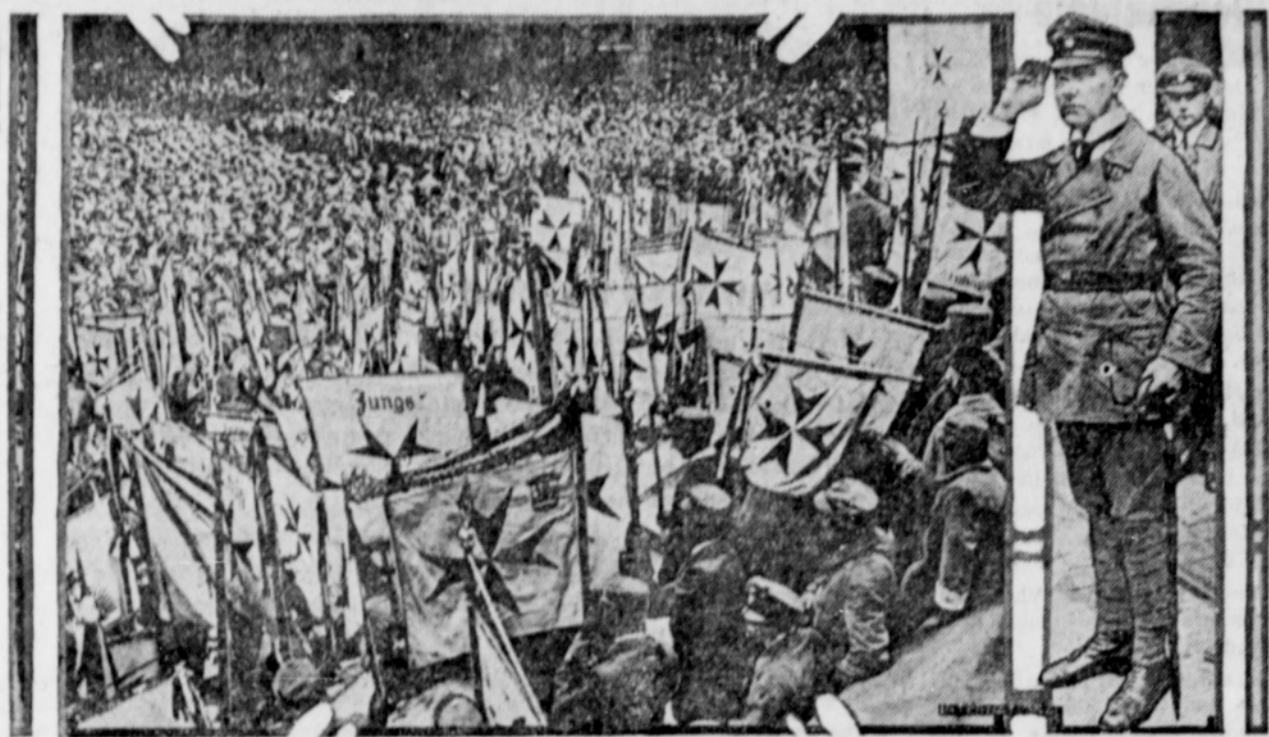


Patriotic Celebration by Young German Order



The "Young German Order," a large and influential organization in Germany, is here seen holding patriotic exercises on the sixth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution. At the right is Captain Wabraun, leader of the order.

Jerba Is Rich in Romantic Interest

Was Fabled Home of the Ancient Lotus Eaters.

Washington.—Jerba, the North African island where an ancient Greek treasure galley was discovered recently, is not listed as a stopping place on the Mediterranean cruises, although it possesses a background of rich historic and romantic interest. Tradition places on this little Tunisian island, almost midway between Gibraltar and Suez, the home of the lotus-eaters, of whom Homer tells in one of his sea tales.

"The present-day natives, mostly Berbers of the Kharijite sect, would probably tell you they have never heard of the fabled sweet forgetfulness that was said to come to the Lotophagi, as the eaters of the lotus plant were called," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society. "There is nothing today about their busy little palm-shaded towns, or harbors full of fishing boats, that lends the atmosphere of 'a land of always after dinner.' Secure in their insularity against the attacks of nomadic Arabs, the Jerba Islanders tend their fruit groves and vegetable gardens, vying also in industry with their kinsmen, the Nozabites, as traders to all the seaports of the Orient. Sponge and Polypus Fisheries.

"The sponge, polypus and other fisheries, and the oyster beds in the Canal d'Adjm, the ship channel through the narrow sweep of water that separates Jerba from the mainland, are productive. Every morning the queer-looking craft of the Arab sponge fishermen put out from the long wharves, with flags flying, for the great stretches of shallow water that extend in all directions from the island. Large steamers must be met by native sailing craft and rowboats, as it is impossible for most of them to approach within two or three miles of the shore.

"Jerba has been made, through the efforts of its inhabitants, one of the most fertile and prosperous spots along a great stretch of sun-baked Mediterranean coastline. More than a million date palms wave their fringes over the white-roofed towns and villages of this island oasis, which is approximately twice as large as Malta, its British neighbor 250 miles to the northeast. In addition there are extensive groves of olive, orange, lemon and peach trees.

"To the stranger coming from the bleak and parched Tunisian mainland this fertility seems a miracle. There are no rivers on Jerba, no streams worthy of the name even, and rainfall is as scant and infrequent as on the mainland. The answer to the riddle is underground water, obtained through artesian wells.

"Hunt-Suk, the capital and principal city, lies on the sandy north coast about half a mile from the sea and

five miles from the anchorage of steamers. Its countless little buildings of one or two stories all have domes and from the roof tops the city looks like an array of inverted saucers, with the graceful minarets of the mosques breaking the skyline like slender light-houses. Public gardens and a number of wide, curving streets show the beneficent influence of the French. Down by the sea is the spot where a great mound of Christian bones, called 'the Skull fort,' stood for centuries. The bones were those of several thousand Spaniards who were massacred by the pirate Dragut in 1590. They were collected and buried in the Christian cemetery near by in 1848.

Roman Ruins Everywhere.
"All over the island are Roman ruins, decayed causeways, baths, temples—the subsoil of all the Mediterranean world. But aside from the mausoleum of Borgha nothing remains intact of this one-time important Roman colony, the birthplace of two Roman emperors, Vibius Gallus and Volusenus.

"Hara-Serira, a village of 1,500 inhabitants five miles south of the capital, is a resort of Jewish pilgrims

from southern Tunisia and Tripolitania. The Gheriba synagogue, built on the spot where, according to tradition, one of the tables of the law of Moses was found. It is much revered also by Catholics and Moslems. Not far away, at Gallala, is an unexploited Eden for photographers. This is the center of pottery manufacturing, where all day long the stoneware native women, Twentieth-century Rebecca, carry graceful white water-jugs to the stone-rimmed wells.

"Of the lotus, or Jujubier, as the French call it, there are few remnants. There has been much disagreement as to the identification of the Homeric lotus. Lotus is a popular name applied to several plants, and whether the one that the Greek poet had in mind was a tree, a bush, a flower, or the seed of any of them, has not been determined.

"One visitor was taken by a native guide far inland to see what the guide said was the only living specimen of the lotus on the island. It was a bush or vine, trained up the wall of an Arab house, shoulder-high, and grew in stout, hardy stocks. It was almost leafless and bore no blossoms.

"Some of the natives contend, however, that the lotus has nothing to do with the stranger's forgetfulness of home. They point to the soft glow of the sunset on the white-domed houses and minarets, the rippling blue-green Mediterranean and the waving palm trees along the sandy shore—and then ask if any such loadstone is necessary."

"Heaviside Layer" Theory is Proved

May Open Way to Great Strides in Radio.

Washington.—Existence of a "ceiling" over the earth, which exerts a strong influence on radio communication, has been established by the naval research laboratory, in association with the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, it was announced by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur.

Experiments have confirmed the long-disputed theory advanced several years ago by the late Sir Oliver Heaviside of an ionized region in the higher levels of the earth's atmosphere. It was announced. Observations indicated that the plane of maximum density, or ceiling, lies at a varying distance above the earth's surface, rising and falling as atmospheric conditions vary.

Importance to Radio.

Behind this purely scientific announcement is news of vast importance to radio development, both commercial and broadcast. It means:

That the short-wave transmission field now may be opened with, in the near future, mathematical certainty as to what may be expected in transmission and reception.

That, within a brief time, the commercial radio field will expand tremendously, with moderate power, cheap short-wave stations supplanting present high-power ones with prohibitive erection costs.

That transmission and reception of broadcast programs will undergo important changes.

That fading, the bugaboo that has ruined many a fine evening, is well on the way of being overcome.

The condition is further explained as follows:

"This layer acts as a deflecting surface to electro-magnetic waves. Results obtained are based on an analysis of the phenomenon known as 'skip distance' checked by a simple mechanical device by means of which the effective distance of the deflecting layers may be actually measured.

In seeking to account for this, a theory was developed at the research laboratory that there was a relation between the earth's magnetic field, frequency of waves used, skip distances observed and height of the

layer. This relation could be and was worked out mathematically.

"Joint experiments with the Carnegie Institution of Washington approached solution of the problem from a different angle, demonstrating definitely the existence of two waves, one of them arriving by way of the earth and the other by way of the layer.

"The knowledge gained will play an important part in further advancing the radio art."

BRINGING SKY TO EARTH



At the bureau of standards in Washington high altitudes are brought to the ground. The low pressure existing in the air at high altitudes causes the airplane engines to give less power. So to study how this can be remedied, the same air pressure is brought to this room, the engines started and their performance studied.

Raid Jail Garden

Lawrence, Mass.—Depredations of potato thieves raiding the gardens of the county jail have become so serious that George M. Banting, master of the institution, appealed to the police. In some instances the thieves have scaled the jail fence to dig up the potatoes.

Plebes of West Point Get Field Work Practice



Fourth-class men of the military academy at West Point, usually called "plebes," are seen above setting up camp during a week's hike taken for the purpose of field practice. They learned a lot about road discipline, camp sanitation, field cooking and the care of the feet.

Tonawanda Indian Woman Brisk at 116

Mrs. Nancy Miller Older Than City of Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Smoking a clay pipe and weaving many colored baskets in a tiny workshop on the Tonawanda Indian reservation, 25 miles from here, may be found any day the woman who is older than Buffalo. She is Mrs. Nancy Miller, nee Black Squirrel. If being born on the banks of Buffalo creek makes her a citizen, then she is Buffalo's oldest native. Nancy Miller is one hundred sixteen years old, says the Buffalo Express.

Born in 1800, Mrs. Miller's memory goes back to when she was three years old and her father, John Black Squirrel, left to fight in the War of 1812. She was six years old when he returned three years later. Both incidents stand out in her memory of those early days.

It was during this aged squaw's childhood that the shadow of the man of destiny spread over the Old world. While Mrs. Miller, a papoose, was being toted on her mother's back through the winding trails of the Buffalo creek reservation Napoleon was at the height of his power and glory and reigned over all Europe. She was a little girl of six years when he met his crushing defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Mrs. Miller speaks only her native Iroquois tongue. Through an interpreter, Chief Nicodemus Billy, she chatted freely with an Express reporter.

Buffalo, a Trading Post.

She remembers little of Buffalo—in effect there is little to remember. The Buffalo of her childhood did not aspire even to the low standards of the present one-horse burg. It was but a small trading post, a little clearing cut in the midst of a dense forest, and narrow Indian trails were the only streets.

Bears 24th Child in 24 Years as Wife

Yuma, Ariz.—Mrs. Jose Sanchez of Yuma has borne her twenty-fourth child in twenty-four years of married life. She is thirty-eight and her husband fifty-one.

The twenty-fourth child is a healthy girl. The mother is pursuing her usual household duties. Only seven of the twenty-four children are living. All were born singly in consecutive years.

In 1838, in accordance with the terms of the treaty made that year, the Indians agreed to the sale of the Buffalo Creek reservation, and the Black Squirrels with all their kinfolk were virtually turned out of their homes and forced to depart, like refugees in face of advancing enemy troops.

"I remember long lines of Indians carrying blankets on their backs winding slowly down all the trails leading out of Buffalo," said the centenarian. "Some went to Cattaraugus, some to Allegany and others, including our family, to the Tonawanda reservation."

In 1842 a compromise treaty gave the Cattaraugus and the Allegany reservations to the Senecas. The Tonawanda band purchased in 1858 the reservation near Akron for \$20 an acre—"land that we previously sold to the whites for half a cent an acre!" commented one-hundred-and-sixteen-year-old Mrs. Miller.

Though now in her one hundred and seventeenth year, Mrs. Miller could pass as a squaw in her nineties. She goes barefooted in summer and takes a daily walk of four or five miles about the reservation. While attending the Batavia fair a few years ago she went up in an airplane and since then has been an enthusiastic aviatrix. She's still talking about her ride with the "great engine bird."

Always Smoked.

An I here's a good argument for devotees of the weed: Mrs. Miller has smoked tobacco back as far as she can remember. And she's one hundred and six in years old! "Some days when I don't want to smoke I know

'Gold-Paved' Highway for Nevada Motorists

Reno, Nev.—A highway paved with gold really exists in the state of Nevada. An analysis of the gravel being used in paving the highway between Ruth and Ely, eastern Nevada towns, shows that the building material contains flour and flake gold. The gold is not present in quantities to make it a paying mining investment, so the construction company is applying it to the road.

something is wrong and I lie down," she said.

Mrs. Miller is the oldest living Seneca Indian and perhaps the oldest living person in the United States today. She has two daughters, the elder being sixty-five years, twenty grandchildren and fully thirty great-grandchildren. She has two great-grandchildren, Irving and Doris Sundown, four and six weeks old, respectively. All live on the reservation.

Frequently one sees in the papers pictures of four generations. It usually takes a family reunion or a golden wedding to bring together such a group to pose for a picture—but on the Indian reservation a reporter stopped at Mrs. Miller's home and in less than a minute gathered a group for a four-generation picture. He was told that if he could wait half an hour one of the Sundown children could be brought over and thus make a five-generation photo.

Mrs. Miller has lived so long that living on and on has got to be a habit with her. She is healthy and spry and does fine basket work without the use of glasses. Money interests her just like it does a monkey in a zoo. Buy one of her baskets and pay her, then watch the huddled old lady sit in her chair and count and recount her coins.

Famous Violin Found in Vault

Thuringia Gets "Strad" After Long Litigation.

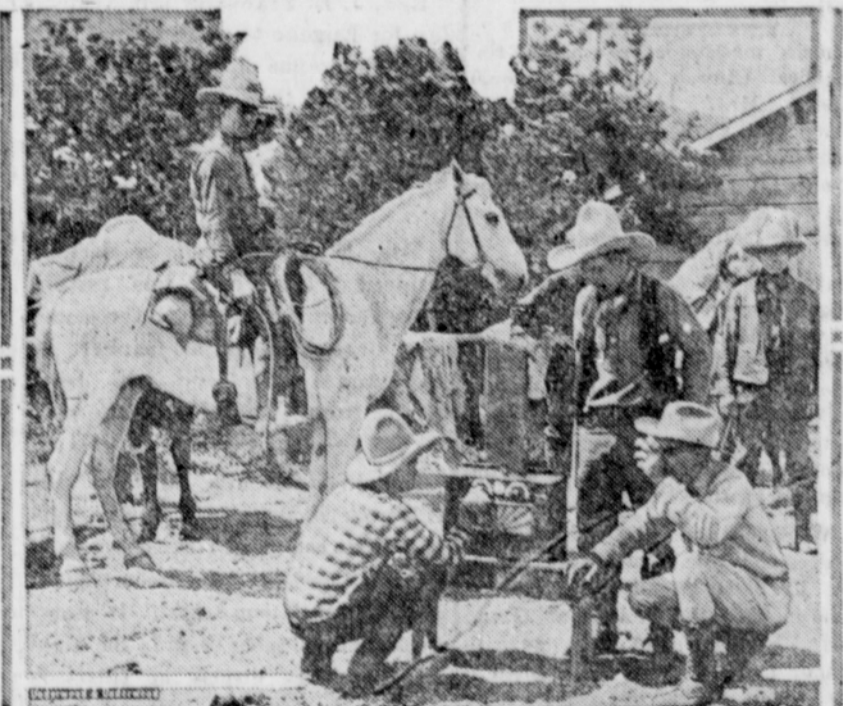
Welmar.—A famous Stradivarius violin, mute for years in a safe-deposit vault, recently passed definitely into the possession of the Thuringian government, which had been bequeathed the instrument but was later sued for its recovery by heirs of the donor. The litigation continued many years.

Fabulous offers made for the Stradivarius, led the heirs to start suit on

the strength of a clause in the will of the donor, Concertmaster Koempel of the Welmar Court theater, that they should have an option on the purchase of the violin whenever it was offered for sale. The heirs rejected one compromise made by a lower court and appealed to the Supreme court, which refused their claim.

Herr Koempel, who was the favorite pupil of Ludwig Spohr, had first given his beloved instrument to the Thuringian Asylum for the Blind, a government institution, but now it has been entrusted to the care of Professor Reltz, present concertmaster of the German National theater of Welmar.

Radio Pleases the Wranglers



Radio has won its way into the hearts of the cowboys of the West. No more are the long winter evenings or the summer afternoons spent in telling tales, but in listening to the music brought from far away by the modern wizard. The chief wrangler, mounted, shown in the group above, is Prof. T. D. Kegler, instructor in chemistry in the University of Wyoming in winter and horse wrangler in summer.

Mummified Woman Is Puzzle to Italians

Naples.—A striking example of the mummification of a human body by natural processes has been discovered at Vatolla, in the province of Salerno, with the exhumation of the body of a local resident, Rosa Scarpa, who died in 1912. The body was found to be in a perfect state of preservation; even her clothing were in a sort of petrified condition, but retained their original colors.

Thinking the mummification process might have been due to peculiar chemical qualities of the soil, the authorities ordered the opening of an adjacent grave, but the corpse in the latter grave had completely decomposed. This, therefore, led to the belief among devout natives that a miracle had been wrought.

Suit Lasts 23 Years

Westport, Md.—Wearing one suit of clothes 23 years is the record of J. R. Wilt, a farmer of Swanton, Garrett county, Md. He appeared in a clothing store here, where the purchase was made in April, 1902, and was presented with a new coat and vest for the old.

Sixty-three per cent of the people in Who's Who are college graduates.

Plan \$3,000,000 Copy of Solomon's Temple

Philadelphia.—Something of the glories of a civilization long past will be presented in minutes and historical accuracy for visitors at Philadelphia sesquicentennial exposition next year when plans furthered by Mayor Kendrick's presentation of 60 acres of the exposition site to John Wesley Kelchner of New York are completed. The plan contemplates the construction of an elaborate replica of King Solomon's temple and citadel at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The plan centers about a tower, which will rise 240 feet. The house of the forest of Lebanon, the palaces of the king and queen, the molten sea and the tower of David will be parts of the exhibit.