

First Seaplane Landing Station



General view during the ceremony which featured the turning over, for a seaplane landing station, by Murray Hulbert, commissioner of docks and ferries to Mayor Hylan, a pier at the foot of West Eighty-second street, New York city. It is the first such landing place the city has opened.

Little Health Crusaders Hold Pageant



School children "Health Crusaders" of Washington, D. C., in costume taking part in the health crusade pageant held in central stadium. Major General Ireland, surgeon general of the United States army, presented banners to the prize-winning squads.

Italian Airmen in Daring Feat



In the estimation of many the recent feat performed by the Italian airmen, Major Turelli and Lieutenant Ferrarin, in their flight from Rome, Italy, across the uncharted wastes of Turkey, India and finally China, was a more frightfully dangerous undertaking than the spanning of the Atlantic ocean. Photograph shows the aviators and their machine shortly after arrival at Shanghai. Left to right: Major Turelli, his wife, and Lieutenant Ferrarin.

Typical Natives of Livonia



Though more a land of tears than cheers, these happy natives may be seen gayly waving a greeting to the camera man in the newly formed republic of Livonia. This new nation is fighting actively against the bolsheviks. Thousands of destitute Russians are being cared for by the American committee for Russian relief.

MASQUERADES AS MAN



Mrs. Ivy Nasur, 21 years old, of Columbus, O., photographed in prison in New York, where she is being held on the charge of masquerading as a man. She left her husband five months ago and has traveled more than 700 miles with only ten cents in her pocket.

MAY HEAD THIRD PARTY

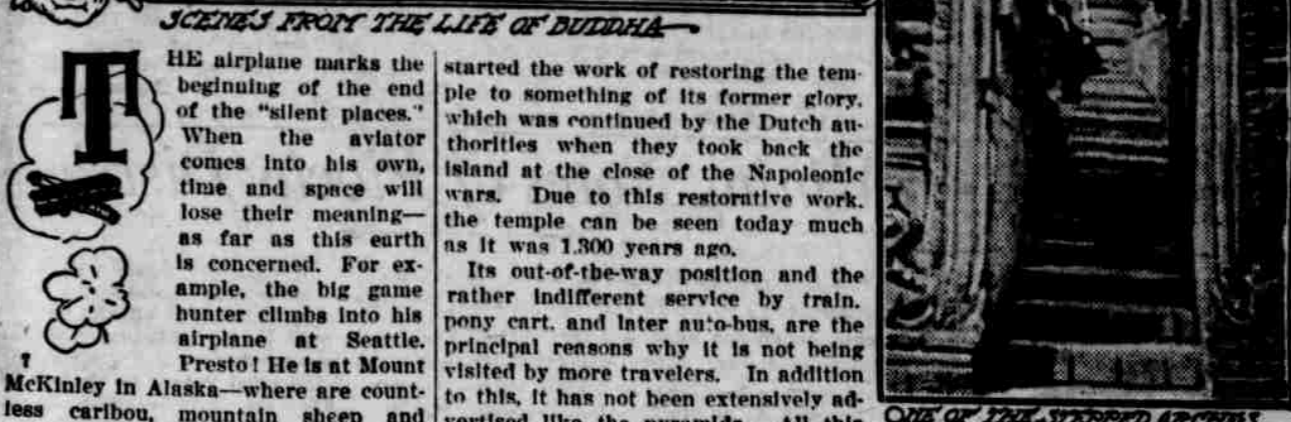
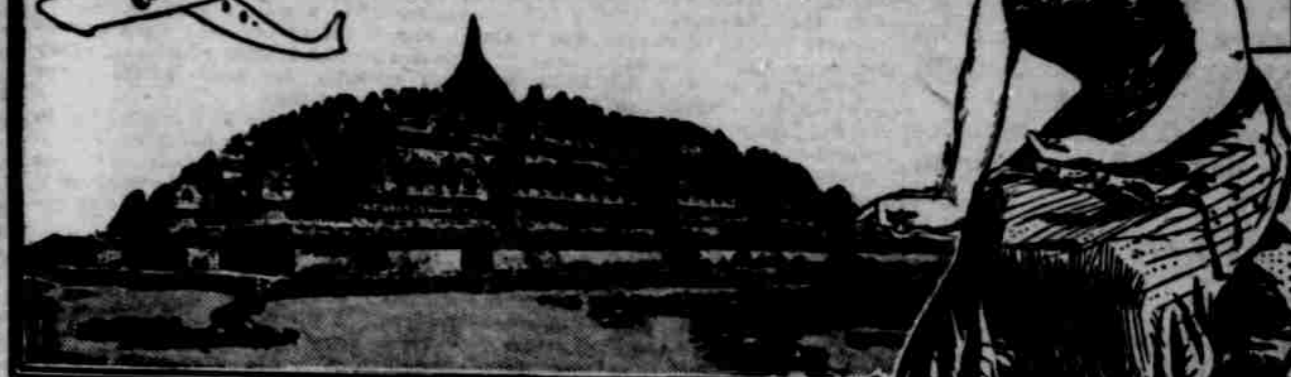


Gov. Lynn Frazier of North Dakota who is being considered by the "Committee of 48," which will hold its national convention in Chicago July 11 with a view to putting a third party in the field, as a possible presidential nominee.

Child-Heart.

The truly great man is he who does not lose his child-heart.—M. J. C.

To Boro-Budur by Airplane?



THE airplane marks the beginning of the end of the "silent places." When the aviator comes into his own, time and space will lose their meaning—as far as this earth is concerned. For example, the big game hunter climbs into his airplane at Seattle. Presto! He is at Mount McKinley in Alaska—where are countless caribou, mountain sheep and moose—and not even a national park ranger or a territorial game warden to say him nay.

Reverse the picture! While the airplane means that the new places of earth will soon have lost their newness, it also means that some of the old, old places of earth—so old that the busy world has almost forgotten them—will again attract the public—because they can be reached.

For example, in the center of Java stands Boro-Budur! Never heard of Boro-Budur! Quite likely. Yet it was built at least 12 centuries ago, and it is a more impressive relic of the labors of the ancients of earth than the great pyramid. Once it was visited by thousands of devout worshippers. Now the jungle has crowded in about it and it is a large undertaking to reach it—until airplane service shall have been established!

It is a peculiar fact, says Francis Dickle, in the Scientific American, that some of the great wonders of the world are known to the general run of men and women almost from infancy, while others, quite as remarkable, indeed more so, remain unknown to the world at large. The most striking example of this is the magnificent hill temple of Boro-Budur, one of the most gigantic and finest works ever reared by the ancients. Boro-Budur represents more human labor and artistic skill than the great pyramid. Yet everyone has heard of the great pyramid, while practically no one knows of Boro-Budur.

Boro-Budur was built about the seventh century, A. D., as far as is known from philological research. It lies in central Java and owes its origin to Buddhism. The ashes of Buddha were distributed by his great apostle, King Osaka of India, to eight towns where they were buried. Some time after the ashes were taken from the tombs and redivided into 84,000 parts. These were preserved in vases and given out over all his dominions. When the Buddhist missionaries came to Java in the seventh century they brought one of these vases and, as a fitting receptacle for this, Boro-Budur, the world's greatest temple, was erected—the finest piece of architecture of its kind in the then known world, and one which has never been rivaled since.

For about 800 years Boro-Budur was visited by millions of worshippers; then a Mohammedan invasion swept the country and the temple was deserted. Jungle grew about it and volcanic debris, from the countless active craters the island is famous for, covered it.

In 1914 it was discovered by accident by Sir Stamford Raffles, who

started the work of restoring the temple to something of its former glory, which was continued by the Dutch authorities when they took back the island at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Due to this restorative work, the temple can be seen today much as it was 1,300 years ago.

Its out-of-the-way position and the rather indifferent service by train, pony cart, and later auto-bus, are the principal reasons why it is not being visited by more travelers. In addition to this, it has not been extensively advertised like the pyramids. All this now bids fair to be changed, for even in the Malay archipelago—the land of rest, "tomorrow" and backwardness—things are now going ahead with leaps and bounds.

The most startling of all is the project of an airplane service to handle mail and passengers between different points in the archipelago. The undertaking is backed by Dutch capitalists, the most conservative men in the world, so it may be taken for granted that it is thoroughly feasible or they would not have considered it.

And with airplane service Boro-Budur may come into its own. This world wonder, so long unheard of and neglected by the world at large, will be visited by thousands of globe trotters availing themselves of the airplane service.

To tell fully of all the temple's marvels and beauties would take a book. Of it Alfred Russell Wallace, the great scientist, said: "The human labor and skill expended on Boro-Budur is so great that that expended on the great pyramid sinks into insignificance beside it." The following brief description will convey to the reader something of the magnificence and the grandeur of this huge hill temple:

One of the views shows Boro-Budur as it is today, an artificial many-sided mound, a series of galleries, cupolas and spires, surmounted by a vast central dome, 52 feet in diameter, which at one time, it is supposed, was crowned with a spire. Upon ascending the outer terrace of this hill temple, a 30-sided plain is reached. This, however, is not the original foundation. Excavation has disclosed two other terraces six and ten feet respectively below the level of this plain. The Buddhist builders apparently deemed it advisable in this way to strengthen their structure while in course of erection. Formerly a heavy stone parapet surrounded the existing plain.

In the middle of each of the four sides of this parapet an opening gave access to a flight of stairs, at the sides of which were heavy banisters. At the lower end of the stairs are huge laughing lions of stone, which still remain with their fixed laughter after 1,300 years. From the plain similar stairs lead up to the irregularly-shaped galleries and on to the great circular one surrounding the dome, the latter thus being reached without it being necessary to pass through the intervening ones. Each of these many-angled terraces is about ten feet above the preceding one, with a width between the walls of about seven feet, and is drained by gargoyles representing mythical monsters, through the mouths of which the water is led.

At each angle is a Buddha seated in

a niche. It is surmounted by a cupola. The Buddha is seated upon a lotus leaf with a halo around its head. The figure is almost nude. As the viewer passes around these galleries both sides are seen to consist of a series of sculptured pictures, surmounted with domes and pinnacles with Buddhas on all sides gazing at one with their inscrutable eyes. All the wonderfully artistic scenes are from the life of Buddha, depicting it from the time he left his lotus leaf throne to descend to earth, and his successive reincarnations until attaining Nirvana, the desired spiritual haven of Buddhism. These sculptures are in high relief centered in rectangular frames. Each relief is a scene from the history of Buddha, and the whole series forms a complete story of his life, from his birth to his death. It is stated that if all the reliefs were placed in a straight line they would extend for three miles. It is estimated that there must be 20,000 carved figures in all.

From the fourth gallery access to the upper level is gained by a stairs of 12 steps. This level has only an outer wall upon which is erected three circular terraces, one rising a few feet above the other. Upon this are 72 remarkably uniform lattice-worked stone dagabas or shrines, each culminating in a slender spire. Each of these beautiful bell-shaped shrines contains a statue of Buddha, each statue facing toward the central dome, which signifies that it is utterly detached from all the temptations and cares of this wicked world.

Such is a brief description of the main points of Boro-Budur, the world's greatest temple, and the finest example of ancient Indian art, which will soon be made accessible by airplane. Perhaps in the years to come this world wonder may attain fame equal to that of the great pyramid. But at present it stands utterly unknown to the world at large.

New Anesthetic Developed.

A highly refined ether, modified by the addition of certain gases, has been found superior as an anesthetic. It eliminates pain without loss of consciousness and reduces to a minimum the nausea that generally follows the use of ether.

The ability to produce insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness opens up an entirely new field, including many operations which are now performed without any attempt to eliminate pain. Certain types of dental operations and obstetrical cases illustrate one point, as well as the changing of packing and dressing of severe wounds.—Scientific American.

The Useful Sunflower

It has been found that every part of the sunflower plant may be utilized for some economic purpose. The leaves form a cattle food and the stems contain fiber which may be used successfully in making paper. The pith of the sunflower stalk is the lightest substance known; its specific gravity is 0.028, while that of elder is 0.008, and cork 0.24. The discovery of the extreme lightness of the

pith of the stalk has essentially increased the commercial value of the plant. This light cellular substance is now carefully removed from the stalks and applied to many important uses. One of its chief uses is the making of life-saving appliances.

"To Forgive is to Forget."

In a divorce case heard recently in Glasgow the question arose as to the difference between "condonation" and "forgiveness," the New York Evening Sun states. The judge decided that

in a Christian, as well as a lay sense, it was assumed that every man had a slate on which were written the faults of his wife. Then forgiveness would be the complete wiping off the slate of the record. In condonation there was no blotting out. The record remained on the slate and was only covered over with a piece of paper with the remark: "That will obscure the record until another matrimonial offense occurs." Then the paper would be raised and the record and the marital sin was still there.