

CANDY AND JAM WORTH MORE THAN GOLD

Money Rejected But Sweets Eagerly Taken By South Sea Natives

EXPLORERS SUCCEED

Remarkable Discoveries Are Made in Distant Parts of Globe

HONOLULU, T. H., Dec. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rapa, the island where men are outnumbered considerably by women residents, also is the island where jam and candy are far more precious than much fine gold, according to J. F. G. Stokes, scientist attached to the Bishop museum, who conducted an extensive tour of investigation of the Austral islands in connection with the museum's efforts to establish the origin of the Polynesian race.

Stokes said that offers of money had no effect upon natives of Rapa when they were requested to obtain specimens, relics and other fragments of a lost civilization. But there were forthcoming instantly when candy was offered in exchange. As a result, the supply of candy soon was exhausted.

Then Mrs. Stokes came to the rescue. The natives would furnish no more specimens unless they were supplied with sweets. Mrs. Stokes hit upon making jam out of the oranges which grow in abundance on Rapa.

Stokes said that the jam—as considered more valuable than the candy.

FOSSIL TUSKS APPEAR

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The latest addition to the natural history department of the British museum is the skull and tusks of a Siberian mammoth, the first ever brought into western Europe. The skull was dug out of the ice one of the Siberian islands of the Arctic. Preserved as it was in cold storage through countless ages, it is remarkably fresh, even to the fragments of skin still attached to the great jaws.

By examining the teeth, which are in excellent condition and about six inches in diameter, experts have established that they belonged to a full grown female mammoth. The bones of the head are snow white in contrast to the usual fossil bones, which are stained brown or black.

The tusks are 12 feet long, and the ivory is in perfect condition. Their value as ivory is placed at \$1500.

Large quantities of fossilized ivory, dug up in various parts of Siberia, are now coming to England for sale. A ship load of these remains arrived recently and was sold for prices higher than paid for Indian ivory tusks.

The supply of such ivory, however, is limited and it will not have any material effect on the market.

REMAINS FOUND IN MALTA

VALETT, Malta, Dec. 30.—Scientists digging for prehistoric records in a cave on the island of Malta have found teeth which they believe belonged to a man who lived contemporaneously with the Neanderthal skull found in Germany in 1856, and is said to be the oldest record of the human race in Europe.

The teeth were found in a remote section of the much frequented cave called Ghar Dalam. The visits of many souvenir hunters have made more difficult the labors of the investigators, but nevertheless they are preparing to excavate further in the hope of finding more evidence of prehistoric life.

FRANCE FIGHTING DILUTION OF WINE

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Preventing wholesale and retail wine dealers from watering their wine is one of the problems of the interior revenue department of the French government.

Every drop of water introduced into wine means just so much less revenue to the government. Also it is argued by the department of agriculture that the consumer of wine has a right to a pure product, if he wants it, and should be protected. Furthermore, the consumer is apt to put some water in the wine after he gets it home, if only for economy's sake, and it is evident that if he is sold diluted wine in the first place, the government will be defrauded just so much more.

Before the war, when wine was very cheap in France, dilution was unheard of. But during the past year, out of 10,472 samples of wine taken from suspected dealers, 4326 samples were found to have been watered heavily, and 2670 convictions for fraud were obtained.

In order to protect the good name of French champagnes, there have been many arrests recently for misrepresenting sparkling wines as champagnes. Any real champagne is always labelled with that word on the bottle. It is explained, and the purchaser can protect himself when he orders champagne by looking for the word "champagne" both on the bottle and on the cork. If this word is not there, then he is drinking a substitute.

\$75,000 BELL TOWER AS WAR MEMORIAL

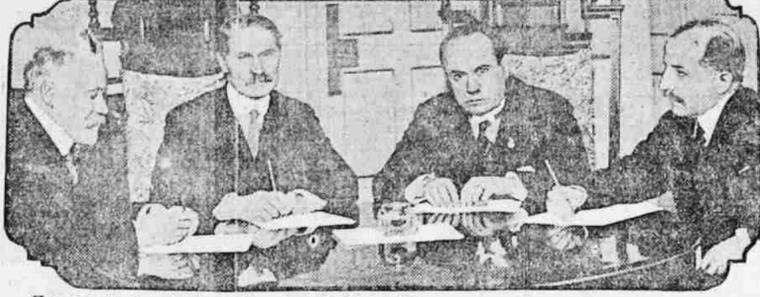
LOUGHBOROUGH, Eng., Dec. 30.—A tower more than 140 feet high, with 50 bells which, it is said, will form the finest carillon in Europe, is being erected here as a war memorial. It will cost about \$75,000, and the bells have been donated by the various trades in Loughborough. The largest bell will weigh four tons.

BONUS ENCOURAGES AIRPLANE BUILDING

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 30.—The Australian government will pay a bonus of \$2 a pound on the weight of all airplanes, not including the engine manufactured in the commonwealth, in order to encourage the industry in this country.

THE STANDARD-EXAMINER'S BUDGET OF CHIEF NEWS EVENTS FROM OVERSEAS

Political Poker With Only I. O. U.'s



Here are the four dominant characters of allied politics agreeing about the war-debts. Left to right, Premier Poincare of France, Benito Mussolini of Italy and Premier Theunis of Belgium. This picture was taken in the historic conference room at 10 Downing Street, London.

Revealing Egypt's Buried Treasures



A veritable gateway to the past is shown here in this photo of the entrance to the 3000-year-old treasure tomb in the Valley of the King, Egypt. This discovery by Lord Carnarvon is the greatest event of its kind in history.



Lord Carnarvon, head of the archaeological expedition, which discovered in Egypt the tomb of King Tienkhamen with its wealth of buried treasure, is shown here descending with a party to the inner tomb. Left to right, are Lady Evelyn Herbert, Lord Carnarvon, Howard Carter and B. E. Callender.

LORDS ORDER FRUGAL MEALS

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Luncheons and dinners at the house of lords are surprisingly frugal. The setting where the legislative nobility of England congregates and the ceremony attending so many of their functions stimulate the imagination of visitors, who expect to find the members of the house of lords lurching lavishly at midday and sitting down to elaborate and formal dinners at night.

On the contrary, the lord chancellor recently gave a political dinner, a cheap affair, for when the total of the check was divided by the number of guests, it worked out at the rate of six shillings each. Baked beef, cold ham, apple tart and grilled chops are most frequently the orders given for the Peers' dining room to the kitchen. An order of set down the lift calls for a "Lord Finlay with cream," denoting that the diner would like a portion of apple tart, a favorite dish with Lord Finlay. Many other Peers have their special likes. Lord Haldane, for instance, takes little but soda water, Lord Onslow, cake, bread and butter for tea, at one shilling a time, while Lord Duckmaster always has an order in hand for a Sultana roll.

AUSTRIA ATTEMPTS TO SLASH PAYROLLS

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—More than 100,000 government employees will be discharged within the next two years under the new economy plan adopted by the Austrian government with the approval of the league of nations. It is proposed to discharge the public employees gradually, but in such a way that at the end of two years there will be only 50,000 men on the payrolls of the state.

POPE PIUS HOUSES ARMENIAN ORPHANS

ROME, Dec. 30.—The villa of the Popes situated at Castel Gandolfo, a few miles from Rome, has been given by Pope Pius as an asylum for 400 orphan girls who recently arrived from Armenia. The villa was allotted the Popes under the Law of Guarantees after the break between the Pontiffs and the Italian state.

COMMUNIST REDS ARE ACTIVE IN GERMANY

By MILTON BRONNER, NEA Staff Correspondent. ERLIN, Dec. 30.—Germany is today a country where the communists have full liberty so long as they do not use physical violence. In writing and speech they have a freedom which causes wonderment to people from other republics. German communism is not only a party, but a menace. It has members in the reichstag, a considerable press and a number of book-

NOTED FRENCH PRISON DOOMED

PARIS, Dec. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Saint Lazare prison for women, which is both famous and notorious in the annals of French history, has been ordered torn down by the municipality of Paris. It was in this prison that during the general war certain well known women spies in the pay of Germany were detained, often previous to execution. Mata-Hara, the Red Dancer, spent her last days in the building.

Before the war the gray walls of this old convent held in bondage such women as Madame Caltaux, who shot and killed M. Calmette, editor of the Figaro; Jeanne Weber, the stranger; Therese Humboldt, charged with one of the greatest swindles known to recent French history, and a long list of other women involved in the criminal annals of nineteenth century France. When the walls of this prison have been replaced by a smiling garden there will have disappeared one of the most remarkable buildings of France, from the point of view of historic association.

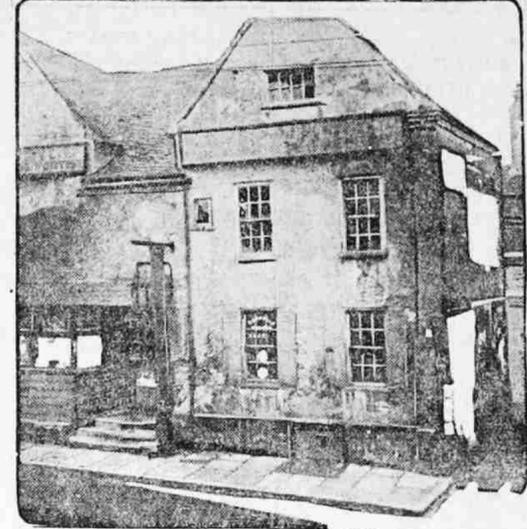
Founded in 1110 as a leper house, five centuries later it was taken in charge by the monks of the order of Saint Victor, who abolished the leper house feature, and used the building as a monastery. During this period of the building's history the great military and literary figures of France frequented the gardens.

Then, for a brief thirty years, it was used as a political prison, and with the coming of the French revolution, in July, 1789, during the famine, the place was broken into by the mob, looted for food and set afire.

NEW MOTORCYCLE RECORDS CLAIMED

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Applications for four world speed records for motorcycling are to be made as a result of recent races on the Brooklands track by J. H. Mathers and E. E. Dickier, who in turn rode a Rudge 7.9 horsepower cycle. The result were six hours, 450 miles 654 yards, at 75.95 miles per hour; eight hours, 571 miles 613 yards, at 71.23 miles per hour. For the 500 and 600-mile respectively the previous best results are 70.42 and 62.95 miles per hour.

Bandit's "Hangout" to Go



A modern inn is to replace the picturesque old King's Arms Inn at Eltham, Eng., shown above, once the favorite rendezvous of Dick Turpin, England's most notorious highwayman. The place is said to be more than 700 years old.

British Royal Romance



DUKE OF YORK



LADY ELIZABETH BOWES LYON

The announcement is daily expected of the engagement of the Duke of York, second son of the royal family, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kintyre. It is rumored that King George has opposed the announcement of the engagement at this time.

DESIGNERS OF GREAT PYRAMID HAD FULL KNOWLEDGE OF FIGURE OF THE EARTH

Startling Assertion Made By Officer of Royal Engineers After Study of Gigantic Pile in Egypt

LONDON, Dec. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The designer of the great pyramid in Egypt must have had an absolute knowledge of the figure of the earth, an oblate spheroid flattened at the poles according to Colonel A. O. Green, of the Royal Engineers, in Egypt. This assertion is based on the fact that the pyramid stands at the true center of the land surface of the globe, according to Mercator's projection. It is truly oriented to the four cardinal points of the heavens with an accuracy apparently unattainable in any building at the present time. The "great circle" coinciding with the center lines of the ascending and the descending passages, and the "grand gallery" must, at the date of building, have coincided with a wonderful stellar conjunction which can return only once in every 25,826 years, the number of years in the procession of the equinoxes. Hence, according to Colonel Green, this establishes the date of the commencement of the construction of the great pyramid as 2170 B. C. at which period Egypt was ruled over by the hated Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings.

In carrying out the measurements of both space and time two units have been used, the "pyramid inch," which is equal to 1.061 British inches, and the "sacred cubit" of twenty-five pyramid inches, or 25.025 British inches, which has the same length as the cubit employed in the construction of the tabernacle, the ark of the covenant and King Solomon's temple, and is exactly one twenty-fifth of the number of years in the procession of the equinoxes, namely, 25,826.

The estimated weight of the great pyramid is just one-billionth of the estimated weight of the earth, or roughly 6,000,000 tons. There is enough stone in it to build a wall six feet high all around France.

RUSSIA BADLY IN NEED OF CLOTHING

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Reports from Russia to the local headquarters of the American Relief Administration set forth the desperate need of many people in Russia, and particularly children, for warm winter clothing.

To meet this emergency the organization has inaugurated a clothing remittance package which will clothe an entire family for the winter. Twenty dollars sent to administration headquarters in this city will equip and deliver a package to anyone in Russia. Several thousand banks and other organizations in the United States have agreed to receive the money for these remittances. Through an arrangement with the soviet government the packages will be delivered free of duty and at the greatest possible speed.

MAY REVIVE GREAT RUSS CANAL SYSTEM

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 30.—The soviet government has completed negotiations, according to reports reaching this city, for a loan from Scandinavian banking firms to be used for the extension of what is known as the Marie canal system. Canals connect the upper reaches of the Volga with the Neva, thus making Petrograd virtually a commercial port for Caspian sea trade. A German steamer recently demonstrated that ships can pass from Petrograd to the Caspian sea through these canals, and the plan is to make them navigable for big river lighters and boats of a fair size. The amount of the loan has not been made public.

The steamer that made the passage of the canals and rivers reached Ensel, the Persian port on the Caspian sea, direct from Hamburg with a cargo of sugar, footwear and sewing machines. The trip was part of the German plan to regain former shipping influence, and more or less in the nature of an experiment. The steamer left Hamburg in July, passed through the Baltic to Petrograd, and by the Neva entered Lake Ladoga. Thence she made a long journey through the canals which brought her to Ribinsk, on the Volga. From that point the Volga is navigable for small vessels. The boat reached Nijni Novgorod on October 8, descended the river to Astrakhan, and proceeded to Ensel. The trip seems to have proved that the route is satisfactory, as a Hamburg company has been organized and will build a fleet of vessels to make regular trips along this route. The boats will begin operations in the spring of 1923, and will carry German manufactured goods into Russian and the Caspian ports. Many other German shipping lines are displaying remarkable activity in shipping services and scarcely any shipping is unemployed in Germany.

CRIMSON TRACKS LEFT BY TINY FEET IN SNOW

Greek and Armenian Exiles Will Perish Unless Help Comes Soon

TYPHUS KILLS MANY

Hunger Maddened Women And Children Plead for Crust of Bread

DEDEAGATCH, Western Turkey, Dec. 30.—(By Associated Press.)—Heavy snow, icy winds and intermittent rains have wrought great misery and suffering among the half million shelterless refugees scattered over Thrace and Macedonia. Unless help is prompt and generous, the Greek and Armenian exiles in these areas will perish in large numbers. Already the majority are half-naked, starving and diseased. All the elementary needs of life are lacking. Food stocks in the towns are growing low. Famine must ensue this winter unless food is sent.

LARGE NUMBERS DYING. Human woe and wretchedness seldom have reached such levels. Large numbers are dying daily of exposure and inanition. The condition of the children and babies is pitiful. Infectious disease are rampant. Typhus is gaining such headway that it is feared the great epidemic of 1918-1919, which began at Cavalla, will recur. Life in the east always has been cheap, but never so cheap as in this corner of Europe. Had the population been permitted to remain in eastern Thrace and faced the Turkish invader, their lot could have been little worse.

BAREFOOTED IN SNOW. When the Associated Press correspondent crossed the little river near Drama where Paul baptized the first Christian, he was assailed by a band of hunger-maddened Greek women and children who begged piteously for a crust of bread. They said they had been on the march for 24 days and were subsisting on beetroots. Although there was a foot of snow on the ground, many were shoeless, cold and listless. The blistered, bleeding feet of the children led red all bouettes in the snow. In spite of many promises of help from the outside, little has been done to assuage the misery of these helpless exiles. Most of them are women and children. They are sadly in need of help.

FRANCE RAPIDLY HARNESSING RIVERS

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The work of harnessing the water power of France is making progress so much faster that the work of settling reparations questions, including coal deliveries by Germany, that some optimists believe the country will be beyond all need of coal from outside before the statesmen finish their parleys. France is supposed to have nine million horse natural water power available, but only two million have been harnessed to use before the war. An equal amount was installed during hostilities; three hundred thousand have been added since the armistice. Two hundred thousand more soon will be in use, making a total of a million and a half, equal to the total stationary steam power used in France in 1913.

The plans of the public works department, as explained to the Associated Press, provide for the utilization of approximately four million horse power within five years. The realization of this project will save nearly 2,000,000,000 francs a year in long markets for coal, but will go long way toward making good the big deficits in the operation of French railroads, which will largely substitute electric for coal when the current is available. The cost of the project is 184,000,000 francs for coal in 1913; they paid 2,145,000,000 francs for about the same quantity of coal in 1920; the difference of approximately 2,000,000,000 francs was just about equal to the deficit for 1920.

The biggest individual job of the kind, the damming of the river Rhos at Genesiat, near the Swiss frontier to furnish an average of 750,000 horse power at all seasons, is temporarily held up pending agreement between the state, the department of Savoie and the communes interested. Other work is continuing regularly, however, along the French Alps, and the in spite of the high costs, reckoned by experts of the public works ministry at four and a half times the pre-war cost.

FRANCE TURNS TO COLONIAL WEALTH

PARIS, Dec. 30.—A proper development of her rich colonies would help France fill the gap made by the waste of the general war, is the argument advanced today by Albert Sarraut, minister of colonies, who is known in the United States because of his work at the Washington disarmament conferences. M. Sarraut is the leader in an effort to so equip French colonies that in case of another war France would not depend on the outside world for her stocks of food, coal and other supplies. The French colonies in Africa are slightly larger than the United States, with a total of 56 million inhabitants. Through protectorates and otherwise, France controls about 40 per cent of the continent of Africa. According to M. Sarraut, the riches of all French colonies is Indo-China with a population of 19 million people and an area six times that of the state of Alabama. M. Sarraut has a bill before parliament to bring about the development of France's colonies, their mines, forests, and agriculture a program which would require three billion francs. France could arrange matters with Germany so she would be sure of further investment in the colonies. The national budget, M. Sarraut declares, is not a money problem. The native populations of French colonies are described as well as toward their rulers, so much so that President Millerand recently made a trip through the African possessions of the republic in perfect safety.