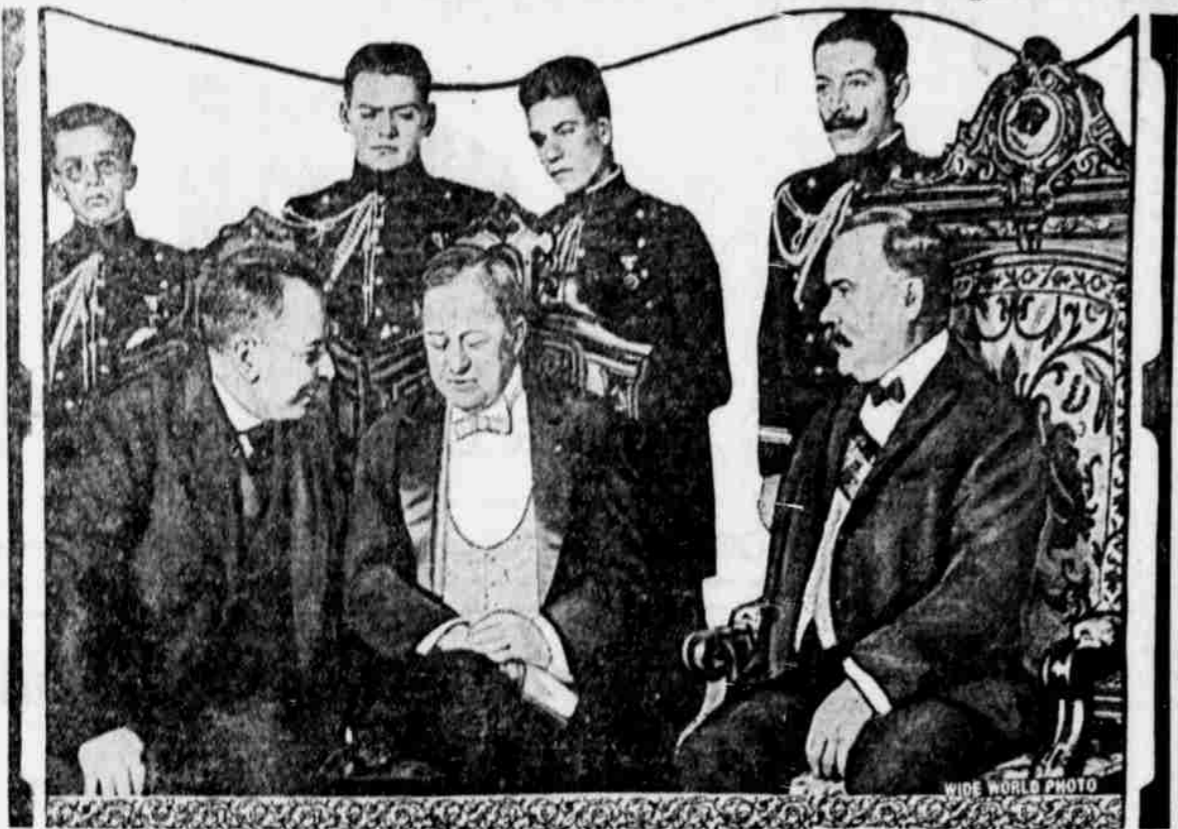


Now Uncle Sam and Mexico Are Friends Again



Charles Beecher Warren, the new American ambassador to Mexico, chatting with President Obregon and others after the presentation of his credentials, marking the official resumption of friendly relations between the two republics.

Forests Aided Primitive Man

Dependence on Wood Products of Hawaiian Is Told by Forestry Chief.

New York.—The important role played by forest products in the daily life of the primitive native is described by Charles S. Judd, superintendent of forestry of the territory of Hawaii, who tells of the skill they employ in converting plant growths into useful articles with the aid only of patience, fire, stone and muscle. Even before Captain Cook landed there the Hawaiians were making their means of transportation, their weapons of defense, and objects for their bodily comfort, pleasure and religious observances out of wood.

"The outstanding feat of the primitive Hawaiian was the manufacture of the outrigger canoe, which was built so substantially and so seaworthy that voyages of thousands of miles across the open sea were made in it with comparative safety," says Superintendent Judd. "Materials from at least thirteen different trees and plants were necessary to construct the dugout canoe completely. The body was usually hollowed from the stem of the koa, largest and most suitable tree for this purpose, although less durable and satisfactory dugouts were fashioned from the ohia ha, breadfruit and kukui. The smallness of the available logs was offset by building up the gunwale, or rim, of the canoes with the soft yellow wood of the ahakea, and this wood and that of the alia were carved into pieces that adorned the bow and stem of every old-time canoe to prevent the sea from pouring in.

Wood Hard as Metal.

"The primitive Hawaiian was forced to exercise his ingenuity in the invention of the outrigger because the small size of the logs made the canoes unstable. The outrigger consisted of a piece of corky willow wood, smaller than the canoe in both dimensions, but shaped so as to cut the water, and was fastened parallel to the body of the canoe by two curved pieces of curved hau wood. In the absence of a breeze the canoe was propelled by paddles made of koa, kaula, and ahakea. When a coat of black paint, made from the bark of the kukui and from the soot of burned kukui nuts, had been smeared on with kukui nut oil, the result was a strong, safe and navigable craft exhibiting all the fine elements of finished workmanship."

Superintendent Judd states that some of the Hawaiian woods are so slow-growing, hard and heavy that they have almost the properties of metal. It was from such woods that the natives of the period of strenuous inter-island warfare fashioned their spears from the hard parts of the native fannalam, and from the alahae they made an adze for cutting soft woods such as the willow and kukui. Before they made matches they rubbed a sharp clove stick in a groove of the softer hau wood until a spark was produced which could be blown into a flame.

Make Cloth, Dyes and Perfume.

"When the primitive Hawaiians became addicted to clothing he had to make his own garments out of the only material available—the inner bark of trees and shrubs," said Superintendent Judd. "The products of 20 different species of trees or plants were employed in the manufacture of bark cloth, or tapa. The most popular bark was obtained from mulberry trees; but the bark of several other trees, including the native raspberry, was also employed. The oia fiber was made into cords and threads for sewing the tapa together. The male blossom of the breadfruit was mixed with the fiber of the wauke in making a rare kind of tapa. The finished

product, when made in the laborious manner that was necessary, was a plain white cloth bleached in the sun. "The plain cloth was sometimes ornamented with decorative designs imposed by various methods. The fibrous ends of the seed of the hair tree were used as brushes in applying the dyes obtained by the Hawaiians from various sources. The bark of the ohia ha, charcoal of the kolea, leaves of the alahae, and the juice of the fleshy covering of the kukui nut furnished a black dye; a blue dye came from the leaves and bark of the olapa; for yellow the bark and roots of the yellow pulp of the fruit of the manu, or indigenous gardenia were used, and a red dye was obtained from the leaves of the kou and of the palaa fern, and the bark of the noni. To correct the rather unpleasant odor of the raw tapa a perfume was made by putting the leaves or twigs of certain plants between its folds. Sandalwood and native ginger were sometimes used for this purpose, but the favorite odor was from the mokihana, obtained on the island of Kauai, whose capsules have the permanent odor of anise.

Priceless Feather Capes.

"Plant products also furnished the necessary adjuncts for the now priceless feather capes which were worn by chieftains alone. The oia bark furnished the background into which the small feathers of forest birds were entwined. These birds were usually snared with bird lime supplied from the sap of the ulu, or breadfruit, the lobelia, and from the sticky fruit of the palala.

"The forest also furnished the early Hawaiian with the materials for his dwelling and its furnishings. Sandalwood supplied him with house posts, and the kolea and mountain apple with posts, rafters and beams, while the kaila tree furnished the thatch rods to

VACATING FROM HUBBY



Mrs. Thyra Samter Winslow, short story writer, photographed in her new "bachelor quarters" in New York city, where she has just embarked on "a year's vacation from marriage." Meaning her husband, John Seymour Winslow, is maintaining his "bachelor's hall" in the family home in Kew Gardens, L. I. The Winslows have been married twelve years and say they are as much in love with each other as ever, but they felt they were losing their individuality and should live apart for a year.

Radio Ghost Mystery Puzzles Two Countries

London.—The radio ghost, calling itself ZLO, is eluding detection by broadcasters of two continents and listeners in the United States.

The international incident of the broadcasting ghost began with letters from the United States claiming to have heard concerts from London that were never transmitted. The mysterious announcer, it appeared from these letters, wound up his proceedings by requesting listeners to "please report on your reception to ZLO, London, England."

This letter writers proceeded to do, but the British Broadcasting company found that not only had the items never been broadcast, but that the hours named were ungodly times in the early morning, when ZLO was closed down, asleep and locked up.

which the grass roof was attached. The door was of breadfruit wood, and the interior was carpeted with mats of luhala. Cooking utensils were fashioned from the forest woods, while out of the heavy black wood of the uluhui was made a club smeared with a sweet sticky substance which was pulled through the water to attract fish.

"For their religious observances the Hawaiians fashioned idols out of the soft wood of the halapepe, and the harder wood of the ohia al and ohia lehua, while the lama was used for the houses of the gods and for sacred enclosures. For their sports they made sled runners from breadfruit and mamani, they got fireworks by using papala wood in the form of lighted sticks thrown over the cliffs, and the kon and williwil were made into surfboards.

"The kukui and the coconut might be described as the two most useful trees. The former has been known as the 'tree of light' for not only does its light, silvery-yellow foliage show it up conspicuously above its fellows in the forest, but from its nuts an oil was pressed for burning in stone lamps, and the roasted nuts themselves were strung on the midrib of the coconut palm leaf to serve as candles. The coconut tree supplied not only brooms and leaves for thatching, but nuts for food and drink, uter ribs and cord fiber, and wood for posts, and hula drums. Because it always grew at the shore it was accessible for the many purposes for which it was found useful."

Total Wealth of U. S. Is Estimated at 300 Billion

New York.—Over half of the wealth owned by the people of the United States or existing in the United States is contained in the single item of real property, the land of those 48 states and the buildings making its cities and villages and farm houses, according to a summary made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards of statistics just released by the United States bureau of census.

The total wealth of the United States, exclusive of property owned by the United States government, is \$310,274,478,000, according to the census lists of wealth in the 48 states. Of this real estate makes up a total of \$174,231,458,000. This includes property of states and of smaller governmental divisions.

Of the total valuation of real property outside of federal holdings a total of \$154,198,801 is taxable. Tax-exempt real property, including schools, churches and state and local public buildings, amounts to a total of \$20,032,475,000, the census statistics show.

\$100,000 If He Remains Single

Andalusia, Pa.—Rufus King Tennig has been willed \$100,000 in a trust fund by his mother-in-law, provided he does not remarry. He is fifty years old, has three daughters, and is reported to have no intention of remarrying.

Prehistoric Man Traced by Teeth

Active When Mediterranean Was Two Inland Lakes.

London.—In the story unfolded at the Royal Anthropological Institute recently by Sir Arthur Keith, there were touches of a tale of romance with not a little of the mystery we associate with the doings of Sherlock Holmes. The story chiefly concerned a great cave—Ghar Dalam—which opens on the side of a ravine, near the south-eastern corner of Malta, and about five miles from Valetta, writes the London Morning Post.

The cave is a vast rambling place—measuring over 700 feet from its entrance on the ravine to its most distant recesses. But it is the floor which is the chief center of interest for archeologists; they hope to find in the strata on its floor—varying from eight feet to eighteen feet in depth—fossil records of the time when Malta was part of the land bridge which joined Italy to Tunisia, and divided the Mediterranean into two inland lakes.

Neanderthal Teeth Found.

The event has proved that early man of the Neanderthal type—the forbidding species which disappeared from Europe long before the Ice Age ended—had passed this way, and by force or by his own free will did enter Ghar Dalam, never to come out again. Only two of his molar teeth have been found, but they are amply sufficient for his recognition—they are fossilized to the same degree as the bones of extinct species of elephant and hippopotamus which lay side by side with them in the red cave earth. In no race of men have such teeth ever been seen except in the Neanderthal species.

How Discovery Was Made.

The discovery was made in these circumstances: Just before the war broke out the British association undertook to explore the antiquities of Malta—particularly those of Ghar Dalam. The actual work fell chiefly on Dr. G. Desport, curator of the Natural History museum in Malta. In the autumn of 1917 he spent his holiday digging a trench across the floor of the cave, 110 feet from its entrance. It was this trench which revealed the remarkable molars just mentioned; both lay in the red cave earth, one two and a half feet below the surface, the other three and a half feet. Before Gibraltar was the only place in south Europe which had yielded the fossil remains of this peculiar species of man.

Lately, thanks to the interest which Prof. T. Zammit, rector of the University of Malta, takes in matters relating to prehistoric man, all the teeth found by Doctor Desport in Ghar Dalam were sent to the Royal College of Surgeons in order that they might be compared, examined and described. The result of this examination has been to convince Sir Arthur Keith that no mistake has been made, the molar teeth are those of Neanderthal man.

Teeth an Important Link.

With the teeth there came from Malta a detailed survey of Ghar Dalam and of the strata of its floor, prepared by Mr. George Sinclair, M. I. C. E. His plans and levels threw a new light on the age of the strata in the cave floor and of the fossil remains, including the Neanderthal molars, which were found in them. It became thus possible to connect the deposits in this great Maltese cave with the famous ones of Grimaldi, on the Riviera, near Mentone, where the bones and culture of paleolithic man occur in such abundance.

In the floor of the Ghar Dalam there are the remains of the old sea beach—a bone breccia, made of rolled pebbles and rolled pieces of the fossil

Ironless Test Ship to Sail Baltic Sea

Reval.—An ironless ship will sail forth into the Baltic in a few days to investigate the effects of terrestrial magnetism upon navigating instruments. Capt. von Garnet, an Estonian, has constructed the *Cedra*, without a pound of magnetic metal. Even the cooking utensils on the sailing ship are of aluminum and the table knives are of bronze. Germany, Sweden, Finland and Denmark have all designated scientists to accompany the expedition.

bones of three extinct species of elephant and of two of hippopotamus.

Ancient Hunters Used Cave.

How did the bones of these multitudes of elephants and of hippopotami become collected in such number in Ghar Dalam? Ghar Dalam, as Mr. Sinclair has pointed out, offered ancient hunters ideal conditions for trapping and coralling driven droves and herds of wild beasts. The neighboring bay, Marsa-Scirocco—now a part of the salt sea—was, in the days of the inter-continental land bridge, a shallow fresh-water lake—just the place to attract droves of elephant and hippopotamus. Up from that lake went the natural road to the plateau beyond the ravine on the eastern side of which the entrance to the cave opened. Wild beasts, driven up this defile until they reached the mouth of the cave, could have been headed by paleolithic hunt-

QUICK CHANGE ARTIST



Mrs. Anna M. Dickerhoff of Chicago was granted a divorce in Judge Sullivan's court there the other day, and within an hour reappeared before that magistrate and persuaded him to marry her to H. D. Gundlach, a new candidate for matrimonial bliss.

ers toward the mouth of the cave. Once within the cave one can still imagine the stampede and the bloody slaughter. Of the suppositions put forward to explain the vast accumulation of remains of elephant and hippopotamus in the floor of Ghar Dalam the invocation of paleolithic hunters gives what seems to be the best possible solution.

Canada Now Has an Official Flag

Banner Bears Maple Leaf, Fleur-de-Lis and Crosses.

Toronto, Ont.—Canada at last has an authorized flag of her own. There has previously been a so-called Canadian flag, but sticklers for correct usage in these matters pointed out that it was always quite improper to use it as a national flag. It was a variation of the British red ensign with an aggregation of devices called the Canadian coat of arms in the fly. Thirty years ago Canadian registered merchant vessels were authorized by the British admiralty to use this ensign. Up to the present it has been the only Canadian flag of any kind ever authorized and is only for ships.

A little over two years ago King George authorized the use of a new Canadian coat of arms design that had been prepared for the purpose by a special interdepartmental committee of the Canadian government. On April 26, 1922, by order in council, the shield from the new Canadian coat of arms replaced the old shield on the fly of the red ensign. The use of flags bearing the old shield was permitted up to March 31, 1924. This period of license, granted in order that mercantile concerns stocked with old flags might not be losers, has now expired. From April 1 the official flag of the Dominion of Canada is the new and duly authorized Canadian flag.

Carries Three Crosses.

The main feature of the new flag, as in the case of the previous unauthor-

ized flag, is the old union jack of the British isles with its combination of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick.

Its distinguishing feature is the minor figure on the fly of the red ensign—the new and distinctive Canadian coat of arms.

The shield, while less complicated than the old device, is designed to indicate the composite origin of the Canadian nation. England, Scotland and Ireland, each already represented in the union jack, are again designated by "arms." But prominently displayed in addition is the fleur-de-lis of France. Then at the bottom, to link all four together, is a sprig of the Canadian maple.

The committee which designed this new coat of arms was composed of Sir Joseph Pope, Sir Willoughby Owatkin, Thomas Mulvey and Dr. A. G. Doughty. They followed the following reasoning: (1) That Canadians stand to their king in as close a relation as do any of his subjects elsewhere; (2) that Canada, an integral part of the British empire, has emerged from the war a member of the League of Nations, and (3) that Canada was founded by men of four different nationalities—French, English, Scottish and Irish—and that Canadians inherit the language, laws, literature and history of all four countries.

Design Causes Comment.

The design of the new flag has not escaped criticism. Leading Canadian journals have protested against the shield on the fly. Most critics hold that the only "defacement" should be a simple maple leaf.

The Montreal Witness records that it "has pleaded with every government from that of Alexander Mackenzie on to have this meaningless spot—if there must be a 'defacement'—replaced by the simple Canadian maple leaf and no more, a symbol that could be distinguished at any distance and would make the heart of every Canadian, from whatever province, beat higher."

Many other suggestions were made. One of the most interesting was put forward by the Manitoba Free Press. It suggested the union jack in the quarter with a white field, whereon should be shown in blue the constellation of the dipper and the north star, thus producing a flag with a family resemblance to the sister dominions of New Zealand and Australia, whose flags display in the manner suggested the stars of the southern cross. But the flag committee was unmoved.

There are many residents of Canada who think no Canadian flag at all is necessary. They use the union jack and think it quite sufficient for any part of the empire. Their aspiration is often expressed by the sentiment, "One flag, one fleet, one throne."

The heraldic description of the quarterings on the shield of the new Canadian coat of arms is as follows:

"First, gules, three lions passant in pale for England; second, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules for Scotland; third, azure, a harp or stringed argent for Ireland; fourth, azure, three fleurs-de-lis or three gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue field, for France, and the third division of the shield argent, three maple leaves conjoined on one stem proper."

Clock-Keeper of the Treasury



Charles P. Buettner, who is responsible for the 875 clocks in the United States Treasury at Washington, is shown here working on a clock that has been keeping time for the department since 1882.