Second Section
Pages 1 to 8

Morning Register

Editorial - Society
Churches - Stage
Classified Ads

VOLUME LII — EUGENE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1923 — NUMBER 147

ENNSYLVANIA U. BUSY EXCAVATING IN EGYPT

chool Now Conducting Four Expeditions There

LSO DIGS IN PALESTINE

's Babylonia an Ancient Temple, Believed Built 3000 Years Before Christ, Was Discovered

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—he University of Pennsylvania's 'gyptian expedition, which has een delving into buried history at e entrance to the Valley of the ings, where the tomb of Tutankhamen was recently found, is reparing to move to a cooler cliate to continue searching for bits f information relating to the acivities of men in past ages.

The university is now conducting four expeditions. One is in he Valley of the Kings, another t Memphis, which was the oldest apital of Egypt; a third in Palesne, and another in Babylonia here, in connection with the exedition of the British museum, an ncient temple believed to have een built 3000 years before the irth of Christ, was discovered. nnouncement of the finding of his temple was recently made. Inscriptions were found showing that ing Nebuchadnezzar repaired the lace during his reign in the sixth entury, B. C.

The university has arranged the ork of her excavators so that hen the hot weather season omes in one place they move to nother, thus assuring almost conuous effort.

Work Closing at Thebes

The work now coming to a close t Thebes, in an area adjoining e concession of Lord Carnarvon, uring the two seasons of digging Thebes, several tombs have been iscovered constructed in the same ay as that of Tutankhamen, but ll of them open and looted. The bjects found in each were not of terest to robbers, such as canopic rs, ushabtis, inscriptions and apyri.

In the last named class of obcts a really notable discovery was ade at the close of last season, hen two sealed pottery cylinders ere found within the entrance hamber of a tomb, which conained rolls of papyri. These were a perfect state of preservation. n the outside of each roll was a cket written in ancient Greek, nd upon examination the papyri roved to be Demotic documents ating from 318 B. C. to 265 B. C. hey are mostly contracts, and ntain the business transactions f a family during the period of ear which they covered. These ocuments are now being translated in e university museum.

All of the tombs discovered on e museum's concession were of of the government of who wished to be buried ear the kings, and whose tombs re therefore found in close proxmity to the royal resting places.

Also Excavating at Memphis

At the same time that the uniersity museum is working this oncession at Thebes it is also exavating at Memphis, 14 miles bove Cairo, where the museum xpedition discovered several years go the royal palace of Merenptah, n extensive structure covering a rge area and enclosing numerous ourts. The floors of this temple re found 25 feet below the surce of the ground. The lower alls, and sometimes doorways and arts of columns, are found standg.

One of the interesting discovers made at this palace is the head f a life-size statue of Akhnaton, e father-in-law of Tutankhamen. he features are exquisitely modled and the sensitive face is rendred in a wonderfully lifelike anner.

The throne room of the Merenpah palace, especially the dais, hows rich sculpture and elaborate e of color. The ornaments and ieroglyphic inscriptions on the olumns, and the stonework surounding the doorways, are inlaid ith beautiful pale blue fayence. urrounding the throne room are reeting rooms, retiring rooms, nd a bathroom which originally ad running water.

Tombs of Pharaohs Revealed

Excavation here is still in progress, and its completion is expected o throw much light on the domestic and official life of the haraohs.

Memphis was the capital of Egypt from the earliest times down to about 2000 B. C. Then the Pharaohs moved their capital south to Thebes, which arose to reat splendor. Herodotus referred to the hundred gates of Thebes. This city remained the capital until Alexander the Great founded the new capital at Alexandria, except for that brief interval when Akhnaten built his new capital at Tell-el-Amarna in order that he might start everything in Egypt afresh: religion, art, architecture and government. His interesting experiment lasted for about a generation, or until Tutankhamen restored the old religion, reversed the policy of his father-in-law, changed his name from Tutankhaton to Tutankhamen as a symbol of his reversion, and went back to Thebes as the seat of his government.

Merenptah, who is regarded by most authorities as the Pharaoh of the Exodus, reigned 1225 to 1215 B. C., or about 125 years after Tutankhamen.

Doctors Will Tour Italy

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

ROME, March 3.—Doctors of medicine of all nations have been invited to join an excursion this summer to the principal thermal resorts of Italy. The journey will last a fortnight, begin in northern Piedmont and end at Naples. Interpreters will accompany the medical men, who will have a special train at their disposal and will be housed in the best hotels.

British Mines Back to Normal

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

LONDON, March 2.—During the first three months of 1922 English mines produced 67,750,000 tons of coal, an amount which has not been equalled since 1913.

NATIONAL THEATRE IS SCHEME OF DRAMATISTS

DRAMA LEAGUE TO DISCUSS PLAN AT MEETING

Project Will Be Taken Up at Convention at the University of Iowa in April

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 29.—First hand information of the movement to establish a national theatre in the United States will be brought to the members of the Drama League of America at its thirteenth annual convention at the University of Iowa, April 19, 20, and 21, when Augustus Thomas, president of the Producing Managers' association, will speak on this subject. Also this will be the first time the league has been the guest of a university.

National leaders of the amateur and professional stage will lead in the discussion of such problems as theatre prices, the scalping evil, the community theatre, the community circuit, the status of the drama in schools and colleges, the league and the national theatre, the league and rural communities, fluctuating theatre-going, tendencies in theatre construction and their effect on the price of seats, and the acted play.

Prof. Baker to Speak

Professor George P. Baker, Harvard university, will talk on the place of the drama in the college curriculum. Other speakers will be Mrs. A. Starr Best, Evanston, Ill., former president of the league; Theodore H. Kinckley, Chicago, Miss Alice M. Houston, Evanston, Ill.; Harold A. Ehrensperger, Chicago, executive secretary of the league; Alfred G. Arvold, South Dakota; Miss Cora Mel Patten, and Professor Edward C. Mable of the department of speech, University of Iowa.

Among the questions to be answered at the convention round tables are: How to organize a theatre group? How much power should be vested in the director? How can adequate standards be maintained? How can the standards be adjusted to suit communities with different opportunities? How can the circuit play be taken to the small town that most needs it but cannot afford to pay the guarantee because of inadequate halls? How can the question of remuneration for time spent on the road be solved for busy people who ought not to give up their regular occupation?

STATE JOBS FOR WOMEN

BILL IS INTRODUCED IN RIKSDAG OF SWEDEN

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

STOCKHOLM, March 3. — The latest step in the achievement of political equality between women and men in Sweden is the renewed submission of a bill to the Riksdag providing that women shall be admitted on an equal footing with men to all governmental posts, including the consular and diplomatic service, but excluding the army and navy, and certain other positions, such as those of officials in prisons or in asylums for inebriates. It also provides that women may be ordained ministers of the church and may be installed as such in any congregation where there is at least one man serving as pastor. One member of the committee which drafted the bill held that only unmarried women should be allowed to preach, but no such provision was adopted.

When this bill was submitted to last year's Riksdag it was passed in principle by the second chamber and was lost in the first chamber by being only three votes short of the necessary majority. It is considered likely that it will pass at this session.

Sweden was one of the first nations in the world to allow women in its national law-making body, and her feminists can now boast of four women in the second chamber and one woman in the first chamber of the Riksdag.

NEW GAME BIRD APPEARS

MONTANA FARMS SHELTER LEGHORN PHEASANTS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

MISSOULA, Mont., March 28.—A new game bird, the leghorn-pheasant, has appeared this spring on several western Montana farms and will become common in this part of the country within a few years, say sportsmen who have followed the new breed with interest.

Flocks of Chinese pheasants have been turned loose in various parts of the country within a few years by the game commission and sportsmen's associations. Birds from these flocks have made themselves at home with Leghorn chickens in several instances.

With this year's hatching, three hybrids which have every evidence of being crosses between the Leghorns and the Chinese pheasants, appeared. The birds live about the ranches, but are so wild as to be unapproachable. With the rapid breeding qualities of the Leghorns and the laws by which game birds are protected, rapid development of the fowl is anticipated.

100,000 DURANTS BUILT

PRODUCTION IS NOW AVERAGING 900 AUTOS PER DAY

OAKLAND, Cal., March 31.—Total production of 100,000 cars, built by Durant Motors, Inc., was reached at 11 o'clock this morning, according to announcement from the offices of the Durant Corporation in this city today.

This is the record of less than 18 months, according to the Durant officials here, who point out the fact that while the first cars built by Durant were turned out in August, 1921, actual production did not start until November of that year. This makes the present record of 100,000 cars one of 16½ months' time.

Production is now averaging 900 cars per day, 600 of these being Star cars. This total is being boosted daily in every plant, and a tremendous impetus will be given when two new plans, built at a cost of $2,500,000, are placed in operation.

IMPENETRABLE FOREST IN HEART OF BIG CITY

Old Sutro Maze is Haunt of Predatory Animals

LIVES ENDED IN TANGLE

Policeman Searching Wilds for Criminals Have Themselves Become Lost in Leafy Sequesters

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 31.—An impenetrable forest in the geographical heart of the city, filled with many forms of predatory wild life and with luring mystery, although within the shadows of the great downtown skyscrapers, forms one of the assets, or as some would have it, one of the problems of San Francisco. Policemen have become lost in the forest. The men of the homes that ring it about have formed shot-gun squads to hunt down its wild animals, after their nocturnal raids on hen roosts and dove cotes. Tired, weary and despondent mortals have gone into the heart of it to violently end their lives, and the bodies have remained there for years without being discovered.

Policemen, mounted and on foot, have plunged into the sable depths of old Sutro forest in search of escaped criminals or lost persons, and have themselves become lost for such long periods that other policemen had to be sent in search of them. Sergeant Peter McGee of the Golden Gate park police station nearby said that on one occasion he went into the forest on "business," and becoming hopelessly lost, beat around in the twilight of the strange fastness "until I could reach a small clearing and guide myself by the sun."

Skeletons Found in Forest

The tales of skeletons that have been found in the forest with rusted pistols clutched in bony hands or with leaf or mud caked poison bottles lying nearby, form a stirring epic in San Francisco police history. The broken trails of many a man and many a woman noted in the police record as "missing" led straight to the forest, only to be happened upon years later by vigilant police or venturesome hikers with all the harrowing evidence of the manner in which they came to their end.

A three-legged coyote, which came from no one knows where, has lived in the region for ten years, spending his time between Golden Gate park and Sutro forest. The police sight him occasionally, but he always slinks away before they can trap him. A mountain lion coming from some unknown lair once made his way into the forest and created great havoc until hunted down and killed.

The police say there are portions of the forest that have never been trodden by the foot of man since the trees reached a mature growth, although the city is closing in on its entire circumference. It is not known how the wild life entered the forest, but it is supposed that it came from the hill lands around Lake Merced at the southern extremity of the city. The region of the lake has now been groomed into golf courses and villa sites, but the wild life remains in Sutro forest, to prey occasionally upon the more isolated homes about it, and to make the character of spectral hobgoblins of the night for the children of the neighborhood.

Is Dense Eucalyptus Grove

The forest is a eucalyptus grove, planted between 1884 and 1886 by George Green, an agent of Adolph Sutro, former mayor and one of the earliest settlers of San Francisco. Sutro believed that he could put the 2000 acre grove of eucalyptus to some commercial use, and is supposed to have paid Green 75 cents for each tree planted. Judging by the results, Green planted all the trees he could in the 2000 acres.

The forest did not prove to be a paying proposition, but it did make a valuable addition to the picturesqueness of San Francisco. As some of the trees attained a fair height and the forest took on the character of a fastness, it began to fill with wild life and to thrust out its lure to the broken in body and spirit to find what solace they could in its depths.

TREE-PLANTERS ACTIVE

SLOGAN IS "PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE"

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

AURORA, Ill., March 29.—"Plan to Plant Another Tree" has been incorporated as the slogan to the Tree Lovers' Association of America, whose headquarters are here.

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, vice-director of the New York state agricultural experiment station, Geneva, N. Y., is president of the society, which is organized for the purpose of encouraging increased and more intelligent planting of trees, fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, vines and seeds, and to teach care after planting.

The society works with all organized efforts on the above platform "to make each community a better place in which to live," and "to make America the garden of the world."

ARCHDUKE LOSES RICHES

ALL PROPERTIES OF HAPSBURGS CONFISCATED

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

PRAGUE, Feb. 12.—To retain possession of valuable property, mines and factories, in Silesia, Frederick, at one time on archduke of Austria, was ready to renounce his relationship to the house of Hapsburg. He pleaded in the courts of Czechoslovakia to be classed as a commoner, but the judge ruled otherwise, and under the decision that all properties of the Hapsburgs were to be confiscated, he has lost all his holdings without a cent of compensation.

Frederick is an uncle of the late Austrian emperor, Charles. He exerted, in the old days, a measurable influence in the family which dominated central European politics for the last seven centuries.

ESKIMOS CLAIM GHOSTS HOLD NIGHTLY REVELS

ANGRY SPIRITS LURK IN VALLEY OF 10,000 SMOKES

For Many Years Chirikoff Island Has Been Place Seldom Inhabited by Natives

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, March 10.—Some natives of Alaska profess to believe that the angry spirits of the Aleuts massacred at the behest of the early Russian discoverers and traders under Shelikoff, Baranoff and Chirikoff, are lurking in the volcanoes of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Beneath the thin crust of the earth covering the lower Alaskan peninsula and the Aleutian archipelago, these spirits, the natives assert, are holding nightly revels and emerging periodically to hurl fire, smoke and thunder at the heads of the invaders.

The fanciful recital of the natives is that on Chirikoff island, long famed as haunted, a half hundred natives were lured into a log compound, set upon by savage enemies under direction of the Russians, murdered and despoiled of priceless sea otter skins. Their spirits are appearing again in protest. The eruption of three volcanoes in January is, they say, a re-visitation of these spirits, and will continue until they are avenged.

For many years Chirikoff island has been a place seldom inhabited by natives or whites. Many harrowing tales from Chirikoff were brought here by Captain Nick Gaikema, who has visited almost every nook and harbor along the Aleutians. Last summer the skipper braved the Valey of Smokes, emerging with the shoes burned from his feet, and with many stories to tell.

PLEAD FOR OLD VESSELS

SPANISH WAR VETS ASK THAT OLYMPIA BE PRESERVED

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27—A petition is being prepared by the Association of Spanish War Veterans to be forwarded to Washington in an effort to have the name of the Olympia, flagship of the American fleet at the battle of Manila bay, removed from the list of vessels to be scrapped.

If the gallant ship can be preserved, the Spanish War Veterans plan to refit it as a memorial to shelter the trophies awarded to Admiral Dewey, the ship, and the members of the crew after the Spanish flotilla was defeated.

The Olympia is fast rotting and rusting away in the lagoon at the Philadelphia navy yard. So antiquated now is the famous battle cruiser that one shot from a modern dreadnaught would send her to the bottom.

FILIPINOS EARLY TO WED

MARRIAGE LAWS IN ISLES TO FACE REVISION

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 28.—The marriage laws of the Philippine Islands face revision. A bill now before the house provides, among other things, that males may not marry before they are 14 and females before they are 12 years of age. Males under 20 and females under 18 must have the consent of their parents.

The bill also would liberalize the divorce laws of the Philippines. Desertion by either party for a period of not less than six years would be a cause for divorce.

CHEMAWA INDIAN PUPIL LURED BY CALL OF WILD

MIKE AMBRO FARES FORTH, TRAVELS IN CIRCLE

In Eight-Day Hike for "Somewhere in Idaho," Brave Wanders Back to Portland

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

SALEM, Ore., March 31.—The call of the wild proved too tempting to Mike Ambro, 14-year-old Chemawa Indian school student.

Some time ago his father and mother, full-blooded Nez Perce Indians, decided that education for their son would not be amiss, so they sent him to the Chewama Indian school. Then they packed their belongings and departed for "somewhere in Idaho."

For three weeks little Mike stood the grind. Then with the coming of spring the spirit of the wanderlust got into his blood. Books became a great bore. He decided that he must join his parents.

So early one morning he took "French leave" of the Indian school and started for Idaho. He had no money, only a good pair of soles on which to travel. But he traveled. First to Portland, then to Hillsboro. At Hillsboro directions became confused, and before he knew it he was back in Portland again. Once more he set out. He walked many miles. Finally, on the eighth day, he reached another town. He then thought he must be near Idaho. He asked someone the name of it. He was told it was Oregon City. It puzzled him, for it seemed as though he had passed through it once before.

While he was thus pondering on the ways of Oregon roads, a friendly automobile passed him, stopped and asked if he wanted to ride. He accepted the offer, and therein lay the end of his journey. Its occupants proved to be officers George White and W. Edwards of the local police department.

After his eight-day pilgrimage, a very tired Indian boy was waiting at the police station for a car which would return him to Chemawa. The wanderlust spirit was dead. In its place was the irresistable desire for three square meals a day.

The end of the rainbow trail for Mike Ambro proved to be its starting point.

BUILD ROOSEVELT ROAD

HIGHWAY TO CONNECT PORTLAND, ME., PORTLAND, ORE.

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

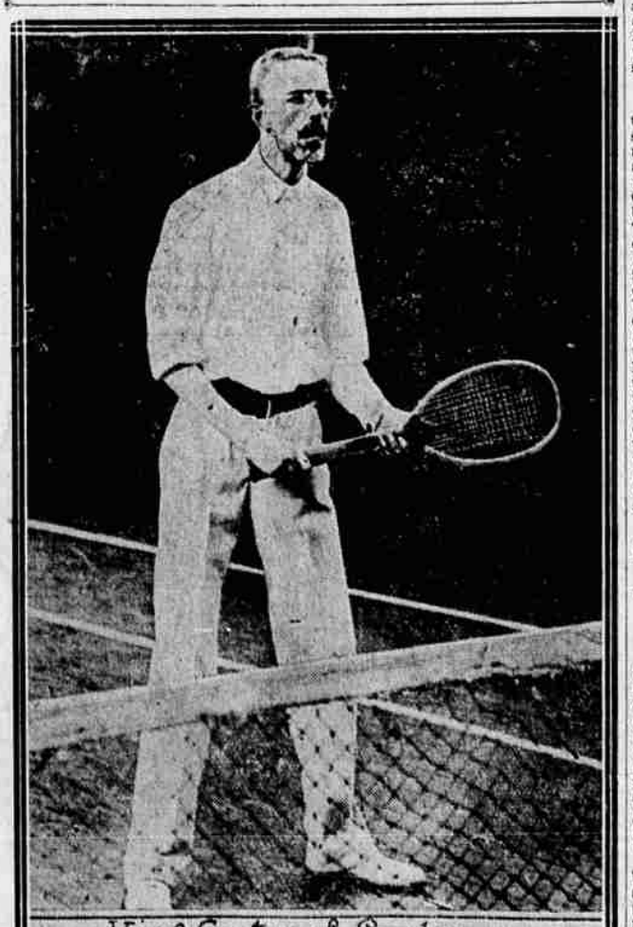
DULUTH, Minn., March 25.—The last link in the 4060 miles of highway connecting Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., a permanent living memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, whose name it bears, is expected to be completed when its fifth year of construction has passed, next February.

One-fifth of the stretch remains to be worked. Approximately $21,000,000 has been spent since the highway was designated, according to A. W. Tracy, of Duluth, executive secretary, more than $6,000,000 of which was allotted last year. The money has come from county, state and national road funds.

The highway now is virtually all marked in the 13 northern states through which it passes, and has been improved to 82.9 per cent, either graveled or hard-surfaced. The association has co-operated, but not completed, with every legitimate highway and good roads organization during its construction, and has been endorsed by civic organizations along the route.

The association was organized February 17, 1919, as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, to provide a northern transcontinental highway.

62-Year-Old King in Tennis Tournament



King Gustav of Sweden.

Playing under the incognito "Mr. G.", King Gustav of Sweden entered the Nice (France) tennis tournament, with A. C. Hunter, of England, as his partner in the doubles. Despite his 62 years, the king played a remarkably good game, but he and his partner were eliminated from the tournament by Colonel Dunkerley and M. de Shayes.

INDIAN RELICS BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE OZARKS

Ancient Race is Referred to as Bluff-Dwellers

FIND BASKETS, FABRICS

Implements of Stone and Bone and Even Pieces of Pottery Found in Dry Cliffs

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

ELK SPRINGS, Mo., March 26.—Shelters beneath overhanging limestone bluffs along the White and Cowskin rivers in the Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas are today giving up to science the relics of a prehistoric race that inhabited this section upwards of a thousand years ago. The work of excavation is being done near here by an expedition from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Buried deep in the dry dust of centuries beneath these formations of shelving rock where the ancients made their homes, these relics are being unearthed with no little difficulty. A cloud of powdery dust arises as the workers search the deposits for traces of a civilization that is still unidentified. Use of masks often is necessary. For the present the ancient people of the region are being referred to by M. R. Harrington, in charge of the expedition, as the Ozark bluff-dwellers. They have not been identified as the ancestors of any modern Indian tribe.

Also Traces of Osage

In some of the rock-shelters, particularly on the Cowskin or Elk river, the expedition has found near the surface traces of a different and more modern, but still pre-colonial, Indian race. These Indians, according to Mr. Harrington, probably were the Osages or some related tribe. It is estimated that even these specimens are at least three or four hundred years old. Those left by the spear-throwing bluff-dwellers of the Ozarks, which also have been uncovered, are probably upwards of a thousand years old.

Everything so far found is purely aboriginal, Mr. Harrington explained, not the slightest trace of the white man's handiwork or influence having been discovered. The specimens include basketry, woven textiles, wooden articles, implements of stone and bone and even pieces of pottery. Some of the articles no doubt were buried by the ancient dwellers for safe keeping, it is believed by the excavators, while others simply wore out and were discarded or lost in the ashes and trash of generations that has accumulated beneath the bluffs. At some places the deposits have been found so well protected by the overhanging rock formation that they are absolutely dry, which has resulted in remarkable preservation.

It was a visit by Mr. Harrington at the home in Seneca, Mo., of Dr. W. C. Barnard, who had one of the largest private collections of Indian relics in existence at that time, that resulted in the present expedition. That was in the fall of 1914.

Baskets, Textiles, Unearthed

"Among his specimens," said Mr. Harrington, "were a number of pieces of baskets textile fabrics and wooden articles which gave every evidence of being prehistoric. Knowing that such perishable articles dating from that period are practically unknown east of Utah and New Mexico, I inquired as to their origin and was surprised to learn that they came from the Ozarks, especially from the district along the upper White river, where they had been found in dry deposits beneath overhanging bluffs. I then and there planned to explore some of these rocky bluffs or 'rock shelters,' as they are called by archeologists, but the opportunity did not come until May, 1922, when the present expedition set forth from the museum."

Museum Staff Delves

That expedition consisted of three members of the museum staff. It included besides Mr. Harrington, C. O. Turbyfill, who has accompanied Mr. Harrington on previous expeditions, and D. A. Cadzow, who has conducted a number of expeditions for the museum. The district in Carrol and Benton counties (Arkansas) lying between Eureka Springs and Rogers, especially about the little settlements of Mundell and Larue, both on White River, was worked. The excavations were stopped September 1, 1922, and the expedition returned to New York for the public opening of the museum. It returned to the Ozarks early in January of the present year. The work on White river was completed February 14 when the expedition, now consisting of Mr. Harrington and Mr. Turbyfill, moved its camp to Noel, Mo. It has been worked on the Cowskin river ever since, near Noel and Elk Springs.

BAN ON TAILORED SUITS

ENGLISH WOMEN NOW PREFER LOW WAIST COMFORTS

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

LONDON, March 7.—The tailored suit for women, in the making of which the English have always taken pride, is seldom seen nowadays on the sidewalks and in the parks. It has been killed, or at least knocked out, by the comforts of the low waist. In its stead one now sees the less rigid style that leaves no doubt as to the movement of the figure. Rep has become the favorite material for three-piece suits and coat-frocks.

The dressmakers are chasing back and forth between London and Paris almost every day, apparently trying to make up their minds as to what the ladies ought to wear this spring. So far, the styles have not been set; they seem to be changing every hour. The current tendency is to have the entire outfit match—hat, suit, gloves, fur, shoes and stockings—and the favorite colors are strong tan, bright henna and golden brown, but gray, beloved by the English, is not yet in the discard.

RUSSIANS IN CHINA GET SUCCOR FROM RED CROSS

MANY REFUGEES ARE SAID TO FACE STARVATION

It Was Estimated in February that Nearly 60,000 Russians Had Come into China

SHANGHAI, Mar. 31.—Large numbers of destitute Russians fled into China during the past winter. Today their situation is serious, and some of them face starvation. Relief measures have been undertaken by various organizations, including the American Red Cross, which has appropriated a preliminary sum of $25,000 to give immediate succor.

It was estimated in February that nearly 60,000 Russians had come into China, Manchuria and Korea, and that probably 25 per cent of this total were entirely destitute. Reports gathered by the American Red Cross from consuls and other officials indicated that a large proportion of the refugees were scattered through Manchuria, with colonies at Kirin, Mukden and Hunchun. In Manchuria the relief work is under the direction of Morgan Palmer.

Meanwhile, various agencies were called on to care for the growing number of Russian expatriates in Shanghai. The number here was considerably swelled early in the year by the arrival of 16 vessels, the fleet under Admiral Stark, on which more than a thousand Russians had fled from Vladivostok when the Red forces took over control of that port.

In Shanghai permission to land was denied by the Chinese authorities, but nevertheless several hundred persons from the ships contrived to get ashore before the vessels sailed for Manila. They included about 350 Russian orphan boys who were quartered by charitable organizations in two huge unfurnished houses.

At the present time, with the exception of the Japanese, the Russians outnumber all other foreigners in Shanghai. It is estimated that they total 5500, half of whom are wholly destitute.

OLD MAN LIKES PRISON

DODDERING ONE PREFERS IT TO POORHOUSE

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

REPRESA, Cal., March 31.—A long line of gray clad convicts filed across the walled yard of Folsom prison from a great cell house to the dining hall. Lads of twenty trod on the heels of gray haired men and in the line there tottered an old, old man.

"It seems hard to keep an old fellow like that in prison," said a visitor to one of the guards.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the guard. "If I was his age, and in his fix, I'd rather be here than outside. He is too old to work, and he hasn't any money, so he'd have to go to the poorhouse anyway.

The visitor inquired whether the guard would not prefer a poorhouse to a prison.

"No, indeed," he replied. "These old codgers are a lot better off here. They get better food and sleeping quarters, and they have a doctor and a dentist to look after them, and we don't make them work if they say they are not well, and they get their tobacco and reading matter, and these young trusties in the hospital and around the prison look after them all the time. You know, even a convict has to have somebody he can help along and care for, and these old fellows supply a need in that way.

"No sir, if I was old and broke, and had my choice between a pen and a poorhouse, I'd try to get into the pen."

EXPECTS BIG IRON YIELD

LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT PREPARES FOR OUTPUT

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

DULUTH, Minn. March 31.—Activity of ore producing mines in the Lake Superior district is considered as evidence of the prediction made by operators that 55,000,000 tons of iron ore will be shipped from the district this year, an estimate just 5,000,000 tons short of the record, and more than 10,000,000 tons higher than the tonnage handled last year.

Railroads are ordering new equipment: day and night shifts of workers are repairing cars and docks; underground mines are working full shifts to increase their stockpiles, and on the open pit properties great chasms are being opened to make way for the removal of the mineral.

Encouraging reports have been received from Great Lakes shipping points regarding prospects for an early opening of navigation. Ice conditions are reported especially good at the head of the lakes and on western Lake Superior. The late February thaw loosed the thick ice floes and they have been pretty well broken up, mariners declare.

Vessel concerns report that their fleets are being made ready to sail from winter quarters just as soon as ice conditions permit.

HOOTCH INSURANCE NEW

PAY FOR SIGHT AND TIME LOSS IS PROVIDED

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—You may now be insured against the loss of sight, damage to stomach lining and loss of time through drinking "hootch," according to the terms of an "accidental hootch" insurance policy found by S. F. Rutter, federal prohibition director of California in a recent raid here.

Compensation, not to exceed $1,000, was provided for the following "accidents" as the result of drinking: blinded in one eye, blinded in both eyes, damage to stomach lining, loss of time when under influence, coin lost by paying "bonded" prices for moonshine, and personal injuries when inebriated.

However, Mr. Rutter says he has been advised that the insurance is illegal because it contravenes public policy.

LUXOR NATIVES GARNER HARVEST FROM TOURISTS

Americans Flock to Tomb of King Tutankhamen

SEPULCHRE GREAT LURE

Men of Luxor Go About In Cotton Cloaks and Turbans—Women Wear Sombre Dresses

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

VALLEY OF THE KINGS, LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 28.—Within the last month three big ocean liners from the United States have touched at Egypt, and swarms of American tourists have flocked down to the scene of Tutankhamen's terrestrial resurrection in the Valley of the Kings. American travelers who heretofore have spent their winters in the Holy Land, Algeria or other semi-tropical resorts, have this year chosen the Nile because of its nearness to the tomb of the ancient Pharaoh. The great Presidential shrines at Mount Vernon and Springfield, Ill., have not attracted a greater number of American pilgrims this winter than the strange subterranean sepulchre of Egypt.

"Have you seen the new tomb?" is the first question put to every American upon setting foot in Egypt. For in the popular view, not to have visited the now famous mummy chamber is not to have been in Egypt. American visitors, instead of stopping off at Cairo, as was their habit previously, now come directly down to Luxor, making the 450-mile journey from the capital in 12 hours, or more leisurely in one of the river excursion boats. The finding of Tutankhamen's tomb has given this little Nile municipality an importance it has not enjoyed in 3000 years.

Luxor Situated on Nile

Luxor is snugly situated on the east bank of the Nile, opposite ancient Thebes, and has a population of 15,000. Its chief attraction, apart from the new royal tomb, is the temple of Luxor, built by the sovereigns of a forgotten age, and, until 1980, buried in the accumulated rubbish and mud of centuries. A Mohammedan mosque built in the heart of the ruins of the temple strikes an incongruous note. The principal industry of Luxor, besides tourists' hotels, is souvenir-making. The busy and ingenious Arabs of the town bring quantities of elephant tusks, rhinoceros hides and amber from the Sudan and other areas and cnovert them into a thousand and one novelties and knick-knacks to attract the tourist. The latest product of their ingenuity is an ivory figure of Tutankhamen which is sold for a dollar.

The men of Luxor go about in long cotton cloaks and white turbans, while the women wear sombre dresses and shawls of deep black that cover even their faces. The children of both sexes ramble about the streets naked, a custom dictated both by economy and the excessive heat. The only school in the town is an American missionary institution for girls. Like the modern Greeks, the Egyptions of today take little interest in the history and achievements of their ancient forebears, and seem quite indifferent to the temple and tomb excavating being carried on by the American, British, and French archaeologists. They are interested only in the amount of gold the new tombs may produce, and they indulge the suspicion that large quantities of this are taken secretly out of Egypt by foreigners.

A pleasant 15-minute sail across the Nile in catboats rowed by Arabs brings the visitor to the site of ancient Thebes, in its day the largest and most sumptuous capital in the world. The metropolis of antiquity is now a vast expanse of sand, marshes, sugar fields and straggling farms. The city of New York might be placed upon the present plain of Thebes, but a part of it would overflow into the Nile.

Mounts Donkey or Camel

When the west bank of the Nile is reached, the visitor usually mounts a donkey or camel for the two-hours ride to the Valley of the Kings. He passes on the way the great Colossus of Memnon, one of which, according to tradition, emits sounds when the sun's rays fall upon it. The Emperor Hadrian came here in the dawn of Roman history and scratched his initials upon the pediment of the vocal Memnon, just as do the tourists of today.

The Royal Necropolis, which entombs the dead of forty centuries, lies six miles from the river's bank. The narrow footpath that led to it on the days when Tutankhamen's sanctuary was uninvaded by prowling archaeologists has become expanded into the width of a good American road. It winds through poverty-stricken villages of the native farmers, past the Temple of Rameses III, and beyond the mountain shrine of Queen Satshepsut, the Cleopatra of the Dynasty, and thence past the deathlike Valley of the Queens.

After getting a glimpse of the entrance to Tutankhamen's rock-hewn portal—for no one is permitted to go into the tomb itself—visitors usually seek the cool shade of one of the many tombs that are quarried in the side of the mountain. Here they discuss the merits of Tutankhamen's sepulchre and eat their luncheon, while the mummified body of a sovereign of bygone centuries rests in all its ancient majesty in a ghostly inner chamber.

London Population Up 57,885

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

LONDON, March 9.—The population of London, which includes the many suburbs, but not the "health area" was 6,891,419 on December 1, according to the estimates of the Metropolitan water board. This is an increase of 57,885 over the report for 1921.

Water Sold at Auction

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

ADEN, Arabia, March 1.—A recent heavy rain at Aden produced three million gallons of water in the tanks which were sold the next day at auction.