

Earthquake a Day Keeps Kilauea Gay

Count 82 Shocks in Twenty-four Hours.

Honolulu.—The temperamental nature of Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, which maintains a fire pit filled with constantly spurting lava, is shown in a report by L. W. de Vis-Norton of the Hawaiian Volcano Research association, concerning the activities of the volcano in 1924.

"The Kilauea observatory on April 7 issued a warning of possible earthquakes, and shortly after this date heavy shocks were felt in the Puna district along the seacoast three miles away. During the 24 hours ending at 11 a. m. on April 22, the observers counted 82 earthquakes, and during the following night the shocks were practically continuous. At this time the ground cracked open in many places, trending roughly parallel to a line of cones and old fissures. About 200 main shocks were felt in all. Land subsidence took place in many sections, automobile roads were blocked by yawning crevices, and in one place a new salt-water lagoon was formed.

Heavy Avalanches.

Meanwhile, a great subsidence was taking place in the Halemauaua fire pit of Kilauea. By May the bottom of the pit was more than 600 feet below the rim and heavy avalanches were in progress. The observatory instruments indicated increase of local earthquake, and this fact suggested underground lava surging, with a possible subterranean flow.

"The Kilauea volcano entered upon an explosive phase on May 11, which steadily increased until the maximum was reached on May 18. Heavy explosions took place from May 11 to 24; immense clouds of dust and ash rose to great heights; bowlders were ejected in quantities and there were heavy electrical storms accompanied by mud rains. Many strange features were noted, among them a surf-like roaring, preceding explosions, a marked air concussion being felt before the larger explosions. The seismographic records of these earthquakes are peculiar in that many of them, instead of starting suddenly as in ordinary earthquakes, rose gradually to a maximum and then receded gradually.

"The force of this great explosive eruption shows great changes at the Halemauaua pit, which, as June opened, appeared as a vast cauldron oval in shape, about 3,400 feet in its two diameters and 1,332 feet deep. There was a rapid increase of small earthquakes from June 8 to 10, accompanied by puffs of dust-laden

clouds, and on the 8th there was a mud-rain, producing dust balls. On the night of June 12 a glowing area 600 feet long by 200 feet high was seen on the north wall of the pit, 600 feet below the rim.

"Early in July blowing noises in Halemauaua heralded the coming back of the lava on the 19th. It spread out across the pit and built up a new cone and floor. The active flooring ceased on July 31 and the entire month of August was exceptionally quiet. A sharp earthquake, felt generally throughout the island of Hawaii, took place on August 20, its center being apparently in the Kau district."

Throughout September earthquakes were frequent, the report related, and there was almost incessant avalanching within the walls of the Halemauaua pit. Strong windstorms swept up immense clouds of volcanic dust from the Kau district to the south. During the first week of October 21 earthquakes were recorded, and in the last, 46. One of these, on October 28, was strong enough to be alarming, although its effects were only local. During the remainder of the year avalanching continued and earthquakes decreased.

The only fatality in recent years in the neighborhood of the fire pit occurred on May 17, when an eruption of red-hot lava spread the molten rock for nearly a mile in all directions. A Hawaiian who was watching the eruption 1,800 feet from the pit was knocked down by rocks and his legs were broken. He was not found until hours afterward. He died soon after being taken to a hospital at Hilo.

Bandit Plies Trade While Studying to Become Cop

Los Angeles, Cal.—Before receiving his diploma from the Los Angeles police training school, George A. Mollet, twenty-four, was a pay-roll bandit, detectives said when they arrested the man as he walked his patrolman's beat in the Hollywood district.

After acquiring his diploma and police uniform, Mollet is alleged to have spent his spare evenings robbing romantic couples who parked their automobiles beside a shaded highway in the Hollywood hills.

He was booked at the city jail as a robbery suspect.

Ancient Sumerians' Version of Creation

Six Tablets Give Their 4,000-Year-Old Story.

Philadelphia.—Man in his early stages propelled himself along the ground with all four limbs, "ate grass with his mouth, like a sheep," and drank from the ditches, according to a translation of six Sumerian tablets, written about 2000 B. C.

A story of the early history of the human race has been pieced together by Dr. Edward Chiera, assistant professor of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania.

The presence of the six tablets bearing different copies of the same text proves that the story they tell was considered quite important by the ancient Sumerians, according to Doctor Chiera, who believes that a wide difference of opinion regarding the origin of mankind existed as early as 4,000 years ago.

Story Staged in Seat of the Gods.

The story told by the tablets is staged in the Mountain of Heaven and Earth, the seat of the gods and close parallel to the Olympus of Greek mythology. In fact, the Sumerian mountain and Olympus might prove to be one and the same because of the like-

lihood of finding Sumerian influence in Greek religion, according to Doctor Chiera.

Geographically the Mountain of Heaven and Earth cannot be placed, although the old Babylonians may have thought it was somewhere to the north near Kurdistan or even on the Caucasus range. Close to the mountain may be placed the Garden of Eden.

The Sumerian tale begins with a description of conditions following the creation by the great god Anu of a lower order of deities called the Anunna. At that time there had not yet come into existence the god representing cereals, the story declares. Hence there were no grains to eat. Likewise the god representing the flocks and herds had not yet been made, and so there were no animals and meat to eat. Even the semidivine being more or less corresponding to the Biblical Eve had not yet appeared, according to the Sumerian chronicles, who apparently summed up their conception of conditions on earth with the following six lines:

Mankind, in the day of their appearance, Bread for eating they knew not, Garments for wearing they knew not, The people walked with the (four) limbs upon the ground, They ate grass with their mouth like sheep, They drank water from the ditches.

Patrons of Foods Provided.

Then followed the creation by the gods of the two patrons of cereals and flocks, interesting figures because they resemble the Ceres and Pan of the Roman and Greek religions. With the creation of these two patrons, conditions changed, and the Anunna had plenty of food.

Next there appears in the story the god Enki, who is always represented as being a good friend of mankind, and who intercedes with the god Enlil in behalf of his friends by pointing out that the flocks and grains had multiplied in the Mountain of Heaven and Earth and suggesting that they now be permitted to leave the mountain and spread over the rest of the earth.

The desired permission is granted and the cereals and flocks then replenish the earth for the benefit of mankind. With their coming, the land experiences abundance, and mankind, according to the version on the Sumerian tablets, gets its first start toward civilization.

Irrigation machines and the yoke appear. Canaries are built and filled with food, living creatures come into existence, laws are established, and wherever the cereals and flocks, as exemplified by the two patrons, appear prosperity reigns.

LETTER ON WAY FOR 37 YEARS

Eventually Reaches Addressee at Tacoma, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash.—Haakon Bader, who left Norway in 1888, recently received a letter mailed from his birthplace shortly afterward. During his 37 years' wanderings, the missive had been handled by the postal services in five different nations.

The letter written by Bader's father, long since dead, expressed his love and good wishes for his sailor son and contained photographs of Bader's parents.

When Bader, a lad of eighteen, went to sea from his native village of Kragero, Norway, the letter followed him to Cardiff, Wales, but arrived shortly after he had sailed for Buenos Aires. He had also left Buenos Aires when it reached that city, and it was turned over to the Danish consul there.

There it lay in the consular files, while Bader pursued his seafaring life over most of the world, including a visit to his home village. Later he joined the gold rush to Alaska and then came to Tacoma, where he opened a cigar store.

Some two months ago someone discovered the ancient letter in the consular files at Buenos Aires, and it was returned to its place of origin. There friends gave postal authorities Bader's last known address in Tacoma.

War Vet, Picture Bride, Must Wed in Bermuda

New York.—Red tape was so tightly bound around John Alexizakes, war veteran, of Billings, Mont., and his picture bride, Theodora Giataganas, recently arrived from Greece, that they had to leave the United States to marry.

The two sailed on a steamer for Hamilton, Bermuda, where government officials have arranged for their marriage. Then they will go to Mr. Alexizakes' home in Billings.

Theodora came to Canada to become John's bride. John had fallen in love with Theodora's picture, sent from his old home in Greece. A married couple was inadvertently informed Canadian officials that the two were planning to make their home in the States. So she was sent to Ellis Island for deportation.

The government wouldn't allow the two to be married on American soil. In order to overcome the technicalities of the law, the government informed Alexizakes and his picture bride that they could wed in Bermuda, and the

Will Fill Gaps in Arctic Collections

Fish and Bird Expert to Study Water Fauna.

Washington.—Dr. Walter N. Koelz, fish and bird expert, who is with the MacMillan Arctic expedition, to make studies and collect specimens of Arctic land and water fauna for the National Geographic society, is one of the leading specialists of the world on the whitefish.

Doctor Koelz was born in Waterloo, Mich., and after elementary schooling there and preparatory work in the neighboring town of Chelsea, attended the University of Michigan where he took bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees. He taught zoology at the University of Michigan until 1917, when, joining the staff of the United States bureau of fisheries, he began for that organization a detailed study of the whitefish, the most important commercial fish of the Great Lakes.

When Doctor Koelz began his investigations little was known of the whitefish. Since the days of Linnaeus this family of fishes has constituted a stubborn problem in classification. As a result of Doctor Koelz's seven years of work with the fishing fleets in the commercial fishing ports of the United States and Canada and in the laboratory, science now for the first time has practically complete data in regard to the American whitefish.

Doctor Koelz has described the ten species and scores of races of this family in American waters and has collected and prepared 30,000 individual fish, the largest collection of whitefish in the world. This collection is in the museum of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

"Filing System" for Fish.

In the course of his work Doctor Koelz has discovered and described several entirely new species, one of which was found to be confined to Lakes Nipigon and Winipeg in Canada. This discovery was of considerable importance since it supports the theories of glaciologists in regard to the hypothetical ancient body of water, called Lake Agassiz. So complex did the classification of whitefish prove to be, due to the bewildering slight differences in individuals, that Doctor Koelz found it necessary to invent a new method of differentiation, a ratio based on nose length, upper jaw length, fin length and head depth. The fish of his huge collection have their relationship indicated, therefore, by decimals, somewhat like those on the filing tags of books in a great library.

When not on the Great Lakes with his nets on the trail of fish, Doctor Koelz has spent many hours with trap and gun obtaining specimens of birds. He has gotten together, and owns personally, one of the finest collections of hawks and waders in North America.

Going off to the Arctic to collect fish, birds and mammals is not like an afternoon's jaunt near home with gun or rod and little else. Hundreds of pounds of special supplies and equipment had to be taken along and problems of packing and transportation involved in getting the specimens safely back to the United States had to be worked out. Doctor Koelz took aboard the Peary, one of the following formidable supplies: 15 gallons of formaldehyde, 20 gallons of alcohol, 100 pounds of salt, 2,000 feet of gill nets made of linen thread, trammel nets, dozens of thermometers, automatic water sampling bottles, silk boiling cloth to sear the almost microscopic food of the fish, dredges for creatures living on the sea bottom, insect nets, plant presses and a number of copper tanks for use in preserving fish.

Because space is at a high premium on the Bowdoin and Peary, there will be much improvisation. When his fish have been "pickled" in alcohol and formaldehyde, Doctor Koelz plans to commandeer empty gasoline drums in which to bring the specimens back to the United States. The fish are preserved whole, and will eventually repose in glass jars of alcohol.

The preservation of bird specimens

is simple. The skins are split and slipped off with the feathers still in place. The neck is then severed so that the head and skin remain. These are generously salted, and after drying are packed away. Because they can be packed flat the bird skins take up little space. Hundreds of them can be stowed away in an ordinary wooden packing case. Back home these skins will be softened by the washing out of the salt, will be stuffed with excelsior and mounted.

The skins of land animals will be removed and dressed and numerous photographs of the animals will be brought back to aid taxidermists in giving them a lifelike mounting.

"Static" Figures in Man's House-Hunting

Spokane, Wash.—Frank Stoop recently purchased a residence here, which he has pronounced "the ideal radio home."

Mr. Stoop passed several weeks in his search for a good radio location. After inspecting a house by daylight, if he found it otherwise acceptable, he would return at night with his radio set and "tune in." If the reception was poor, his search was continued next day.

"I found one house that sure did take my eye," he said. "I wanted to buy that house, but the static was so thick that I couldn't think of carrying the deal through. I tested out more than a dozen neighborhoods by radio before I found the right place. But, oh boy, I get it pretty now."

Spain Has New Type of Airplane



This is a new type of airplane, called the autogiro, invented by a Spanish engineer named La Cierva, and demonstrated successfully before King Alfonso at the military flying field of Cuatro Vientos. It is a variety of helicopter.

ANCIENT COURT MAY SIT AGAIN

Oxford University Urged to Reopen Tribunal.

Oxford, England.—An Oxford undergraduate is to be tried in the ordinary courts of assize on a charge of manslaughter arising out of a motor accident.

The frequency of motor smashes in which undergraduates are concerned has led a famous law don to suggest that the court of the lord high steward should try and punish the offenders.

This university court has been in existence, since 1404, and although it has not tried a case in hundreds of years' belief still prevails that it still has jurisdiction to try members of the university on charges of treason, felony or mayhem.

Its powers are not original, as a true bill must be found against the accused by the ordinary grand jury.

When this court is sitting at least its jury must be composed of half members of the university. Apparently, the chancellor has power to make townsmen members for this purpose, as is done in the case of the so-called "Holy Pokers," who are matriculated to serve on the jury of the university coroner.

The university possesses two other courts as well. The court of the chancellor, founded in 1331, is familiar to all thrifless undergraduates as the strong arm protecting Oxford tradesmen. When a bad debt is reported to

Didn't Raise His Cotton to Soften Flyer's Fall

Washington.—O. P. Shell, a North Carolina farmer, has notified the War department that his cotton field cannot be used for landing airplanes. He demands \$50 for damage done to his crop May 14 when Pilot Brown, driving an army airplane from Langley field, Virginia, found it necessary to make a forced landing.

Mr. Shell has reported to Senator Simmons that he and Pilot Brown had some hot words over the injury to his cotton. He said Brown lost his temper, and told him he didn't give a damn if he destroyed his entire cotton crop, and he would not recommend more than \$150 damages.

Mr. Brown, according to Mr. Shell, asserted that he would like to see the picture of the dollar and a half when he received it.

Senator Simmons' office notified the War department that "Mr. Shell is burning with righteous wrath and wants to lay the whole matter before it."

Mr. Shell has been engineering clerk of the North Carolina legislature for many years.

Six Divide \$12,000,000

Detroit, Mich.—Six men, who were practically "broke" in 1906, sat around a dinner table recently at the Detroit Golf club and divided \$12,000,000. The dinner was in celebration of the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner company, which Fred Wardell founded in 1909. The money divided represented accumulated profits of the company.

Buried in Coffin Made From Bar He Once Kept

Nome, Alaska.—Barney Gihney, sixty-nine, a sordough of Dawson, Yukon River, Nome and Teller gold rush fame, will be buried in a handmade coffin fashioned from the mahogany bar of the Gold saloon, in Dawson, of which he once was proprietor.

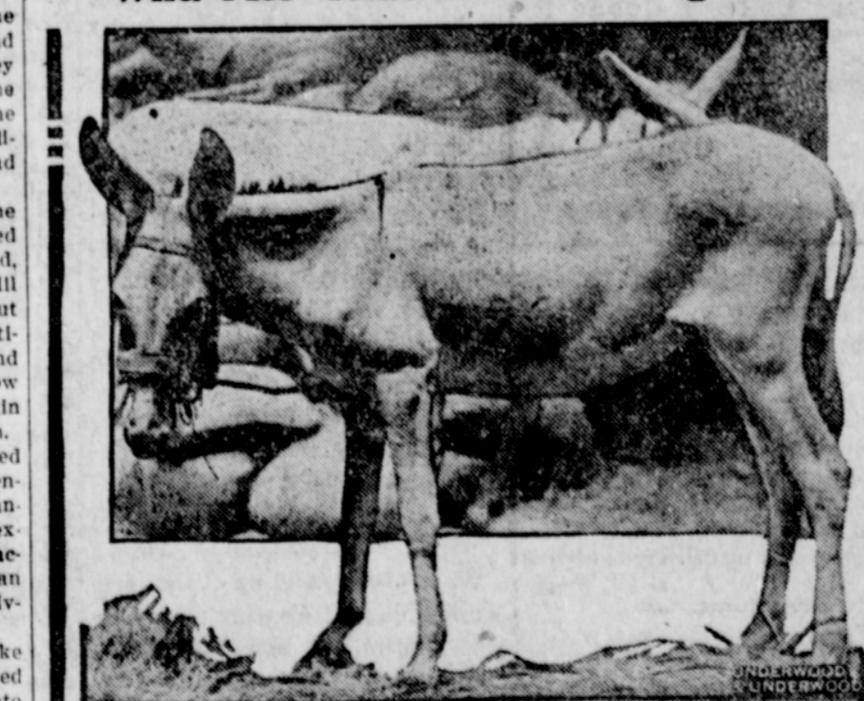
Gihney died recently after an illness of three years. He was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., and was known as one of the most benevolent men of the Northland. He preserved the bar when prohibition put the establishment out of business, and expressed the wish that it be made into a coffin.

Bird Dog Owner Says Pet Can Catch Trout

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Chapple, a bird dog owned by R. W. Joy of Schuyler Falls, champion muskrat catcher of the Adirondacks, has now turned his attention to trout fishing. The dog can swim like an otter.

Chapple recently arrived at his owner's home wild with excitement. He barked until his master accompanied him to a field about half way to Salmon river, where Joy found a three-pound rainbow trout the dog had caught and started to drag home. The owner is now counting on a mess of fresh trout to be brought to his door daily.

Wild Ass That Is Worth Big Sum



The most valuable animal in a varied assortment arriving in New York on board the freighter Helmus was a harmless-looking little wild ass. The animal is valued at \$10,000 and is now in the zoo at Central park.

Vanity Ruling Passion of Noted German Crook

Berlin.—Pride in his personal attire so dominated Bernard Pulikowsky, a convict, that when a new charge was discovered against him before the expiration of his sentence, he escaped from prison to replenish his wardrobe and then later voluntarily returned to court clad with sartorial excellence and carrying himself with jaunty pride.

Before the date fixed for his appearance on the new charge, Pulikowsky asked the warden for leave of absence to purchase the proper clothes, saying: "It is quite out of the question for me to appear before the high court in this squalid prison dress."

When his request was refused, he simply made his get-away, leaving behind a courteous note to the warden in which he wrote: "My sense of decency simply won't allow me to appear before the court in prison clothes. But don't fear. I shall not fall to be there at the proper time." And he was.

This Jap Immigrant Isn't Wanted



The United States Department of Agriculture has declared war on the Japanese beetle and has established a quarantine in parts of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey affecting shipments of fruits, vegetables and plants. Half a million parasites that destroy the beetle have just been received from Japan. In the illustration is seen an agent of the department posting a quarantine notice, and a picture of the offending beetle.