

Literature as a Living

Anthony Trollope, uncompromising enemy of cant, freely declares in his "Autobiography": "My first object in taking to literature as a profession was that which is common to the barrister when he goes to the bar and to the baker when he sets up his oven. I wished to make an income on which I and those belonging to me might live in comfort."—Gus Logie.

Astronomical

The Naval observatory says that according to the parallaxes adopted in our latest star catalogues, the distance between the two stars forming the bottom of the bowl of the Dipper in Ursa Major is about 650 trillion miles. This should be regarded as only a rough approximation.

Writer of Song Unknown

The Library of Congress says it has in the past conducted exhaustive research in order to find the history of the song "All Through the Night." All it has been able to find is that it is a very old traditional Welsh song, and the composer is unknown.

Doing One's Best

No man is without some quality by the due application of which he might deserve well of the world; and whoever he be that has but little in his power should be in haste to do that little, lest he be confounded with him that can do nothing.—Johnson.

Flowers War's Emblems

Soldiers wore certain flowers to indicate their allegiance in the Wars of the Roses (1455-85). When the houses of York and Lancaster fought for possession of the English throne the York adherents wore white roses and the Lancastrians red roses.

Character Everything

A good character is the best tombstone. Those who loved you, and were helped by you, will remember you when forget-me-nots are withered. Leave your name on hearts, and not on marble.—Spurgeon.

Origins of Mathematics

Mathematics is almost cosmopolitan in its origin. Arithmetic was used in the dim recordless days; algebra is Arabian; geometry, Greek and Egyptian; analytical geometry, French, and calculus, English.

Work Rout's Temptation

If I were to hazard a guess as to what people should do to avoid temptation, it would be to get a job and work at it so hard that temptation would not exist for them.—Thomas Edison.

Artificial Ripening

Experiments carried on by Dr. J. T. Rose at the University farm at Davis, Calif., show that certain fruits can be given the color and texture of ripeness by treatment with ethylene gas.

Two Rules

Remember that when you are in the right you can afford to keep your temper, and when you are in the wrong you cannot afford to lose it.—Machiavelli's Journal.

Throwing the Bill

A Clevelander, enraged by a monthly statement submitted by his doctor, wrenched the medic's office. That's taking the bill by the horns.—Farm and Fireside.

Pillories Doctor

Doc Sawtelle cured Bill Atterson without using medicine, and Bill won't pay him. Bill sees he wants something for his money.—Farm and Fireside.

Oldest Assembly

The oldest assembly in the world is thought to be the Welsh bardic congress, the Eisteddfod. The name means a "session" or "sitting."

Anger Aids Business Failure

The man who is easily frightened or easily angered is hopelessly handicapped in the normal world of business.—American Magazine.

Thought for Today

To make knowledge valuable, you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to the last.—Emerson.

Making a Gentleman

It takes three generations or one darned good guess in the stock market to make a gentleman.—Goshen Democrat.

BOLIVIA'S ANCIENT RUINS



Gateway of the Sun in the Kalasasaya Ruins of Tiwanacu.

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

BOLIVIA has some of the oldest ruins, the highest navigable lake, and one of the oldest, most revered shrines in the Western hemisphere. On a pilgrimage to these historic treasures one must board a crowded car on the Guacall train in La Paz and climb behind an electric locomotive some 1,400 feet to the rim of that huge bowl which holds the picturesque capital city. From there the road leads westward toward Tiwanacu, Lake Titicaca, Copacabana, and the Islands of the Sun and Moon.

The village of Tiwanacu is situated near the ruins of the ancient city of Tiwanacu, which, according to most chroniclers and Indian historians, did not bear that name during the Spanish conquest, nor even while the Incas were masters of the district. It is generally agreed that Tiwanacu is a Quichua denomination bestowed only a few hundred years ago.

On what may have been the true history of Tiwanacu ruins one speculates fruitlessly, for its carvings and its characters have never been read with certainty. To attribute the structures to Aymara or Quichua peoples, races of yesterday, is incorrect. The Aymara tongue is the Sanskrit of America, and even older than Tiwanacu; but the Aymara race itself, conquered by the language and taking name from it, is far younger.

Geographically considered, it seems well established that the ancient city, now situated on a spacious plain some 13 1/4 miles from Lake Titicaca, once stood on the shores of a southern bay of the lake, for north of the ruins exist traces of a harbor mole, Lake Titicaca apparently having receded in the course of the centuries.

Tiwanacu has been judged the product of two distinct and successive civilizations, the latter supposedly reconstructing, to some extent, ruins left by an earlier people. Some investigators attribute the reconstruction work to the Aymaras, whose descendants now dwell in the region, but the latter have no traditions or legends about such builders, much less of the primitive preceding civilizations.

Dr. Bellisario Diaz Romero, formerly director of the National Museum of Bolivia, thinks we must seek for the origin of the primitive Tiwanacotan in an ancient Andean race of Mongoloid source, the predecessors or contemporaries of the predecessors of the founders of the Mayan civilization in Central America. The resemblance of the present Aymara Indian inhabitants to the Asiatic Mongols is startling.

Indians of Mongoloid Type.

The Aymara-Quichua peoples are identified by many students of anthropology with the Tatar-Mongols in all the south American groups in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and ancient Colombia, and are of a type chiefly brachycephalic. The head is large, the face broad, and cheeks wide; the nose is large and salient, but never sharp; the eyes are small and usually black, the lips thick.

There are many indications that two very different civilizations succeeded each other at ancient Tiwanacu. Many of the worked stones are only half finished, which induces the belief that some great catastrophe, natural or otherwise, compelled the workmen to leave their tasks uncompleted.

The character of the work itself denotes that the half-shaped and sculptured stones belong to the second phase of Tiwanacu's history. Statues and monoliths are not of the same rock materials, nor of the same artistic style. Great menhirs, or monoliths, enclose an enormous quadrangle to the east of the present village.

Dolmens, or stone tables, generally consisting of three or four large flat

stones, covered with another and larger one, like a table supported by its legs, are found in many places about this region, but more especially near the shores of Lake Titicaca and upon its many islands.

May Be Tombs of Heroes.

These may be the remains of what once were tombs of heroes and notables to whom the tribe wished to pay tribute. They are similar in appearance to those seen in Denmark, Germany, France, and other European countries. Covered galleries, with their openings always toward the rising sun or to the north, are occasionally found in the low hills near the Tiwanacu ruins.

Other features of these monuments are the great statues hewn out of the raw stone, representing heroes and divinities, a class of sculpture said to be entirely lacking among European ruins of comparable culture.

Bolivian investigators have designated by their various Aymara names the different sections of the ruins. A stairway once led to the upper level, where a great basin of water stood. A part of the hill slopes near by have been sown to grain by thrifty Indian families without sentiment.

A canal of stone seems to have led down the side of this mound, for some purpose not now clear, and sections of the graystone trough conduits still exist in short pieces in one of the ruins below.

Temple of the Sun.

North of Akapan, a thousand feet or less from its base, lies what is generally considered the oldest of the ruins, Kalasasaya, or Temple of the Sun. It is a parallelogram about 400 feet square, marked on all sides by upright menhirs from 15 to 20 feet high. This ruin rises from a single terrace, about 10 feet above the surrounding plain, which is said to have been covered entirely with smooth paving stones at one time.

Monolith and statue bases, tops of great pillars, conduit sections, and pieces of doubtful origin still remain here and there. Pillars are deeply rooted in the soil and so cut and designed as to bear great slabs, platforms, and arches. They are from 16 to 20 feet apart.

In the northwestern angle of Kalasasaya the Great Portal, Sanctuary, or Gateway of the Sun, as it is variously known, is the most interesting single portion of the ruins to the east of the village. This famous door, like others of Tiwanacu, was shaped from a single block of gray volcanic rock about 16 inches thick. Standing erect, it measures some 11 by 15 feet and faces toward the east. Its central doorway measures 4 1/2 feet in height and 2 1/2 in width.

This surprising facade is wonderfully ornamented in low relief upon the eastern side above the door. The motif consists in general of a figure of the Sun God, the rays about his head, some of which terminate in small heads of a jaguar, the Tiwanacu God of Night and bearer of the moon in the sky. In each hand the Sun God bears a hoe-shaped scepter. He is flanked by forty-eight figures, twenty-four on a side, consisting of three rows of eight figures each, about a fourth his own size. These figures all face the god, are running toward him, in fact, and carry small scepters similar to his.

Upper and lower rows on either hand bear the likeness of a winged man, and all are crowned alike, being repetitions of a single figure. The middle row of figures on either side, consisting of sixteen, also a repetition of one figure, are like the others save for the head, which ends in a strong, curved beak, representing the condor, royal bird of the Andes, now appearing on Bolivia's coat of arms.

Black and White Gowns for Evening Occasions

Worth shows charming gray ensembles for the races in Paris and with an eye to Ascot, and he has a series of black and white evening gowns that are exquisite.

A gown that has had much success is of black chiffon with a cream lace top to the corsage, the back being embroidered with jet on the lace. There are loops on the hips from which hang long panels forming side trains, and

the skirt slopes toward the back in a graceful manner.

Here again bows and puffs on the hips are replaced by a fitted hipline, often with a pointed yoke in handkerchief style with peacock tail fullness spreading almost to the ground at the back. When puffs appear they are always soft, either of chiffon or tulle, and usually placed one on each side, rather than at the back.

Women school teachers in Mexico now number more than 35,000.

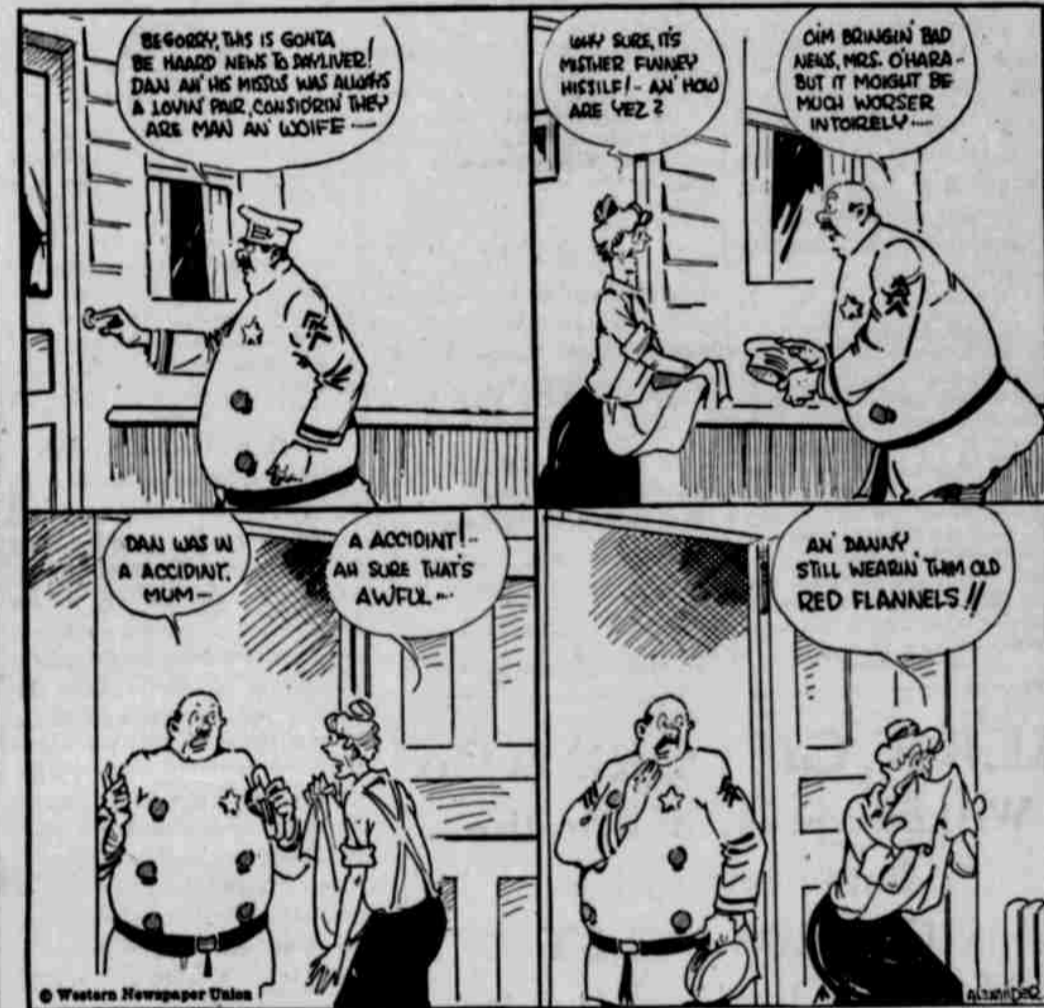
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