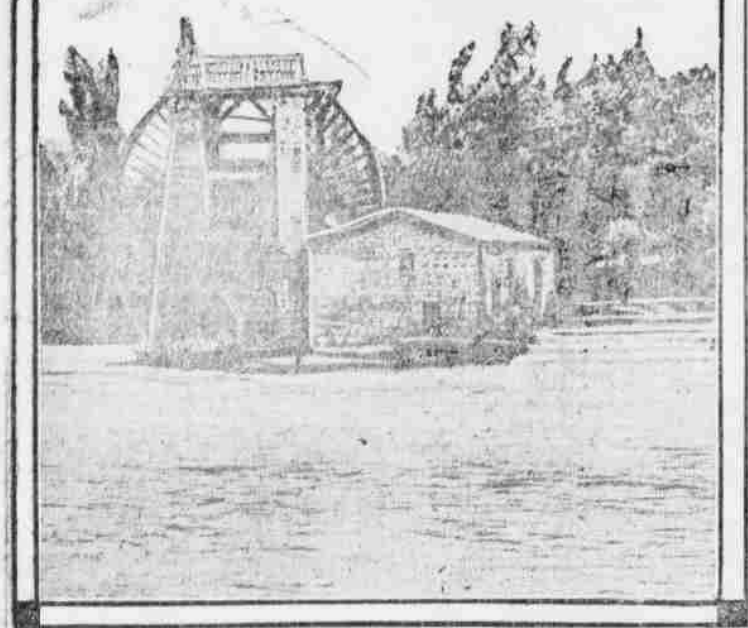


ANTIOCH the GLORIOUS



Irrigation Wheel on the Orontes, at Antioch.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

The statement, made in print many times lately, that the great calamities in Tokyo and Yokohama were "second only to that of Antioch" has brought out of obscurity a city that once was a rival to Rome itself. "Antioch the Glorious," "The Eye of the Orient." It was the gate to the East and through it flowed eastward the great tide of Greek art and civilization and Roman law. And it was a center for another great world influence, for, as the New Testament says, it was "In Antioch that the disciples were first called Christians."

The city was founded by Seleucus Nicator, favorite of Alexander the Great and heir to much of his power, and for nearly three centuries was the capital of the Seleucid empire that at times stretched from India to the Aegean sea. It was built on rising ground between the Orontes river and Mt. Silpius in northern Syria in a strategic location at the crossroads between east and west, north and south.

To the north of the original site there is a broad bend in the Orontes enclosing an island. The geographer Strabo says that the city came to have four parts: the original city of Seleucus; the city on the island, built by Antiochus I; the portion between the first city and the mountain, built by Antiochus III; and the most beautiful portion to the east, built by Antiochus Epiphanes. During the Seleucid era the city covered a space four miles long by two miles wide. In addition, there were populous suburbs such as Hieracaia and Daphne.

The general plan adopted in building was one much admired at that time. There was one long main street, in general parallel with the river. All other streets were either parallel with this main street or at right angles to it. This "checker-board" plan was typical of Greek cities.

Bridges spanned the river both to the island and to the northern bank. The points of the mountain were crowned with temples, shrines and a citadel.

The whole city was surrounded by a great wall which is said to have been 70 to 80 feet high, to have been protected by 300 towers, and to have been so broad that a team of four horses could drive abreast on the top of it.

Its Magnificent Main Street.

The most magnificent splendor of Antioch was its great street. This ran straight through the city from east to west. At each end there was an impressive gate. The eastern gate was later known as the "Gate of St. Paul." It was still standing forty years ago, almost complete; but now even the foundations have been removed for buildings in the modern city. The western, or Daphne gate, was called the "Gate of the Cherubim," for over this gate Titus placed the golden cherubim he had taken from the temple in Jerusalem.

These two gates were about four miles apart. Between them was a grand boulevard.

On each side of the street was a double row of columns. The outside aisle in each case was roofed over, furnishing a shady walk in summer and a dry and sheltered way during the winter storms. Between the inner rows of columns was a broad highway for chariots and horsemen. It has been estimated that if these columns were the same distance from each other as those still standing in the street of Palmyra, there would have been 6,800 in all.

This street was lined with magnificent public buildings, temples, shrines and palaces of the nobles.

Imagine, then, this grand highway, with its long vista of granite, marble and porphyry columns, its covered promenade rich in statues and carvings, its marble pavements, its beautiful Greek architecture, and terminating all, the golden decorations of the western gate blazing in the light of the setting sun.

Fill this street with its busy throngs of men and women; here a religious procession, the processional in the

face, the animal for sacrifice decked with wreaths and garlands of flowers, and the company of singers chanting the solemn procession; there a gay throng of revelers in wedding procession, escorting the bride pair to the beautiful Nymphaeum, near the river side, a great circular, dome-covered building, rich in columns and statues, and with cool, plashing fountains—an institution with special accommodations for the celebration of nuptials; or, again, down the great street there might come some victorious general, returning in triumph from his foreign campaign—slaves, soldiers, sovereigns, all following his triumphal car. Thus came the great Caesar himself, while the city resounded again and again to cries of loyalty and adoration.

Some of Its Glories.

About the middle of the city another broad street, also colonnaded, extended from the river to the mountain. In this street, near the river, was located the Nymphaeum, mentioned previously, and where it crossed the great street was created the "Omphalos."

This altar was the center of the city and was devised in imitation of that at Delphi, which had been erected by the ancient Greeks, supposing Delphi to be the center of the world. Here was a sitting statue of Apollo, the patron god of the Seleucids.

Outside the eastern gate for a distance of two miles King Herod of the Jews built a continuation of the great street.

Herod's street also had rows of columns and was paved with marble. It traversed the portion of the city known as Herod's suburb.

From the western or Daphne gate, a great highway extended for some six or eight miles through the suburb of Hieracaia to the noted Grove of Daphne. This road skirted the low foothills. At frequent intervals there were fountains, and on both sides were the magnificent villas of the nobility of Antioch.

An abundance of good water contributed to the joy and pleasure of the Seleucid capital. Not only was there the River Orontes, but great aqueducts brought a copious supply of clear, pure water from the mountains. Two large aqueducts entered the city from the east and a greater number from the west, bringing the waters of Daphne to the gardens, fountains and baths of the city.

Scenes of Terrible Earthquakes.

Typhon, the terrible mythological dragon who was so fiercely at war with the god Zeus, is said to have been buried in the mountains around Antioch after having been struck down by a thunderbolt. The old name of the River Orontes is said to have been Typhon. The struggles and twistings of this monster under the mountains were held to be the cause of numerous earthquakes along the Orontes valley.

However fanciful this explanation may be, the fact remains that time and again the whole region has been devastated by fearful earthquakes. One ancient writer says the foundations of the earth were twisted, and that great cracks were opened in the earth and people were swallowed up alive.

Ten earthquakes have been enumerated which occurred between 150 B. C. and the Sixth century A. D. Since that date there have been many more, and even at the present time frequent tremors are felt along the Orontes valley.

The two most destructive earthquakes occurred in the reigns of Trajan and Justinian. In the former, it is said that even the people on Mount Casius trembled and the fountains and rivers underwent great changes. In the latter there was great loss of life. Large crowds of people had gathered in the city to celebrate the Feast of the Transfiguration. The loss of life from falling walls and flames was put at 250,000. After each of the early calamities Antioch was rebuilt, but after the great destruction by the earthquake in Justinian's reign it never again rose to its former beauty or importance.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

IN ZOOLAND

"There has been one zoo," said Daddy, "where they have been able to raise a polar bear cub successfully, for usually polar bear cubs do not care for zoos."

"It is different with big polar bears, but the little polar bears have not found that zoo life agreed with them, but this polar bear found it was different and that zoo life agreed with him perfectly from the time he was a baby cub in the zoo until he became quite good size."

He was so pleased about it that he thought he would sing a polar bear song, and this was his song:

"I'm the Polar Bear so bold
Who loves the weather when it's cold,
I wear a white suit which looks like the snow,
And I tell you, too, I'm a dangerous foe."

But oh, how I love a cake of ice,
With it I'm really and truly nice!
I'm a bear that has grown from a tiny bear,
And this is a great event for this zoo.

Where they have raised me since the day I was born,
And have cared for me ever since that morn'.

My mother, of course, was a great, great help,
She understood me every whelp,
But this is the first zoo to have raised a cub.

And they have called me the prize bear cub!

"Yes," continued Daddy, "it was a very wonderful event and the zoo people were very proud of it. They didn't want to boast of it until the bear was big enough to really be sure of growing up into strength and full polar bear size."

"Some of the animals were telling the visitors who they were by roaring and talking in their different ways, and though the visitors could not understand them, the animals did their best to be understood."

"If they want to know Who's Who in Zooland," said the Polar Bear, "they can find out a good deal from looking at us. And our keepers will tell them many things about us."

"Now, in that outside cage, over some distance, Mr. and Mrs. Emeu



"Oh, I Love a Cake of Ice."

are telling their friends and those whom they are seeing for the first time about themselves."

"And," said Daddy, "it was true. Mr. and Mrs. Emeu were talking about in their yard, and were grunting and snorting their little piece about themselves."

This is what it was when translated into words:

"I am Mrs. Emeu, and I'll have you know
That I keep Mr. Emeu well on the go,
For he brings up the children and I make him work,
While every duty of mine I shirk.
We have legs like long stilts, and bodies like hay,
And except when it's spring I'm pleasant and gay!"

"And Mr. Emeu said:

"Every word that she says is true,
This is what she makes me do,
She never, never will let me shirk,
She sees that I keep at my work,
She makes me bring up the children well,
And only allows herself a cross spell.
It's true, as she says, that she's cross in the spring,
But at other times she's a pleasant, nice thing."

She doesn't mind if I call her a thing,
For she knows that I'm willing her praises to sing.
I like her, and that's enough for me,
And when she's strange, she and I agree."

I'm willing enough to do all the work,
I don't really care to shirk,
And if she's queer with each leg like a stilt,
I am the very same way, you see, built,
And we both have bodies that look like hay,
And most of the time we're happy and gay."

Yes, she tells you the truth in her song,
And I say the same, ding-dong, ding-dong!"

"So," Daddy ended, "these animals and their keepers told the people their names and their histories, and I've put into words you could understand just what it was they said, for the keepers and those who study animals understand animal language and will translate it for people!"

Don't Cry, Bruver.

Little Ned had been to the circus with sister and Daddy, and the most valued part of it was a big red toy balloon which his father bought him. On the way home it broke away, and went sailing off through the air. Little sister, seeing him in tears, said:

"Never mind, Neddy, when you die and go to heaven, you'll die it!"

OLD-BOOK SHOPS IN NORWAY

Ancient Scandinavian Volumes Are to Be Found in the "Antikvariat" of Stockholm.

Norway, like China, has no old-book shops. Christiania, of course, was only a provincial town in Scandinavia when, a few years ago, the partition occurred, and even now, as the Norse capital, it has a good deal less metropolitan amenities than Portsmouth or Bournemouth or Cardiff, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian.

After assiduous inquiries I managed to reach a rather forlorn bookshop down near the docks and was offered, as a genuine antiquity, a devotional treatise dated 1843. The old Scandinavian books are to be found in the half-dozen "Antikvariat" of Stockholm.

They are fascinating old bookshops, dusty and cobwebbed—four of them with numbers of tomes dating back into the sixteen hundreds, and some even a century before. In one of them I found three years ago a lot of Elzevirs at very low prices. In another a couple of very ancient Bibles bound in worm-eaten wooden boards, with a yard of iron chain attached.

It may seem strange that I have been chewing tobacco since I was twenty-two months old and am still chewing, says a correspondent of the Lebanon (Mo.) Enterprise. About two and one-half years ago I made a resolution to quit and did quit for twenty-five days, feeling no ill effects until about the end of that period, when all of a sudden I began to have sleepy spells and had to quit reading.

Many times I did not know when I went to bed, but when I went to sleep my wife would wake me up some time the next day. I finally got afraid to go up in the woods for fear I might go to sleep and the big snake would carry me to its den and swallow me. So I broke my resolution by taking another chew and the sleepy spell was broken as suddenly as it came on. Can any one explain why all this happened?

NOTICE OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of Morrow County, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicant for State Certificates at the Court House, as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, December 19, 1923, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing until Saturday, December 22, 1923, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday Forenoon

U. S. History, Writing (Penmanship), Music, Drawing.

Wednesday Afternoon

Physiology, Reading, Manual Training, Composition, Domestic Science, Methods in Reading, Course of Study for Drawing, Methods in Arithmetic.

Thursday Forenoon

Arithmetic, History of Education, Psychology, Methods in Geography, Mechanical Drawing, Domestic Art, Course of Study for Domestic Art.

Thursday Afternoon

Grammar, Geography, Stenography, American Literature, Physics, Typewriting, Methods in Language, Thesis for Primary Certificate.

Friday Forenoon

Theory and Practice, Orthography (Spelling), Physical Geography, English Literature, Chemistry.

Friday Afternoon

School Law, Geology, Algebra, Civil Government.

Saturday Forenoon

Geometry, Botany.

Saturday Afternoon

General History, Bookkeeping.

Very truly yours

J. A. CHURCHILL,
State Supt. Public Instruction.
32-34

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County.

Charles Beckett, Plaintiff,

vs.

Gladys Beckett, Defendant.

To Gladys Beckett, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this summons, or on or before six weeks from the date of service upon you, if served personally without the State of Oregon, and if you fail to so answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of the court granting to the plaintiff an absolute divorce from the defendant and granting to the plaintiff the care and custody of the minor children of the plaintiff and defendant.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Heppner Herald, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Heppner, Morrow County, State of Oregon, once a week for the period of six weeks, by order of the Hon. William T. Campbell, County Judge of Mor-

row County, State of Oregon, made and entered on the 3rd day of December, 1923, and the date of first publication of this summons is December 4, 1923.

WOODSON & SWEET,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
32-36
Address, Heppner, Ore.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Caldonia Sperry, deceased, has filed his final account in said estate with the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, and the said Court has fixed Monday, January 7th, 1924, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time and the County Court room in the Court House at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, as the place of hearing objection to said final account and the settlement of said estate, and all persons having objections to said final account or to the settlement of said estate are hereby required to file the same in said court on or before the time set for the hearing thereof.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1923.

WAYNE SPERRY,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, Oregon, Helen V. Knappenberg, Plaintiff,

vs.

A. C. Allison and Cora A. Allison, his wife, and the Farmers and Stockgrowers National Bank, a corporation, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause to me directed, dated the 30th day of November, 1923, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said court on the 25th day of October, 1923, in favor of the plaintiff, Helen V. Knappenberg and against the defendants above named for the sum of \$10,000 with interest thereon from November 1, 1920, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, \$640 attorneys fees and costs and disbursements taxed and allowed in the sum of \$18.50, and accruing costs of sale, and wherein the court decreed the sale of the real property mortgaged by the defendants, to secure payment of said judgment.

I will on Wednesday the 2d day of January, 1924, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House in the city of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property situated in Morrow County, Oregon, and ordered sold by the court, to-wit:

Southwest quarter, East half

of the Northwest quarter, East half of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, West half of the Northeast quarter, West half of the Southeast quarter of Section 8, also that portion of the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 8 lying west of the Gooseberry road, as the same is located and established over and across said lands, all in Township 1 South Range 24 E. W. M.

Or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Heppner, Oregon, November 30, 1923.

GEORGE McDUFFEE,
Sheriff of Morrow County, Ore.
32-37

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. F. E. FARRIOR

DENTIST

Office Upstairs Over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

S. E. NOTSON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Court House
HEPPNER, OREGON

WOODSON & SWEET

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