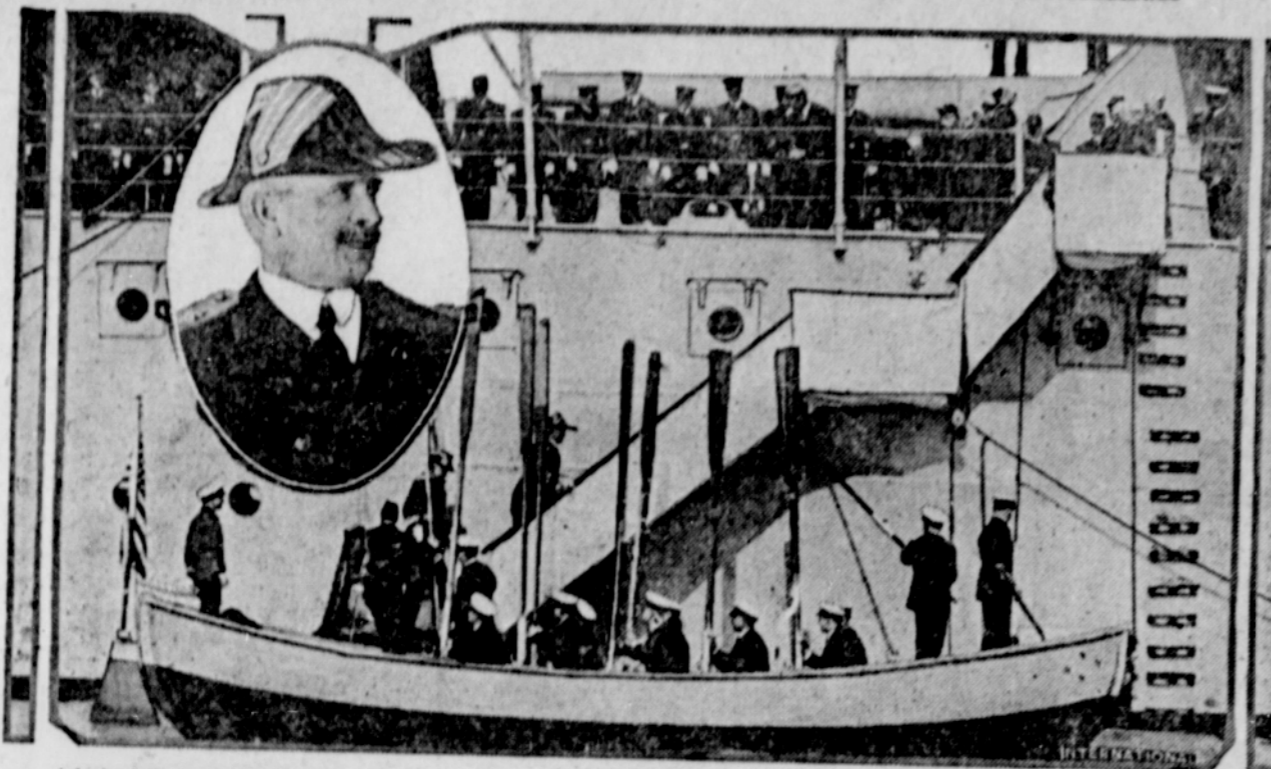


New Commander of the Fleet Takes Command



Admiral S. S. Robinson has succeeded Admiral Coontz in command of the entire United States fleet and the picture shows him boarding the cruiser Seattle at San Pedro, Cal., to take over the command. Inset is a portrait of Admiral Robinson.

Relics of Gods Found in Italy

Discovered on Site of Sanctuary of Demeter.

Rome.—Interesting excavations have been undertaken by Prof. Ettore Gabriel, director of the Palermo museum, on the site of the ancient sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros at Sellinute, near Palermo.

An enormous number of objects of historical and artistic value have been excavated. Of these stone, bronze and terra cotta votive offerings and decorations there are several thousand. All have been taken to the Palermo museum to be examined, docketed, studied and placed in order on the shelves.

The work of removing these treasures from the deposit where they had been imbedded on account of the filtering of the rains of many centuries was slow and difficult. One very interesting lot consists of lanterns, with solidified oil inside, which had been lighted during ceremonies. Here, just as at Eleusis, the rite was proscribed, for the goddess Demeter was worshipped at night. That she was a popular deity is shown by myriads of votive offerings placed on her shrine. She later became the goddess Ceres of the Romans and undoubtedly was considered very powerful. Though there is no definite date in which this rite was introduced into Sellinute, from the decorations found in the courtyard of the sanctuary it dates back to the Seventh century B. C.

City Founded by Greeks.

Evidently when the city was founded by the Greek colonists from Megara Hattlea they built the sanctuary when they built the fortress. As was the custom in ancient Greek communities when, for one reason or another a group which was dissatisfied with the home town decided to found a colony, the matter was discussed and the Oracle was consulted in regard to the choice of a leader.

Thus it was that in Megara, capital of Megaris, one mile from the sea, opposite the island of Salamis, a number of colonists wished to go to the island of Sicily and found a colony, which they named Megara Hyblaea. From this first colony, others were founded throughout Sicily, including Sellinute, in 628 B. C. It began brilliantly, and from its ruined buildings one can see that it was of great importance and grandeur.

But this state of predominance lasted only until 408 B. C., a short two hundred years, when it was destroyed by the Carthaginians, as they feared its competition. It was partly rebuilt, but never regained its importance, and was for a second time destroyed after the Punic war in 250 B. C., when it was left as the modern excavators found it.

The present excavations are all the more important, as they throw light on a city of history are known.

Feminine Figures Crumble.

There are innumerable tanagra heads, but the feminine figures have crumbled. One very interesting slab of yellow tufa, equal in artistic value to any bas-relief of the Acropolis, represents Proserpine when carried to the lower regions by Adoneus.

It is the oldest, possibly the earliest, representation of the fable of Proserpine and at first it was thought to be a tablet commemorating symbolic dances. Further inspection proved that it told in a series of designs the story of Proserpine. Though neither in the Iliad nor the Odyssey is this tradition related, in the whole of ancient Sicily the story was linked with the worship of Demeter, Proserpine's mother.

Among the statuettes are hundreds placed in the sanctuary to Zeus Milichios, the Greek counterpart of the god Jupiter. He was the accepted god of the sky by all Greeks long before the Homeric age. He was allied to Demeter, the earth goddess, and hence his effigies were placed in her temple. He was the god of boundaries, and th-

Plane Is Destroyed by Furious Bull

Soignies, Belgium.—An infuriated bull vented its ire upon a disabled airplane recently and when the animal concluded that its job had been done the machine was beyond repair. The airplane carrying eight passengers from Paris to Brussels was forced down by a defective motor and landed in a pasture 15 miles from Brussels.

The bull, aroused by the chugging of the motor, made straight for it, while the pilot and passengers jumped out and made their escape in a mad rush across the field. The animal charged the machine again and again and kept at his work of destruction until the passengers got out of the danger zone.

Greek commandment "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark," was attributed to an order issued by Zeus Milichios, the dread deity of the ghost world whom the sinner had to placate. And evidently in Sellinute there were many who sought to please him.

In many cases there are also votive offerings of the people of the countryside.

Heads Only Reveal Beauty.

What is more important in these objects are the designs in terra cotta, figures of great variety and perfect in design. Unfortunately none of them is intact; only the heads remain as evidence of their great beauty.

Without doubt these are the most important excavations in recent years in Sicily, as they throw new light on the civilization of the early Greek colonies throughout the island. Professor Gabriel is busily compiling a book of his studies on what he has excavated.

Professor Gabriel's success in excavating has induced the government to reconstruct the Temple of the Fortress, in a similar manner as was accomplished at Girgenti, when the columns of the Temple of Jove were raised from the ground.

CREEK INDIANS USED NO JAILS FOR THEIR LAW OFFENDERS

Lash and Gun Constituted Only Penalties.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The ancient whipping tree and the old capital of a vanished Indian nation still are doing service in this city.

In the heart of Okmulgee stands the council house of the Creek nation, erected in 1878. The Young Men's Christian association and the chamber of commerce have their headquarters in the building, and a bus line uses one corner for an office.

The building and its grounds occupy a block in the center of the business district. Among the numerous trees on the grounds are two where the executions and the legal whippings took place.

The Creeks had no jails. They had only two methods of punishment—whipping and shooting. The punishment for robbery, for instance, was 50 lashes for the first offense, 100 lashes for the second, and death for the third. In cases of execution, the condemned Indian was tied to the tree and shot.

Damage suits were settled in cash, work or 50 lashes on the bare back.

The council house is a two-story building of native sandstone. On the first floor were the departments of government; on the second, the legislative halls.

The Creeks were one of the five civilized tribes moved by the government from the southeastern part of

HARD COAL SUCKED FROM RIVER BEDS

Dredgers Profit From Wasteful Mining of Past.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Hard coal sucked from the beds of three rivers, much of it washed out as fine as sand by a method similar to the principle of panning gold, is in greater demand as the result of the strike of anthracite coal miners.

The "miners" working the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers annually take approximately a half million tons of hard coal from their beds—coal picked up by these rivers as they traverse the anthracite coal regions. The industry is the outgrowth of careless mining methods of early days.

When coal was plentiful and easily obtained little effort was made by operators to save the small sizes or to utilize any that was swept into the culm banks. These banks piled up along the streams in the vicinity of the collieries and washeries until thousands of tons accumulated. Much of this waste went into the streams and huge quantities of coal of good quality but small in size were washed down by the spring freshets.

When the discovery was made that this coal was of value efforts were started to recover it. The methods most employed consist of the use of suction pumps by which the coal is drawn from the river beds upon the screws. The sand is washed out and the resulting product is a good grade of hard coal, much of it as fine as sand.

Its use requires special blower attachments upon boilers, but many residents of the region where the bulk of the river coal is recovered have found the installation of the apparatus an economy and use it in their homes. Public-utility plants make up the largest consumers. During the last few years the quantity of river coal recovered has decreased as a result of better mining methods and increased utilization of the small sizes.

The river coal "miner" is not a miner in the general sense of the word. He has no affiliation with the hard-coal industry itself. Each year, however, these workers dredge out coal valued at more than \$600,000. Shipments by dredgers along the Susquehanna river were reported as considerably heavier during September than usual, although the season had not been more than ordinarily successful.

Spanish Town Jails All Bakers as Profiteers

Catalhorra, Spain.—This town of about eleven thousand has plenty of flour, but nobody to knead and bake it. All the bakers are in prison. They were sent there for having refused to sell bread at a price fixed by the municipality.

The authorities threaten to seize the bake shops if the bakers, when they are released, still refuse to comply with the price scale.

Philippine Islands Have New Problem

Deserted Half-Breed Boys and Girls in Sad Case.

New York.—The well-known human nature, as is pointed out everywhere by every one every day, has not been reformed to any great extent by the equally well-known civilization. Human nature, in fact, seems to be just about the same old thing, doing the same old business at the same old stand. However, human nature seems to be like fashions and morals in this: It varies considerably with location.

For example: It does not surprise an American woman social worker in the Philippines to come upon a case where an American has deserted his woman and children; American husbands and fathers have been known to do the same thing in the United States. But it is rather startling to find the same kind of case in the Philippines complicated by the sale of a girl of twelve—half American, with blue eyes and freckled face—traded to a Chinaman for a pig!

American occupation of the Philippines since the Spanish-American war of 1898 has given the islands the material benefits of civilization. American administration has added to the prestige which the nation now enjoys both in the Far East and the Near East. The Philippines, nevertheless, have not entirely escaped that result of contact between a dominant race and a weaker people which world history seems to show to be inevitable.

Serious Situation.

Americans in the Philippines, in short, are now confronted by a serious situation that has not hitherto attracted public attention in the United States—the necessity of caring for several thousands of abandoned and neglected children of American fathers.

There are said to be 18,000 children of American blood among the 11,500,000 people of the Philippines. The American Guardian association of Manila, officially incorporated in 1921 to deal with the situation, has 4,000 listed as in need of assistance. Of these 2,000 are "desperate" cases where prompt aid is imperative if the boys are to be saved from vagabondage and the girls from immoral exploitation. Says Mrs. Mary Frances Kern of Chicago and New York, who has returned from a first-hand study of the situation:

"Foreign occupation always leaves traces like this upon a country. It is a marvel that these traces are not greater in the Philippines, 10,000 miles from home as they are. With the changes in the islands since American possession, due to the shifting about of our pioneers and to the Filipinization of the insular government which forced great numbers of Americans from minor posts, many American men were obliged to leave through sheer necessity. Often they failed to return. And, above all, death has taken very many.

"It is unfortunately true that the Filipino women who have consorted with American men have largely been of the peasant class. Many of these widowed or abandoned women, unable by the hardest drudgery to earn more than 50 cents a day, have taken new partners or drifted into immorality. The boys are left to care for themselves. The girls are 'loaned' to relatives or friends. This is usually the first step toward their immoral exploitation when they attain maturity at twelve to fourteen years.

Deplorable Conditions.

"American women in Manila, supporters of the Guardian association, break down and weep when they tell of girls of twelve found locked in chicken coops because they would not obey the demands of their masters; girls of eleven blinded by disease; girls of twelve traded to Chinamen for pigs. Cared for and educated, these boys and girls will become de-

Cliff Dwellers' Corn Made to Grow Again

Vernon, Utah.—Seed from corn that grew in Utah long before the advent of the white man is yielding from two to five ears to the stalk, on the farm of Jefferson Hill near here.

The seed was found in an ancient cave of the cliff dwellers. Twelve hills of the corn was planted but only two hills grew. Some of the stalks have attained a height of seven feet while others are maturing at a height of four. A peculiarity of the ancient corn is that the leaves are much wider than the ordinary corn, some of them reaching a width of five inches. It also yields a greater number of ears, about five growing to the stalk.

cent men and women and useful citizens—the bulwark of Americanism in the Far East in years to come."

The American Guardian association of Manila has annually expended from \$15,000 to \$20,000, contributed by Americans in the islands, and has been able to care for about 150 boys and girls. Now the demands of the situation have become too large for the 6,000 Americans to meet.

Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood of the Philippines has asked the American people to co-operate by raising a fund of \$2,000,000. This fund is to be invested in the United States, through a trust committee, and its earnings disbursed through the American Guardian association of Manila. W. Cameron Forbes of Boston, former governor general of the Philippines, is national chairman of committees formed throughout the country. Mrs. Kern, authorized by General Wood, has opened headquarters at 8 West Fortth street, New York city.

Ruins Yield Relics of Cliff Dwellers

Archeologists Find Objects 3,000 Years Old.

Denver, Colo.—Colorado has established its claim to an extensive field of valuable archeological ruins through research work accomplished by J. A. Jeancon, curator of ethnology and archeology of the Colorado state museum, and a party of students of the Colorado university. Mr. Jeancon headed an expedition financed by the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the Colorado State Historical and Natural History society.

The two months' work of the party was done in western Colorado at the foot of Chimney Rock mesa, 22 miles west of Pagosa Springs, along the Piedras river, and revealed ruins of cliff dwellers' settlements estimated by Mr. Jeancon to be 3,000 years old. One thousand primitive houses are located in the Piedras river valley. On Chimney Rock mesa are 110 more houses, including a three-story pueblo, all virtually untouched by investigating scientists.

Find Two Skulls.

Among the most important discoveries of this expedition are two skulls, one of the round-headed type of the present Pueblo Indians, the other of the long-headed type of their predecessors in that section of the country. The earliest trace of mankind in that particular section of Colorado, reports

SENATOR'S BRIDE



Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, widow of George W. Vanderbilt, was married in London to United States Senator Peter Goelet Gerry of Rhode Island. Mr. Gerry was divorced by his wife in Paris recently.

Charleston Dance Shakes Buildings Out of Balance

Kansas City, Kan.—The Charleston dance may shake the foundations of public morality, all it wants to, but when it weakens the foundations of buildings' housing dance floors, it ought to be stopped.

This sentiment was embodied in a report by the city building inspectors, after a survey had shown several buildings thrown out of plumb by the vibrations and gyrations of Charleston enthusiasts.

Remembering that the Pickwick club disaster in Boston was attributed by many to the vibratory effects of the dance, the inspectors here are eyeing askance increasing popularity of the violent pastime in Kansas City and are of the opinion that it should be banned.

Twenty Millions in His Grasp



George Campbell Carson of San Francisco, veteran mining engineer and inventor, seen above in his laboratory, has just won the final victory in his suit against fifteen great copper companies for \$20,000,000 for infringement of his smelting and refining process. The United States Supreme court has decided the case in his favor, affirming the decision of the lower courts.

Low-Flying Planes Scare Hens From Laying Eggs

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Low-flying airplanes are playing such havoc with the chicken business in Sonoma county that the county board of supervisors is to be appealed to in an effort to force an increase of the altitude of the machines. The roaring air motors and their great hawk-like shadows demoralize the chicken flocks, poultry men say. The chickens scurry for cover and suspend all egg-laying activities until they have regained their composure, which usually takes some time.

Weights 625 Pounds

New York.—Justice Riegelmann, in Brooklyn Supreme court, permitted a witness to testify while standing instead of occupying the witness chair. The witness was Mrs. Amanda Siebert, 625-pound "Jolly Irene" of a Coney Island sideshow, who had come to corroborate her daughter's testimony in asking a decree, under the Enoch Arden law, from Carl Noble, who, she says, disappeared in 1920.