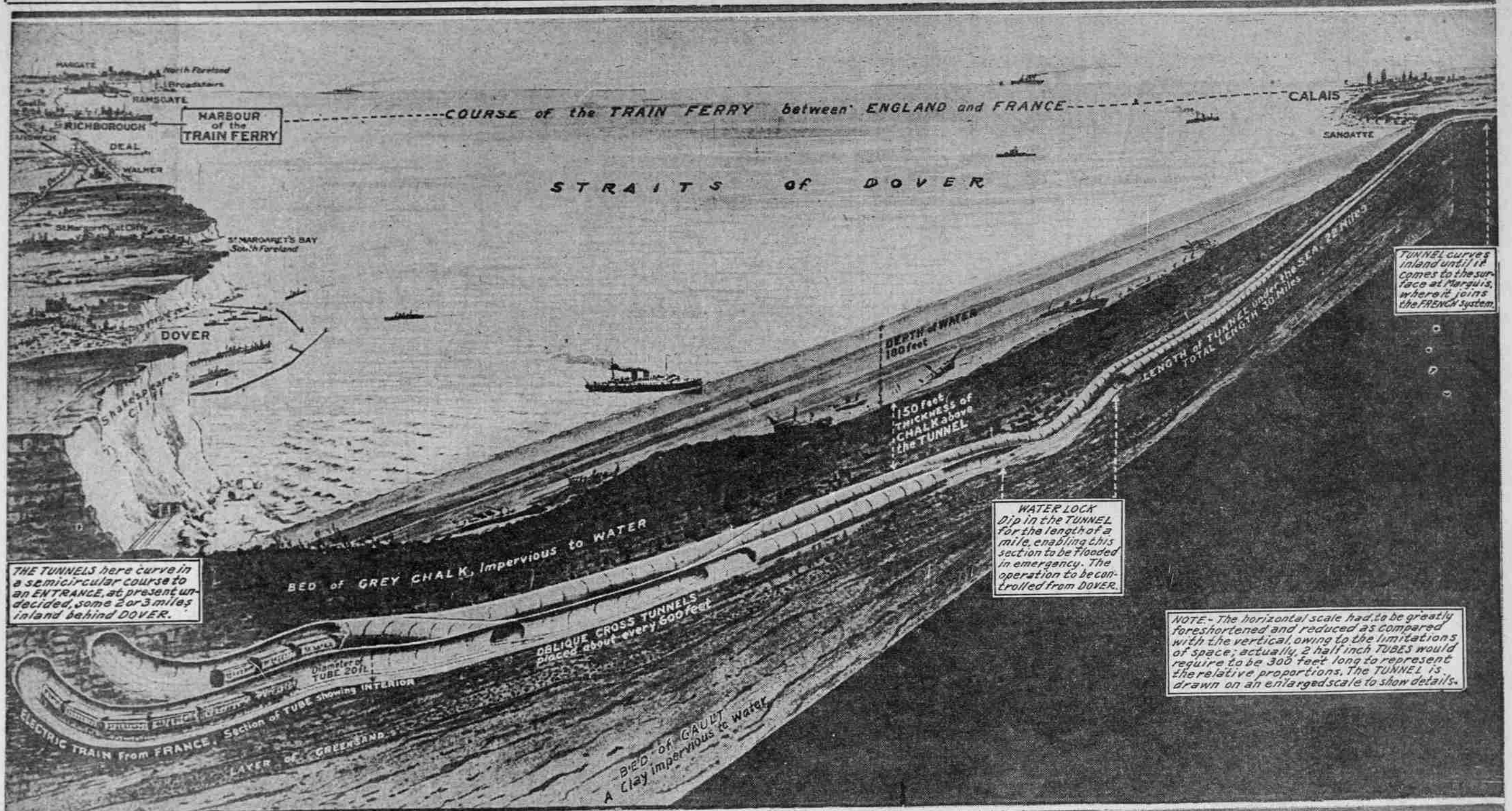


TUNNEL WHICH IS PROPOSED TO LINK ENGLAND AND FRANCE

War Difficulties Brought Realization of Necessity for Rapid Transit for Transportation of Essentials in Peace Times.



The channel train ferry established between England and France during the war as a means of speeding up movement of materials, proved a great assistance in transportation and emphasized the need for more rapid communication. The ministry of ways and communications of Great Britain has revived the channel tunnel scheme, because of its manifest advantages. Passengers could be

carried to France from England in three-quarters of an hour, and Paris would be within six hours of the shores of England. The cost of the tunnel would be about \$100,000,000. Cross tunnels would be built at 600 feet intervals, and an elaborate system of drainage would remove water that might percolate. The channel bed is underlaid with a chalk deposit that is impervious to water.

POTENCY OF ALCOHOL KNOWN TO GREEKS AND TROJANS

Nearly Every Primitive Civilization Seems to Have Discovered Way to Make Intoxicating Beverages.



THE YOUTH OF BACCHUS, THE DIONYSIUS OF THE GREEKS. THE LATTER COULD FIND NO RECORD OF A TIME WHEN ALCOHOL WAS NOT KNOWN, AND THEY ACCORDINGLY REGARDED IT AS A GIFT OF THEIR GODS. BACCHUS WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO INVEIGLE THE WRATH OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

PHOENICIAN TRADERS AT TIRE PREPARING FOR A VOYAGE AT A TIME WHEN THEIR MARITIME TRADE WAS FLOURISHING. THROUGH THEIR ENTERPRISE THE TASTE FOR THE RARE WINES OF PALESTINE AND DAMASCUS WAS SPREAD TO FAR LANDS.

Nearly every primitive civilization seems to have discovered for itself some way to make alcoholic drinks. Usually this was wine made from grapes or beer manufactured from barley, but even people who had not knowledge enough to make these beverages found ways to drunkenness. The savages of Africa centuries ago probably indulged as they do today in the extremely intoxicating liquor secured from the palm-oil tree. All they had to do was to make an incision in the bark and put something under it to catch the sap. This quickly fermented in a temperature of 70 degrees. In warm climates, also, fermented milk, easily produced by agitation, presumably was a favorite intoxicant in pre-historic times.

But among civilized peoples traders undoubtedly had a good deal to do with spreading the use of alcohol. And in the dawn of civilization the Phoenicians undoubtedly helped to diffuse through the world a liking for wine.

What Venice was to the civilization of the era just before the discoveries of Columbus, what Portugal and Holland and England were in later centuries, Phoenicia was in the thousand years from 1400 to 400 B. C.

The Phoenicians roved in their open boats to distant lands, carrying the products of Asia to places as distant as Spain, England and India. The Old Testament informs us that these hardy mariners traded with the ancient Hebrews, giving them cedar, vessels of bronze and wonderful dyed cloths in exchange for wheat, honey, oil and wine.

We learn from Ezekiel that Tyre, the Phoenician metropolis, must have been a city of marvelous beauty. At the height of its power it was not unlike Venice in the era when the merchants of that gorgeous city were en-

Wine Celebrated by Greeks as Gift of Deities.

The ancient Greeks discovered the potency of alcohol in the form of wine long before they emerged into the period of actual history. In the earliest legendary times, when fact was

mixed with so much fable, wine is nearly always celebrated. The Greeks themselves could not find record of a time when it was not known, so they attributed its introduction to the gods, and gradually they associated it more and more with Dionysus, who is better known to us under the name of Bacchus, the son of Zeus and Semele.

From March 28 to April 3 the residents of ancient Athens celebrated the passing of winter and the approach of summer, and in all their festivities Dionysus was the chief object of the reverence. He was regarded as having delivered the earth from the cold cheerlessness of winter, and a sacred image of the god was carried in procession through the streets, attended by a chorus of singing boys. In the best period of Athenian supremacy this festival was a joyous and stimulating occasion, culminating in the performance of great tragedies and comedies in the huge theater of Dionysus. Later it degenerated into more license.

It is curious to find in the myth of Dionysus a parallel to the modern struggle against alcohol. The Greek writers who describe the worship of the god say that after he had reached manhood he started to journey far and wide through the world to teach men how to raise grapes and how to convert the grape juice into wine. Often times he was gladly welcomed, but there were many places where his coming was resented. Two kings agitated against him and one of them was such a fiery enemy to alcohol that Dionysus had to leap into the sea to escape his wrath. In another place three sisters who refused to join in the orgies of the god were transformed into birds. As both of the kings who opposed Dionysus were punished by the gods for their daring, it is to be inferred

REFUGEES DIE BY THOUSANDS OF STARVATION IN ARMENIA

Systematic Attempts Made to Destroy Christians by Turks, Says American Red Cross Worker.

LONDON, May 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"I have seen towns where there were 7000 refugees losing 1000 of them monthly through starvation. I have seen a town 30 miles from the railroad reduced by starvation from a population of 4000 to 2000 in ten days."

That is what is happening in Armenia, according to Lieutenant Melville Chater of the American Red Cross, who has arrived in London after an extensive tour of the near east.

Conditions there, he told the Associated Press representative, are simply appalling. The people are in rags, taking a heavy toll, and it is difficult to check its spread because there are no medicines or disinfectants to be had. The people will have to be fed by outsiders, he said, until the harvest which follows the next sowing.

The new Armenian state known as the republic of Erivan, is a country so

despoiled by the Turks, the Red Cross officer stated, that it does not possess even any seed grain.

"During the war," he said, "the Turks made systematic attempts to destroy the Armenian people. They forced their way through Armenia with the intention of joining forces with the Tatars to the north, massacring and committing widespread depredations as they marched. On their way back they swept Armenia clean, for the Armenians at the time of the armistice had only 22,000 soldiers in the field. The Turks wantonly destroyed everything in their path. The result is that the Armenian republic has no cattle, seed grain, flour—nothing at all to eat."

The American committee for relief in the near east is making every effort, according to Lieutenant Chater, to succor the starving Armenians. From February 8 to April 1, with the aid of the American Red Cross, it put into the country 3600 tons of flour. Distribution is a difficult problem. Food

is carried to interior points by native bullock carts.

While the Erivan republic is starving, its neighbor Georgia is thriving. Throughout the country Lieutenant Chater said he saw fine grazing lands and very large herds and flocks. The Georgians were not molested by the Turks and the country has had to deal with few Armenian refugees except those at Tiflis to which city Turkish Armenians have fled since 1915. Tens of thousands of Armenian orphans are now there.

"The Armenians are praying for an American mandatory. They think they would never be free under any other government," said Lieutenant Chater.

Kolinsky squirrel "tubing" trims tricolor wraps which may be worn at any time of year.

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