

# How Peace Brings Strange Relics to America

Priceless Jewels and Carvings Discovered in Africa, and Held Awaiting the War's End, Now on Their Way to the Peabody Museum at Harvard University—How the Revelations Were Made



One of the Fantastic Figures of a Warrior Discovered at Gammal.



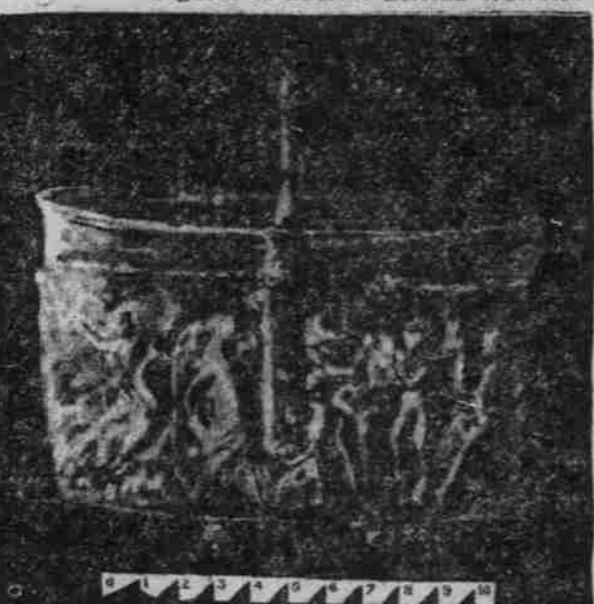
Figures of Ancient African Warriors Shown in One of the Tablets.



An Ethiopian Princess Carved in Ivory, One of the Most Valuable "Finds" at Gammal.



Tribal Chief, with the Tribal Marks Showing Over the Eyes.



Bronze Jewel Box, Containing Gold Rings, Belonging to the Third Century.

HUNDREDS of boxes of priceless relics, which reveal the might and glory of a civilization which previously has been but partially identified, symbols of a civilization of the Libyan desert, which long had been held in heavily guarded storage in Cairo, Egypt, pending the end of the war, have been released by the coming of peace, and are at last on their way to their final resting place in the Peabody museum of Harvard University.

At the time this unexpected announcement was made decently to the old graduates of Harvard—successful business and professional men of every part of America and of other distant lands, who are conducting a campaign to raise \$11,000,000 for the Harvard endowment fund—regretful announcements were made that the discoverer of these ancient examples of African culture, Dr. Oric Bates, will not be at Harvard to receive them.

1914, when he arrived there, was used as a rest-house. The old fort was situated on a lofty spur of the desert hills which at that point ran almost to the river's edge. The location was ideal, the islets, ledges and the sandbars of the second cataract being in clear view for miles and the small, dusty plain with its cluster of mounds, scattered mud dwellings of a small Nubian village and the forbidding hills covered with sanded rocks and boulders stretching out in view as on a map.

for centuries anciently dominated what is now Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Almost daily, it seemed to the archaeologists, new chapters were added and soon after the opening of the graves the explorers were assured that the finds would exceed their greatest hopes. Details of the many discoveries are too numerous to be recorded except in great volumes, but a few outstanding examples of the good fortune attending the expedition may be revealed.

The Blennyes, nomadic, fierce and predatory though they were, undoubtedly lived in splendor and enjoyed a wealth of things artistic and beautiful. Their age evidently was one of grandeur. One cannot tell until the treasure of relics has arrived and maybe not in detail then, what was their religion. The gorgeousness of the courts of the chieftains, however, is revealed. The Blennyes undoubtedly were a valourous people, traveling far from their centers of habitation to plunder other peoples, because the graves themselves appar-

ently are far distant from the desert "cities." Certain it is that their life was romantic and that they bedecked their persons with rich jewels of exquisite design and cuttings as shown by one find made by Dora Dunham, a friend of Dr. Bates, who carried the latter's work to its conclusion when he left for the service of his country in which he was to die.

Working in one of the largest mounds with the lightly-clad Nubians, Mr. Dunham happened upon one of the rarest treasures secured by the expedition. This was a wonderful response through jewel box, and its connection with the far-distant Mediterranean through its Hellenistic design based on an Alexandrian model is so striking as to deserve emphasis. When the explorer unlocked the box, he found it filled with a mass of gold rings, plain and jeweled, and, among

these, a solid gold scepter head of a design sometimes portrayed in the famous Merottic sculptures. Four of the rings were of plain gold and four had unincised bezels. One gold ring mounted a glowing, green, table-cut jewel. Four other gold rings were heavier and had been made with very large bezels on which were exquisitely-cut intaglios. Lastly was revealed the solid gold scepter head. All gave token of the one-time splendor and grandeur of the buried Blennyes chieftains and their courts.

tokens of a great splendor. In addition to the Blennyes mounds graves other remains were discovered. These included a Merottic cemetery of the first century B. C. and a cemetery which embraced one of those rare finds, an un plundered grave rich in pottery and bronzes. North of this site were several Egyptian graves of the new empire

and, in turn, 15 burials of the archaic period were discovered. These were contemporary with the early dynastic times in Egypt. This later revelation proved of rare interest to the archaeologists, as no such remains had been found before so far south. In the latter graves the excavators found evidence of another medium of splendor other than jewels and gold. These were capes and caps of brilliant feathers. About the shoulders of one skeleton had been thrown a rich cape, the feathers having been imbedded in a resinous gum spread thinly over a surface of cloth. The head of a second skeleton once had been covered with a cap of feathers similarly made.

Part of the big \$11,000,000 endowment fund to be raised for Harvard university will be used to record and diffuse knowledge of the Blennyes and other-day civilizations and make them available for all. The plants and flowers that will meet with the requirements of the garden where it is intended they shall make their future home. Some of the new varieties will be found quite expensive, but when it is considered that one tuber will multiply in one season from three to six times it is readily seen that the original cost really matters but very little. This aspect makes the initial outlay seem small and should give the grower the chance to purchase the best of stock. Many of the new creations are greatly superior to the old ones and have supplanted them in the popular favor. One local dealer alone during the past three years has cast some 1200 varieties from his gardens. Justly entitled to their full share of consideration on account of the sheer merit of their varied cultural value, the dahlias seem destined to be the favored fall flower in the world's gardens and Portland possesses a wonderful chance to become well and favorably known as a center of dahlia culture, just as she has reaped such widespread fame as the home of the rose.

## PRINCESS DAHLIA IS RIVAL OF QUEEN ROSE IN PORTLAND'S FLORAL COURT

Local Gardens Show Astounding Selection of Gorgeous Flowers and New Varieties Are Yearly Being Originated in Commercial Gardens in the City.

(Continued From First Page.) The simplest of experiments of this kind are crowned with amazing blooms. Dahlias Love Rivalry Fair Tale. Delivers into dahlia lore have material at their disposal rivaling the most imaginative of fairy tales. One hundred and twenty-seven years ago the dahlia was practically unknown as a garden flower. The first mention of the flower was in the work by Francisco Hernandez, physician to Philip II of Spain, on the plants and animals of New Spain, or Mexico, published in 1615. The single yellow dahlia of the sandy Mexican plains of that day would be extremely out of place among today's aristocracy, for great changes have happened in the family since they started their wanderings from their native home more than a century ago.

When the dahlia first went to Europe in 1776 it immediately began changing shape. It liked the new climate and by 1814 had actually doubled in size, and its name was changed from the Mexican one of scottii to dahlia in honor of Andrew W. Dahl, a Swedish botanist who was a friend of Linnaeus. France enjoyed the first fruits of dahlia development, for as soon as the flower became double it was planted in the gardens at Louvain. Here it attracted the attention of great ladies and the Empress Josephine declared that it was her favorite flower and planted them in the Malmaison with her own hands.

This ended the empress' interest in the flower, but her loss was the gain of the world. The Marchioness of Butte introduced it from Spain to England and by 1825 the Royal Horticultural society had developed 60 varieties. As early as 1841 the English had created 1200 kinds and now there are thousands of varieties. The city which can attain for itself the enviable name that Portland has in the world of the dahlia is destined for a great deal of advertising publicity and also business in this respect, for the lovers of that flower will come from all over the world to see the flower in its ultimate perfection as reached here. True lovers of the flower have ample precedent for their affection. Varieties Are in Vast Numbers. Just a few of the varieties roughly enumerated will serve to give a faint idea of the great selection possible. They come in all shapes and sizes and in almost every possible type of petal formation, ranging from the tiny pompons and single varieties to the huge cactus, fancy and show flowers as well as the poony-flowered types. There seems to be no limit in the cross-flowers and colors, though nearly all of the clan seem to have ray-shaped flowers and it has been proven that their relations are sunflowers, zinnias, marigolds, galliardias, dandelions and ageratum.

Loss of Teeth Is Largely Due to Neglect. Thorough Cleansing of Mouth Frequently Held Good Practice. MORE people lose their teeth from neglecting thorough cleansing than from any other cause. If the teeth are to be kept in good condition they should be cleaned after every meal and always before going to bed. It is a good plan to rinse the mouth with a little salt in water morning and evening. This helps to keep the gums healthy and healthy gums as a rule mean healthy teeth. The proper way to clean the teeth is not from side to side, as most persons imagine, but up and down. The upper teeth should be brushed from the back or inside of the mouth. It is in these that foreign substances are apt to accumulate.