformed into a muddy plain with the German men and horses struggling desperately to free themselves from the entangling slime.

Gradually the water began to rise above the ground, one foot, two feet, and at last three feet. A faithful ally of the Belgians, the flood paralyzed the invader. When the Germans had discovered what was going on it was

too late. Many guns had to be abandoned and the German troops, caught by the rising waters, were either drowned in their trenches or, unable to return to solid ground, had to surrender.

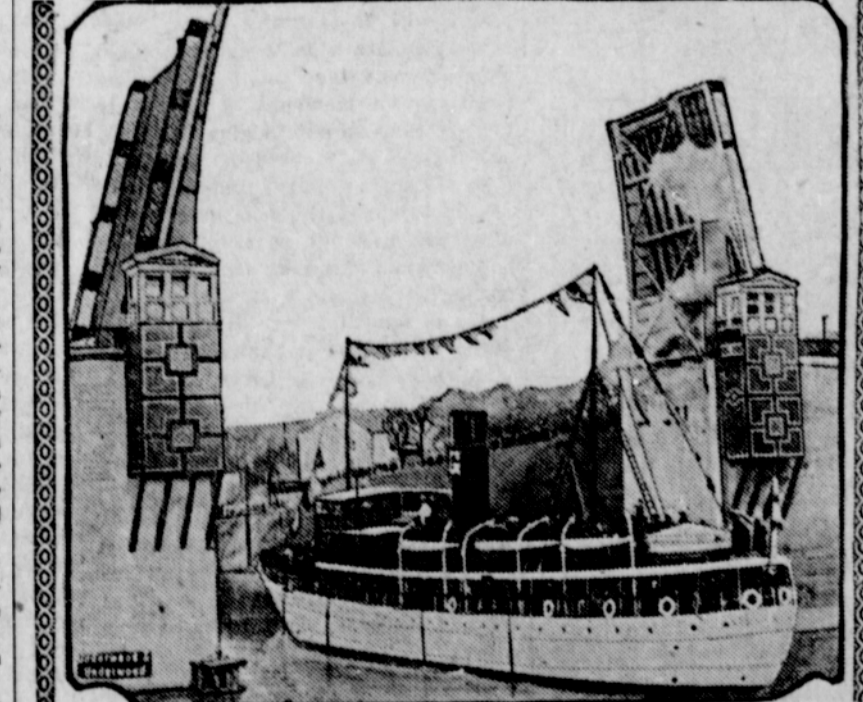
By early November an artificial lake more than two miles wide acted as an effective barrier to the enemy from Nieupoort to the north of Dixmude. The first battle of the Yser was over and the Germans had met with a serious check.

Geeraert, who was fifty-one years old at the time, together with Coge, his companion sluicekeeper, supervised the operation of the sluices to admit the water and manipulated them in a way to avoid extending the inundation west of the railway bank, where the penetration of the water would have hampered the Belgian defenders, whose line of defense had twice been broken and re-established at great cost before the expedient of opening the sluices, at Geeraert's suggestion, was adopted and successfully carried through.

Japs Settle in Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn.—The movement to place thousands of Japanese farmers in the rich portions of Arkansas between Marion and Joyner, Ark., began to take form several days ago when two families of Japanese from California settled upon this vast acreage and, according to Dean Adams, Memphis realtor, Japanese have incorporated and proposed to buy several thousand acres of land in that section and colonize it with 50,000 Japanese, the Commercial-Appeal says. The proposed colony will engage solely in farming.

Sweden's Newest Canal Opened



The new Soderbelle canal in Sweden has just been opened with much ceremony. The illustration shows a steamer passing through the road bridge of the waterway.