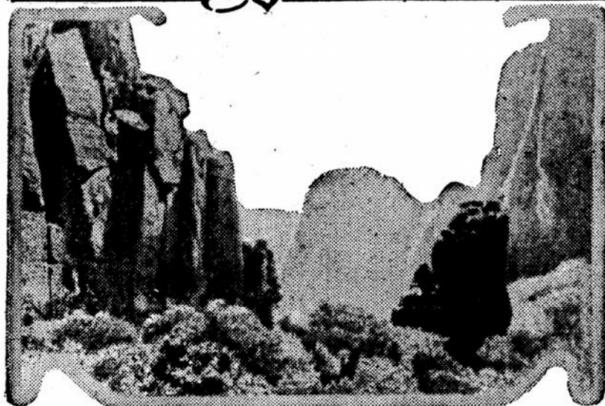


ZION—Beautiful and Mysterious



Sinawava Temple on the Floor of the Canon.

ZION NATIONAL PARK—The newest of the national park system, established last November—is likely to have many visitors this season. Some will go because it is new. Others will go because of the claim of Utah that Zion equals Yosemite in beauty of form and far exceeds it in beauty of color. And still others will go because of the story of a mysterious cliff-dwelling that has been discovered—and is believed to be inaccessible and untouched by the hand of modern man. Moreover, a second canon, with many ramifications, has been discovered in Zion National park. White men have been in it—or at least have looked down into it from the plateau thousands of feet above—but they are few. And who knows what relics of the mysterious prehistoric people of the great American Southwest these unexplored canons may contain?

Exploration parties are already getting ready in Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. It's no wonder. The story of the discovery of the inaccessible cliff-dwellings is one to whet the interest of the keenest mountaineer. Thus the story goes:

Eyre Powell of Venice, Calif., pointed his telephoto lens at a high perpendicular cliff in a side canon about three-quarters of a mile away and squeezed the bulb. A certain quarter of an inch in the print attracted his attention. He enlarged it as much as possible. It then showed what is apparently a cliff-dwelling something like 400 feet long and 60 feet wide. The cliff-dwelling is in a shallow cave about 400 feet above the talus at the foot of the cliff. Below it are apparently traces of ledges once used as an ascent and now almost eroded by the elements. Hence it is a fair guess that this particular cliff-dwelling has been unvisited since modern men entered this region.

And if this mysterious, long-hidden abode of the Cliff-dwellers proves to be a reality and is reached by some daring climber, will it yield something new? That of course is the question that adds zest to the quest. For, though here and there are archaeologists who believe they have solved the mystery of the prehistoric people, it looks to the common people as if the scientists were still guessing at the answers to the questions: Who are they? How long did they live there? What became of them? So the possibility that this Zion Cliff-dwellers' inaccessible refuge, untouched by the hand of the spoiler, may contain something that will throw light on these unanswered questions is fascinating.

Curiously enough, the many relics of this prehistoric people throw little or no light on these questions. This is the more strange, since the village sites of the ancient inhabitants, with all the accessories of village life—kivas, shrines, burial places, fields, irrigation works, lookouts, stairways—preserve a pretty complete picture of life in this ancient Southwest. Moreover, buried under the debris of buildings and in the graves of the dead are various artifacts of stone, bone, wood, fiber and clay, which indicate the industrial and domestic life of the people. Ceremonial objects, such as pipes, fetiches and medicine stones, together with the symbolic ornamentation of domestic and mortuary pottery, give glimpses of the social and religious life of the times.

Such structures as are above ground have been pretty thoroughly examined and an astonishing variety has been found. For example, there are many cliff-dwellings, of which those in Mesa Verde National park in southwestern Colorado are probably the finest in all the Southwest.

On the Jemez plateau in the northern central part of New Mexico—a part of which it is proposed to set aside as the national park of the cliff cities—there are both pueblos and cliff-dwellings of the excavated type called "cavate dwellings." The pueblo ruins are many-chambered community houses, found upon the mesa-tops and in valleys. The smaller ones are of one story; the larger ones have from two to four stories. The cavate dwellings vary widely. Some are enlarged natural caves. Others are wholly artificial excavations in the face of the cliff, the front wall being formed of the natural rock in situ. Some are

excavations with a front of masonry. Others are complete houses on a sloping talus, with excavated rooms at the back.

In the Hovenweep region on both sides of the Colorado-Utah line and between Mesa Verde and Zion—this area is likely to be established as the Hovenweep National monument—are many remarkable towers of varying shape. The archeologists consider them among the most interesting and important of the prehistoric relics.

Casa Grande National monument in the Gila valley of south central Arizona contains Casa Grande—Great House—which was discovered in 1897 by the Spanish. It was even then a burned-out, dismantled group of walls. It was plastered within and without. It was probably the last of an indefinite number of such houses, as all around it are the ruins of older structures.

Excavation in this prehistoric Southwest is only beginning. The results have attracted the attention of archeologists the world over. Possibly the most important work to date is that of Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian institution in Mesa Verde. There he has excavated and restored in part the temple of the sun and Far View house. These are large and pretentious structures on the mesa above the cliff-dwellings. They are apparently buildings for religious ceremonies. It is guessed that they were abandoned about 1300 years ago.

The archeologists are confident that sooner or later they will find something that will answer one or more of the three great questions about this mysterious people of the American Southwest. Will they find it some such ruin as Casa Grande beneath the dust of centuries or will it come to light in some cliff-dwelling now unknown and untouched by vandal hands, such as those suspected to exist in the unexplored depths of Zion?

PARIS LANDMARK MUST GO

House of Robespierre Forced to Give Way to March of City Improvement.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times writes: The house where Robespierre is said to have lived, or, at any rate, passed several nights, is to follow the way of many reminders of the past in the general scheme for improving Paris.

This handsomely fronted building is situated in the Cite du Retro, an antiquated backwater between the Madeleine and the Faubourg Saint Honore, which was overlooked when this quarter was brought up to date. The tenants of the prince of Monaco, to whom the district belongs, have been given notice, but the demolition probably will be postponed for a few years, owing to the action of the law which permits the owners of condemned property to continue using it for five years.

The capital will soon be very much improved, and all slums will disappear in accordance with the general scheme for flattening out the fortifications and allowing the city to undergo natural expansion. With this object the underground railway lines are to be extended far into the country, with two proposed termini at St. Germain and Maisons Laffitte. The Metropolitan railway reaching the latter will greatly ease the strain upon the ordinary railways on race days.

Great Britain's Whites and Blacks.
In the British empire there are 62,000,000 white and 376,000,000 colored people. The 62,000,000 white represent capital wealth amounting to \$500,000,000,000, as against the \$5,000,000,000 possessed by the black, brown and yellow people. The degree of illiteracy among the white people, according to Sir Henry Johnson, is probably not more than 15 per cent; among the colored races it is nearly 90 per cent.

Daughter's Views.
Mother was teaching little daughter proper appellations, pointing out the church as "God's house."
Passing one Sunday morning as the congregation was leaving the church after services, little daughter exclaimed:
"Oh, look, mother, at all the crowd. God must be having a party."

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

RUSSIA OUT OF BALANCE

That Its Industrial Life Has Not Kept Pace With Its Agricultural Has Been Fatal to Country's Prosperity.

Article XVIII.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Less than 10 per cent of the people of Russia "permanently" live in cities or towns. I write the word "permanently" to call attention to the fact that a number of peasants and villagers come to the cities and towns to work for a part of the year in the industries. They retain their peasant status and their domiciles in the villages. In 1910 there were only forty cities in the Russian empire with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000; only four cities with a population of over 100,000.

Poverty forced upon the Russian people the co-operative spirit. In a great, long strain people can stand up together better than alone. It is the idea of consolation in companionship. It is a principle of mass psychology that a group of men will dare to do a thing, to stand a suffering or a danger would undertake alone. The Russians have suffered from the dawn of history, and one of the oldest institutions of Russian life is the Artel. The Artel very much resembles the co-operative society of western Europe, with this difference, that the co-operative society in Europe and America is the outgrowth of an economic trend. In Russia it was the unpremeditated result of necessity. It is the difference between one who is hungry because he is dieting and one who is starving because he is without food.

The workers of Russia have suffered the same slavery the peasants have endured. The maximum wage has been a starvation pay. So when the working men from a province come to a city to work in the textile industries or as carpenters, masons, etc., they at once unite in groups of from ten to fifty persons, rent a house, keep a common table, elect an elder of the Artel, to whom each one pays his share of the expense. All over Russia one finds the Artel—in the cities, in the lumber camps, even in the prisons. When a building is to be put upon an Artel is organized. When a railroad is being built an Artel is formed. In some instances the Artel resembles a labor union, in that the arrangement of the terms of employment is made by a delegate or committee appointed by the Artel.

Live in Squalor and Misery.

Village life is primitive. The villagers live out of the world. The villages are very small, particularly in the extreme north. The houses are generally cheap wooden shanties. Owing to the great danger of fire, the villages generally cover a large area of ground. The houses are scattered and straggling. The conveniences found even in the American tenements are unknown. There is no chance for cleanliness. They live and sleep in crowded, smoky, unfinished houses. Furniture—they haven't what we call furniture, even what the poorest farm tenant in America would call furnishings. A board for a table, a shake-down for a bed.

Russia's industrial life has always been out of balance with her agricultural life. Notwithstanding her riches of raw material and her great possibilities for a successful industrial life, Russia has continued to be a nation with 81 per cent farmers, 7 or 8 per cent permanently engaged in industry, and 3 or 4 per cent of peasants who devoted part of the time to work in the industries. It has been said repeatedly that the imperial Russian government from the time of Peter the Great has been unceasing in its efforts for the creation and development of home manufactures. All of the evidence I have examined refutes this statement. There never has been any security to the worker in Russia. The only protection he has had has been his interest in the family allotment. He could go back there and be hungry; in the city starvation was the danger.

The czars put every obstacle in the way of education and of course this prevented the growth of industry.

In 1902 the principal industries in Russia, representing all of the factories throughout the empire, of which the annual production was valued at more than \$1,000, were textiles, food products, animal products, wood, paper, chemical products, ceramics, mining, metal goods, miscellaneous, and all of these employed only 2,259,773 workers.

Led Up to Bolshevik Problem.
This dwarfed, stunted, paralyzed side of Russia—its industrial side—has a direct bearing upon conditions in Russia today and is an important part of the problem of the bolshevik government.

A nation to be economically normal must have balanced agricultural, manufacturing and commercial sides. If these three departments of activity are not proportionately developed the nation is economically a cripple. Russia has been and is in this sense an

economic cripple. Her body is great and powerful; the physical constitution is strong. One arm, agriculture, is overdeveloped, and its overdevelopment has been at the sacrifice of the other arm. Russia, economically, in one physical respect, reminds me of Wilhelm Hohenzollern, late of Prussia, now living in Holland. I refer to his withered, undeveloped baby arm. Russia's undeveloped industrial arm is just such a crippled, useless arm. Reference to the ex-emperor, who is now sawing wood in Holland, suggests to my mind the words of a great German economist, List:

"A nation cannot promote and further its civilization, its prosperity and its social progress equally as well by exchanging agricultural products for manufactured goods as by establishing a manufacturing power of its own. A merely agricultural nation can never develop to any extent a home or a foreign commerce, with inland means of transport and foreign navigation. Increase its population in due proportion to their well-being, or make notable progress in its moral, intellectual, social and political development; it will never acquire important political power or be placed in a position to influence the cultivation and progress of less advanced nations and to form colonies of its own. A mere agricultural state is infinitely less powerful than an agricultural-manufacturing state. The former is always economically and politically dependent on those foreign nations which take from it agriculture in exchange for manufactured goods. It cannot determine how much it will produce, it must wait and see how much others will buy from it. The agricultural-manufacturing states on the contrary produce for themselves large quantities of raw materials and provisions and supply merely the deficiency from importation. The purely agricultural nations are thus dependent for the power of effecting sales on the chances of a more or less bountiful harvest in the agricultural-manufacturing nations. They have, moreover, to compete in their sales with other purely agricultural nations, whereby the power of sale in itself is uncertain; they are exposed to the danger of ruin in their trading with agricultural-manufacturing nations by war or new tariffs, whereby they suffer the double disadvantage of finding no buyers for their surplus agricultural products and of falling to obtain supplies of the manufactured goods they require. An agricultural nation is a man with one arm who makes use of an arm belonging to another person but cannot, of course, be sure of having it always available. An agricultural-manufacturing nation is a man who has two good arms of his own at his disposal.

Poland Cited as an Example.
List further points out that the relative cultivation of the agricultural and manufacturing arms of a country possessed of an ample and fertile territory will give that country a population twice to three times as large as it could secure by the development of the agricultural arm alone, and maintain this vastly increased population in a much higher degree of comfort. Surplus agricultural produce is not necessarily capital in an agricultural country. Countries which produce such a surplus and remain dependent upon manufacturing countries are often obliged to purchase these manufactured goods at an enhanced price. He points to Poland as an example. She exported the fruits of her soil to obtain the goods which she could have manufactured from it. As a consequence she fell like a house of cards when organized nations attacked her. List considers that had Poland developed her manufacturing arm, besides retaining her national independence she would have exceeded any other European country in prosperity. To use List's words: "Go to fallen Poland and ask its hapless people now whether it is advisable for a nation to buy the fabrics of a foreign country so long as its native manufacturers are not sufficiently strengthened to be able to compete in price and quality with the foreigners."

Bolshevism has set out to socialize political, agricultural and industrial Russia, and as I expect to examine the effects of communism in each of these departments of Russian life I have set down some historical and economical truths which must be kept in mind when examining the Leninian panacea. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

France Needs Raw Materials.
Economic disturbances in France during the period of readjustment of wages to high prices were predicted by Leon Jouhaux, chief labor representative on the French delegation to the international labor conference at Washington. "The lack of raw materials is the only thing that prevents the French workingman from going back to his job," said M. Jouhaux.

"We must have cotton and coal from the United States, for it will be from three to five years before the French coal mines can be operated. Of course, wages must go up in France on account of the increased cost of living, and it is probable that before the workman gets this increase there, will be more or less economic disturbance."

Japanese Miners Strike.
Miners of Japan are beginning to demand higher wages and fewer hours of employment. Seven thousand copper miners at Ashio, near Nikko, went on strike recently and in view of the gravity of the situation a detachment of infantry and a strong contingent of police were hurried to the district from Utsunomiya. The miners formed a funeral procession, some of them carrying large funeral streamers and white lanterns.

Another strike has broken out at an iron mine near Sendai.

ATTRACTIVE FROCKS FOR LEISURE HOURS



THE two very attractive afternoon frocks which present rival claims to admiration in the picture above, employ the two most favored silk fabrics, georgette and taffeta, and each makes the most of this advantageous start. In spite of the disparity in these materials the two frocks have several features in common; both are made with a tunic, both achieve the widened hip lines which fashion encourages, and both show the bodice extended over the waistline at the front, forming a straight-line, girderless effect. These are all important style features, and each of these frocks is distinctive enough to answer for somewhat more formal dress than the average afternoon frock is equal to.

Taking note of the small items that go to make up the success of the georgette frock, it appears that the straight underskirt has no hem, but is finished with a picot edge. Its tunic is long and full, draped and shortened at the sides and embellished with handsome embroidery in silk at the front and back. There are three-quarter-length sleeves having a narrow

band of embroidery at the bottom, and, lest we overlook the original management of the bodice at the front, embroidery emphasizes it and calls attention to the narrow collar. Four small, silk-covered balls fall from the ends of the unnecessary but pretty pretense in collars.

In the taffeta frock the tunic becomes an apron drapey at the front and back, edged with a flounce of the silk that joins the draperies and widens the hips at the same time. This flounce has three narrow cord-lugs along its edge and is set on to the drapey with a cord, insuring it considerable flare. This frock has an underbodice cut with short kimono sleeves and these sleeves are corded near the edge. Below the cords narrow tabs made of folds of taffeta carry a narrow ribbon run through them as a finish. The round neck is finished in similar fashion. Sleeves as short as these are infrequent in American frocks, but there is plenty of authority for them in French importations.

The Etiquette of Weddings

OF ALL things that must be accomplished according to set customs a wedding requires the closest following of accepted rules. In order that the celebration of the ceremony and all the incidental events may move smoothly and successfully, minute attention must be given to all the details of preparation for the occasion, from the assembling of the wedding party to the departure of the bridal pair on their honeymoon. Leaving out the matter of the trousseau—which is a separate affair—there are many other things that must be considered and adjusted.

To begin at the beginning—there are the invitations. At least three weeks and even a month before the day of the ceremony, these are to be sent out to lists of names which include those furnished by the groom whose mother or sister assists in making up his list. The bride's parents furnish the invitations and announcements and the latter are to be mailed immediately after the wedding to friends who have not been invited to attend the ceremony. No near relative or close friends are to be overlooked, even though they live too far away to come conveniently. The wedding invitations and announcements are to be engraved on heavy white paper, in script or shaded Roman letters, and cards to the reception and "at home" cards enclosed. If the wedding is to take place out of town, train cards are also necessary and if in a large city cards for admission to the church may be required.

"At home" cards are enclosed with announcements. If a limited number of people are to be asked to the reception, the card to the reception will be left out of invitations to others. The invitations are enclosed in two envelopes, the inner one bearing the name of the recipient without any address and without first names, except when they are necessary to distinguish between members of the same family. The outer envelope carries the name and home address of the recipient and the names of the street and state are spelled out. Invitations are issued in the name of the bride's parents, if only one of them is living, in the name of that one, or if the bride is an orphan, in the name of a senior relative. A widow without a near relative to announce her marriage issues a joint announcement with the groom. Upon receipt of a wedding invitation and card to the reception, an acknowledgment is made immediately, written in formal style.

Besides furnishing the invitations the parents of the bride assume all other expenses—the decoration of the

church, the fees to the sexton, the awning at the church door, the music, the expenses of the reception, furnishing motors for the bride and her attendants. If the bride is an orphan with no close relatives and is married under the chaperonage of a married friend, she assumes these expenses herself. The bride decides upon the gowning of her attendants, her maid or matron of honor, maids and flower girl deferring absolutely to her in this matter. On the day before the wedding the bride entertains her attendants at luncheon and presents each with a souvenir. She selects her attendants from among her own and the groom's relatives, including in the cortege close friends as well.

A few days before the wedding the bridal procession is rehearsed, with every member of the bridal party present and with the music to be played at the wedding. On the day of the wedding motors are sent for the maids and the maid of honor, who assemble at the home of the bride where they receive their bouquets. At the ceremony the maids are to stand in the positions decided upon and leave the church in pairs or each with an usher. The maid of honor will hold the bride's bouquet or prayer book, which the bride hands to her at the proper time, returning them at the end of the rite of plighting troths. At the end of the ceremony the maid of honor may throw back the face veil, if one is worn by the bride and see that the train falls gracefully. When the bridesmaids leave the church each in company with an usher then the maid of honor is escorted by the best man. But if the maids go out two by two, the attendant of honor precedes them alone. In this case the best man goes out by the vestry door and goes from there to the place of the reception. The motor which brought him and the groom to the church takes the bride and groom away from it.

A good many duties fall to the lot of the best man, who is chosen by the groom, who also selects the ushers. These usually include several relatives or friends of the bride. Just before the wedding the groom gives a farewell bachelor dinner to his best man and ushers and presents each with a souvenir, usually a scarf pin or other bit of jewelry. He also may instruct his best man to see that the cravats he may choose for the ushers and best man are delivered at their houses the day before the wedding.

Julia Bottomley