

BIBLICAL CITY OF DAVID BELIEVED FOUND IN RUINS

JERUSALEM (AP)—A section of the ridge of Ophel near Jerusalem, where the city of David stood, has been bared by recent excavations and reveals a type of masonry dating back to Hebrew kings mentioned in the Bible.

The excavations were made by J. W. Crowfoot, director of the British school of archeology in Jerusalem, and Dr. F. L. Stenik of the Hebrew university. It is known as the expedition of the Palestine Exploration fund and is supported by Sir Charles Marston.

The Cliff of Ophel, which marks the true beginning of the Tyropoeon valley, mentioned by Josephus, lies about 10 feet east of the modern pathway.

In one place, at the northwest end of the present excavation, the natural face of the cliff has been left uncut by men. The old city gate and towers which were found in 1927 stood on a broad ledge below the cliff, and a small section of the old city wall has been discovered this season further south in a similar position.

In this section the stones are bonded in a method which is known from other sites to have been characteristic of the period of the Hebrew monarchy, and there seems to be no doubt that this wall goes back to one of the kings mentioned in the Bible.

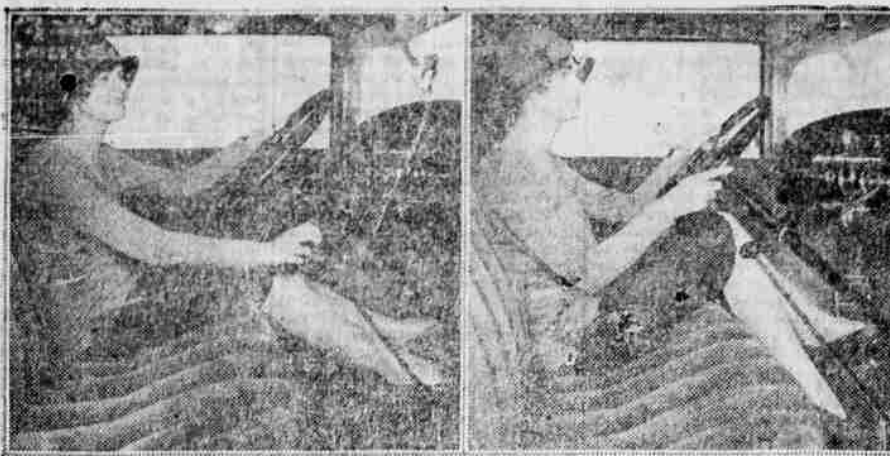
This date is corroborated by the large number of potsherds of this period, several hundred in all, found buried in a deep hole in neighboring rocks.

Some distance north a fine cistern was constructed in the space between the cliff and the city wall. The walls of this cistern are built in a wholly different style, the bond used being one which was introduced after the time of the kingdom and persisted into the Greek period. This cistern may, therefore, have been constructed in the time of Nehemiah.

On top of the ridge the expedition found three or four mosaic floors belonging to houses which abutted on the street. Beneath the rock surface a number of subterranean chambers have been cleared. Several of these were cut as cisterns, but the most interesting group is a series of connected chambers which were apparently cut for some other purpose.

It would be premature to speculate about the purpose, but there is the possibility that the rooms may have been excavated originally to serve as tombs.

Height Makes No Difference Now



One of the distinctive features in the new Oakland All-American Six appealing particularly to the woman driver is the adjustable front seat. The illustration shows, on the left, a girl of more than average height in a comfortable position behind the wheel with the seat "far away" for the tall driver. On the right, with the seat set for a person of short stature, the same girl is cramped behind the wheel. An adjustment within convenient reach of the driver moves the entire seat, back and all, to the correct position for any driver by a few turns of an easily operated thumb nut. Every new All-American model has this advanced device, a feature exclusive to Oakland in its price class.

United States Highway 99 Longest and Most Scenic in the United States

United States Highway 99, is the longest continuously improved highway in the country. Beginning at the Canadian line, near Blaine, Wash., it passes through Washington, Oregon and California, and runs practically to the Mexican border. Its entire length of 1,590 miles is improved, and with the exception of some 95 miles of gravel surfacing in northern California, just south of the Oregon line, and a few miles at its southern terminus in the Imperial valley, it is surfaced throughout with the highest types of pavements of concrete or asphalt.

The highway is one of the most heavily traveled north and south routes in the country. It is the historic inland route of the Pacific coast, traversing, in the northwest, the land of the Indian, trapper and explorer of the 18th century, and, in California, the land of the Spanish padres and the "Forty-niners."

It traverses a section of the United States that is the delight of the vacationist. In the nearby mountains are deer, bear, and mountain lions to lure the hunters. The numerous mountain streams and lakes, including the Rogue River and Crater Lake, to which it gives access, abound in trout and other fish. All along the route are summer resorts and excellent accommodations for campers. In Oregon and Washington, it traverses immense forests of pine, spruce and fir.

From various points along the highway, the outstanding scenic wonders of the three states are reached easily: Mt. Baker, Puget sound, the Olympic peninsula and

Mt. Rainier national park, in Washington; the Columbia river drive, Mt. Hood, Crater Lake and mineral springs in Oregon; the Sierra Nevada with Mt. Shasta, Mt. Lassen (the only active volcano in the United States), Lake Tahoe, Mt. Whitney and Death valley (the highest and lowest points in the country), and the Redwoods, in California.

Crossing route 99 are five main east and west transcontinental roads of the United States highway system, which lead to the west through national monuments and forests and over the coast range to the shores of the Pacific. To the east, these connecting roads lead to national forests, parks, monuments, and Indian reservations. In one direction or the other these highways give easy access from route 99 to 24 national forests, five of the larger national parks and several national monuments and Indian reservations.

From end to end, the route traverses a series of valleys—the most famous of the west: Skagit and Puget in Washington, the Willamette and Rogue River valleys in Oregon, and in California, the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Imperial valleys. From these smiling valleys, the traveler looks upward on one side or the other to the peaks of the Cascades, Sierras, Sierra Nevada, Coast range and Sierra Madre. No other road in all America, according to tourists, is so well favored in natural and historic attractions as this great national highway.

In the improvement of the road, the three states have been helped

materially by the federal government, which, according to the bureau of public roads of the United States department of agriculture, has cooperated in the construction of 516 miles, contributing to the total cost of \$16,798,725, the sum of \$8,488,825, a little more than 50 percent.

From the peace portal on the Canadian border, erected by Samuel Hill and his associates in 1921, to commemorate a century of peace between the United States and Canada, route 99 begins its run of 324 miles across Washington.

From Portland, across the Columbia, route 99 begins its run of 246 miles across Oregon, following the Willamette river through its famous valley settled by emigrants under the leadership of Jason and Daniel Lee, Methodist missionaries. From Portland fleets sail to practically all the world, carrying lumber, wheat, wool and fish. Portland heights offers fine views of the snow-capped summits of Mt. Hood, at 11,225 feet, the loftiest height in the state. Mt. Jefferson, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier.

Route 99 continues through Oregon City, Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Rogue River, Gold Hill, Central Point, Medford, Ashland and on to the California line.

Medford, the gateway to Crater Lake, is 1384 feet above sea level, has a population of over 13,000, and is the largest city in the famous Rogue River valley, noted for its pear orchards, lumber interests, mining and general agriculture and stock raising. "Medford is 'air-minded,'" has the only air mail port between Portland and San Francisco, has two air passenger lines and an air express line.

To the northeast is Mt. Me-

Loughlin, sometimes called Mt. Pitt, which is claimed to be the most symmetrical mountain in the United States and is snow capped nine months of the year.

To the north is Table Rock, an old Indian council ground. Crater lake is within three hours' drive of Medford over the Crater lake highway, a fine oiled gravel road, which follows the Rogue river to Prospect, and from there climbs to the lake by easy grades through the splendid forest.

Deep blue Crater lake, the sea of sapphires, is one of the beauty spots of America. The 35 mile rim road affords exquisite views of the lake, as well as an excellent panorama of the Cascade range. On the rim, and in other parts of the park, are free tourist camps. Crater lake was discovered in 1853 by a party of prospectors who called it Lake of Mystery. The Indians held the lake sacred and endowed it with picturesque superstitions. In Crater Lake park are the Garden of the Gods, the Pinnacles, the Giant Nut Cracker, Wizard Island and the Phantom Ship. Black bear, deer and other game roam at will in the park and are quite tame. A loop road system offers alternate exits and entrances, and all routes to the park pass through beautiful country. Crater lake's popularity is manifest by its increase of 30,969 visitors the past season over the previous year, the greatest gain of all national parks. The attendance in 10 weeks being over 100,000.

Ashland, 1,390 feet high, is picturesquely located in the south part of the valley with the peaks of the Siskiyou mountains on every side, and is famous for its mineral springs. Mt. Ashland, or Siskiyou Peak, at 7,662 feet, is just south, half in California and half in Oregon.

From Ashland, route 99 begins to climb the Siskiyou mountains in graceful loops through beautiful forests of fir, cedar, oak and madrone. It crosses the Siskiyou pass at Mt. Ashland, and begins its run of 529 miles down the state of California.

At El Centro, route 99 is connected by United States Highway 80 with San Diego. To the south it connects with a paved road which runs to Mexicali, on the Mexican border. From the international border on the north, the Canadian government has built a paved road joining route 99 to Vancouver, B. C. Thus there is a continuous and practically paved highway from Vancouver, B. C., to Mexicali on the Mexican border.

Attractive Christmas cards may be made from plain parchment but-ter paper. The envelopes may be lined with the colored linings saved from old envelopes. The cards are made in a booklet form by cutting a piece of paper twice the width and length of the finished card and folding it twice, once length-wise and once crosswise. A simple sketch and a printed greeting will make an artistic card or a small snapshot of yourself or the family attached to the card gives a personal touch to a Christmas greeting.

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