

Hope for Discovery Of Ancient Shrine

Lake Nemi May Yield Relics Older Than Galleys of Caligula

TEMPLE OF INDIA Area Has Already Given Up Bushels of Votive Offerings

Rome—For more than 500 years the secrets of Lake Nemi have stirred the curiosity of artists, historians, archaeologists, treasure hunters, tourists and pilgrims. Since Signor Mussolini gave permission to a group of private firms to drain it, interest has spread to the general public of Europe and the United States. Some are anxious to see what those two ships which are known to have been on the lake 1,000 years ago were really like; for vague memories of poetic descriptions of Cleopatra's appeal to their imagination.

Archaeologists go further; they also hope to find important remains of sumptuous Roman villas embedded in the mud of the placid lake, and of the Temple where Diana Nensorensis was worshipped and propitiated when Rome was young. Centuries before Caligula's galleys floated on "Diana's Mirror."

May Hold Treasures Though laden pipes with Emperor Sikkula's name on them, and tiles with that of Tiberius, have been found on or near the hulks during former attempts to raise them, experts are not agreed as to whether the vessels really belonged to the emperor or were merely floating pavilions belonging to the Temple of Diana. Such remains of marble and mosaic decorations as are now in Roman museums are carried out in red, green and white, the symbolic colors of the goddess. Red meant the infernal fires, while the pallor of the moon goddess, Luna; green stood for the wooded slopes of Nemi's banks. Oddly enough, they are Italy's flag colors today.

Tradition and old legends have enlaced the fable of great wealth on board both ships. Unfortunately nobody has told a posterity when or how they were sunk. One legend is that Caligula, with all the authority of a Roman despot, had them sunk with his guests on board to crown a perfect day with a remarkable sight.

Efforts to save the ships and secure their real or imaginary treasures have been made several times since. Cardinal Caligula made an attempt to get up supposed treasure chest in the first century. But the boatsmen either brought sailors from Germany or rafted out on airtight barges, failed to budge the chest, and bows of the smaller ship an up-in despair. A century and only the inhabitants of boring towns, Nemi and the visited the wrecks, taking they could find for themselves, keeping up the tradition.

The second attempt was engineers from Milan. They ed the hull of the smaller of pieces of timber and the task when a cable broke weather set in. The lake v ed to keep its secrets then when Annesio Fusconi went land some tiles with names on them, many copies pieces of mosaic, lead pigments and so forth, but no chest. The most valuable bronze and decoration went Vatican museum, where they and into the courtyard of a building to Prince Torlonia.

In 1855 Princess Julia Craxi owned the lake, allowed Signor... to try his hand with the bathing ships. Some bronze objects were saved.

Temple of Diana The Fascist government seems to have doubts about the results of the present experiment and has not encouraged the plan for draining the lake. Much will depend upon what is found on and near the smaller hulk. If it yields fine works of art, Mussolini may allow further operation.

Even greater interest than the discoveries about Caligula's galley may be those connected with the Temple of Diana, whose remains, partly uncovered in 1885, lie on the northwest shore of the lake, immediately above the galleys.

Nemi is about three miles in circumference and the forest-grown walls of the old crater in which it lies slope upward from the edge of the lake on three sides. In the north there is a level space like the arena of a amphitheatre. When Caligula began his brief and bloody reign 37 years after the crucifixion, this circumscribed theatre already had a sophisticated, even decadent, worship.

In its rites a dramatic homicide had occurred time after time for centuries—the murder of the reigning "King of the Wood," Rex Nemorensis, and the succession of his murderer.

Diana Nemorensis had a curious assortment of divine duties. She was a goddess of fertility, both plant and animal, of childbirth, of hunters and of criminals. Among the many statues which are found over this space, those of Diana always show the virgin goddess in hunting costume, clothed in a short tunic and high boots, with quiver and bow or with

a bound. Archaeological evidences are that the slopes of the hills were held in by retaining walls on the north and west of Diana's shrine, whose principal platform was a series of triangular buttresses 200 yards or more in length and 30 feet high, with Doric columns. The whole structure covered 10 acres.

The edge of this temple is now 100 yards from the edge of the lake, but it is supposed that the waters of the lake formerly came up to it. The area has yielded bushels of votive offerings, lamps, statuettes and tiles.

Burmese Color

A Burmese crowd at a festival is a delightful sight, and as different from, for example, an English crowd on Cup-tie day as light from darkness. . . . To see the happy Burman sporting his holiday "pasoh" of ruby silk, his headkerchief of orange (which somehow never seems to clash) and his brightly colored paper umbrella, is to wish for a return of the good old times when we men, as well as women, were not afraid to go abroad in all the bravery of color. . . .

During my first day or so in Rangoon I was thoroughly absorbed in everything I saw—the movement, life and color, the variety of races, the queer tumble-down shops over-flowing on to the littered pavement, the coolies tugging at freight-carts, the half-naked, laughing children, the bullocks, the lop-eared goats, the elephants (for I saw elephants on my first day), all the riotous and kaleidoscopic confusion of the East epitomized in the small streets and by-ways of the Burmese capital. . . .

The whole kit of the high-class Burmese lady is delightful, and it is simplicity itself; just a close-fitting bodice of white with a short jacket of fine white linen over it, and a "lungyi," or skirt, of some bright-colored silk reaching to the feet and fastened merely by being tucked in at the waist, just as one tucks in a bath towel. Embroidered sandals on the bare feet complete the costume, though a fine scarf of gauze silk is sometimes added. In this simple attire the Burmese lady can challenge comparison with any European woman, however well turned out, and she has the additional advantage of being able to wear any amount of jewelry without appearing vulgar or overdressed. One can't explain why, but it is so.

The man's costume is practically the same as the woman's with the exception of the "gaung-baung," or head scarf; but he fastens his "lungyi" with a bunch in front instead of smoothly at the side as is the woman's way. Also on special occasions he wears, instead of a "lungyi," a "pasoh," which is a similar garment,

color. Thus, quite accidentally, a great deal of valuable information regarding ancient cities, which crumbled away 2,000 years and more ago and now lie almost buried in the desert sands, has come to light. For the camera, when operated from the air, reveals much that is lost to the eye looking at the same object from the ground.

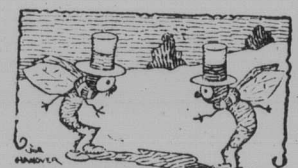
These photographs lay bare the skeletons of the cities, providing in fact pans showing the arrangements of the streets and the layouts of the not large buildings and public spaces. Such pictures are of value to archaeologists who wish to excavate, for they show at just which spots their work may be concentrated most usefully.

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THIS ARTICLE REMOVED

A Contrast in Conduct

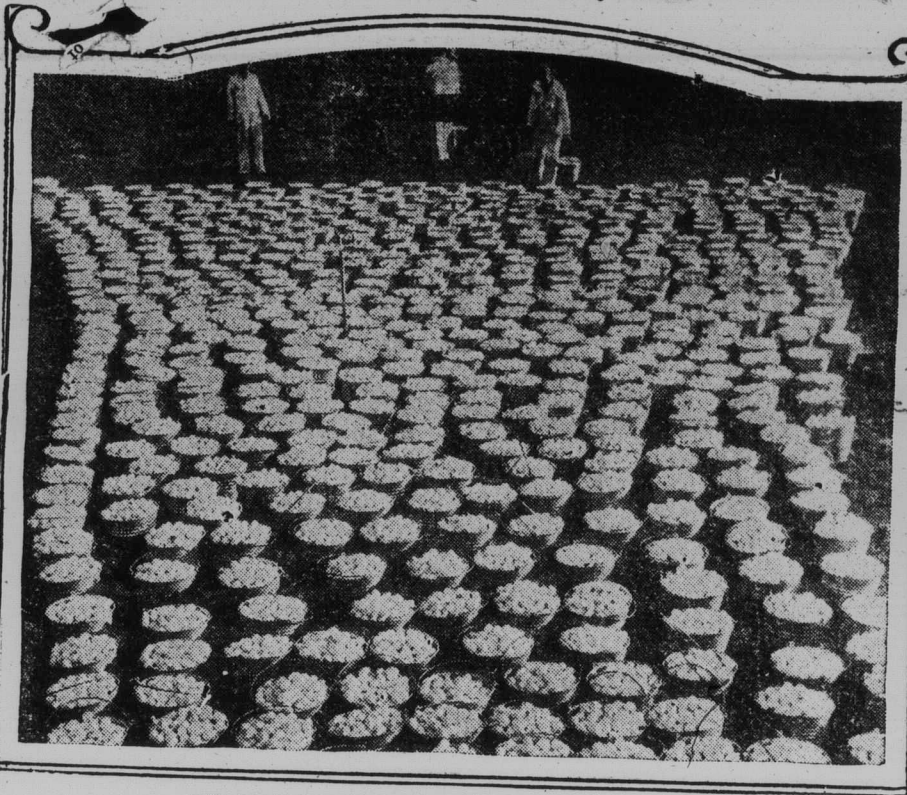
London, Referee (Cons.): The question of Prohibition does not interest us; it is solely the concern of the American people. But its legal enforcement on the high seas is another matter, involving as it does the far more important question of the freedom of the seas. We congratulate the British and Canadian Government on their handling of the *Im Alone* case; they have acted with admirable coolness and restraint and avoided giving unnecessary offence to the American people; and the affair of Mr. Fish's yacht, and the outburst of anger which resulted in the United States will serve to throw the dignified conduct of the British and Canadian Governments into high relief.



1st Fly—"What's your idea of Heaven?"
2nd Fly—"No who screens and sugar bowls with the lid off?"

Mohair comes from the Angora goat, and South Western Texas is now the great centre for the growing of this species. There are two and a half million Angora goats in the State.

Figure Out What This Really Means



ONE POULTRY FARM PRODUCES 100,000 EGGS EVERY DAY
100,000 eggs, about three-quarters of daily output of Runnymede farms, Los Angeles, laid out for inspection. The Runnymede farm keeps 300,000 laying hens and 200,000 baby chicks.

Aerial Photos Show Old Sites

Aviator, on Routine Flight Over Eastern Desert, Accidentally Photographs Remains of Hatra

London.—Archeological research workers have recently found a new method of infinite value in aerial photography. Some time ago O. G. S. Crawford, editor of "Antiquity," made a tour of the Royal Air Force stations in the Middle East and returned with a collection of aerial pictures now on exhibition in London. These had not been taken with any thought of their archeological value, but were made in the routine patrol flights of the aviators who guard the frontiers of Mesopotamia.

The sites of deserted cities caught the attention when viewed from the air and therefore were snapped as landmarks likely to be useful for mapping purposes.

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Among Mr. Crawford's collection is a series of pictures of Hatra, a "ghost" city some seventy miles from Mosul. Approaching Hatra by air, no sign of

life is to be seen for many miles. Then, suddenly, Mr. Crawford says, the city appears, far-spreading and unmistakable in the midst of the bleak desert.

A German archeologist once made a map of this place after infinite labor, but the photographs, taken in a few minutes, show the plan of the city in far more detail and at some points with more clarity. Pictures taken at closer range even show the layouts of individual houses, many of them only one-room affairs.

Another photograph showed Erbil, the oldest inhabited city in the world, and the scene of Alexander the Great's battle. It stands high above the surrounding country, raised on a great mound which, according to Mr. Crawford, "represents centuries of municipal dirt."

It is not only in the Middle East that aerial photography has added to our knowledge of times long ago. Mr. Crawford himself has carried out an air survey of some of the southwestern counties of England which revealed a number of prehistoric works under the bare grass of the Downs. On one occasion a photograph of what appeared from the ground to be an ordinary ploughed field revealed faint but perfectly clear lines which on investigation proved to be the remains of a stone-age settlement.

In another part of the country the aerial camera has played a great part in the excavations of a Roman camp where a number of discoveries have recently been made.

Irish Judge (to litigant in witness-box): "Look here, sir, tell me no more unnecessary lies. Such lies as your attorney advises you are necessary for the presentation of your fraudulent case I will listen to, but if you tell me another unnecessary lie, I'll put you in the dock."

British Settlers

London Times (Ind.) The State Governments throughout Australia tend, at least in times of Labor administration, to be lukewarm towards schemes of immigrations as attempts to force a pace which will depress the standard of life. Yet Western Australia, which suffers like the rest of the country from having too high a proportion of its citizens in one town, has gone to great expense in the last few years in its bold attempt to find a new method of settlement which would enable whole families to be settled near together on virgin land. The Group Settlement Scheme has been found in ten years to be too expensive for the resources of the State, but the experience, though costly, is still an asset of great value. If the last ten years have not yielded the results hoped for there is plenty to put to the credit side of the ledger. Access to the lands to the South-West has been opened up under the impetus of a large State scheme, and the wonderful initiative of the Kingsley Fairbridge Farm Schools have shown how English children drawn from the poorest quarters to our great cities, may be converted betimes into healthy young Australians.

Six months ago it would have been unthinkable that Queen Mary could have so willingly agreed to the relaxation of the discipline in the royal household as she has done. It is probably true to say that life to King George and Queen Mary will never again mean to either quite what it meant before the King's illness. Should the King regain complete good health life to both will signify something more than it has done hitherto, something that will bring the business of being a king into closer relationship with the ordinary business of living.

It is not to be wondered at that, after all King George has been through, the artificialities inseparable from his way of life have become clearer to him than they were before his illness. When he went to the sea wall at Craigwell to see the crowd below, which had been allowed by his direction to gather on the shore, he said to one of his staff: "It is good to see real human beings again. I could wish I were one of them."



Bug Pitcher: "How's 'at for gettin' 'em over the plate?"

Good news for the dearest sugar industry. The early strawberry States promise nearly 9,000,000 more quarts than a year ago.—Boston Herald.

Illness Changes King's Outlook On Royal Role

Monarch Now Understands Prince's Dislike for Endless Formality at Court

London.—The psychological effects on King George of his illness are remarkable. They are as distinctly evident as the physical consequences. The King's outlook on life in his position as a monarch has undergone a decided change.

What the change is may be best expressed by the words which he is said to have uttered to one of his nurses: "You have learned, Betsy, as I have, that a king is, after all, just a very ordinary kind of man, but one who has to live in a very extraordinary kind of a way that sometimes seems to have so little sense in it."

This is more or less the frequent theme of the sovereign's conversation with his nurses and doctors, who understand him better than any one else, for they have seen him through a long illness and through suffering that could be relieved only by opiates.

Catches Attitude of the Prince

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Now the monarch is able to sympathize with and understand the dislike of the Prince of Wales for ceremony and the endless formality of life at court.

What lasting effect, if any, the King's changed outlook on life, or rather, his own way of life, will have, remains to be seen. Its immediate effect, however, has been to give the servant staffs at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and Sandringham the full benefit of an absent court, which hitherto has meant for the royal servants a period of "disciplined idleness."

Servant Discipline Relaxed

At King George's request the disciplinary rules at all the royal residences have been relaxed and the servants, more especially those at Buckingham Palace, have been having quite a good time of it recently entertaining their friends in the servants' hall at dances, concerts and supper parties.

That Queen Mary herself should quite cheerfully agree to the suspension of the ordinary rules which have prevailed at the royal residences in the absence of the court, and which forbade the servants to hold any kind of entertainment, is evidence that her husband's illness has had its effect also on her.

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English Girls Are Strong For Athletics



BRITISH MERMAIDS AT STRENUOUS WATER-POLO

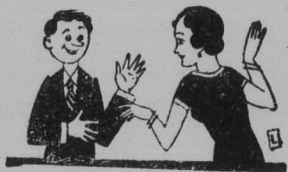
Two happy Londoners were on hand early for a game of water-polo when the Chiswick Baths, London's favorite open-air bathing resort, now opened for the season.

Bank Rate and Trade

London Evening Standard (Ind. Cons.): If the gold standard must be managed, let it be managed solely in the interests of our own trade. So far our central bank policy has followed the initiative of America and has humbly adopted what suits the Federal Reserve authorities. Thus we have now a bank rate of 5½ per cent, and our trade has had no cheap money since 1923. It is time for the Bank of England to tell the world that it is no one's servitor and to try the experiment of giving our trade money at a cheap rate, no matter what America may say. If, at the same time, steps are taken by both the Bank and the Government to stimulate home industry, courage will pay.

On the St. Lawrence Canals

The total traffic, including both through and way, using Canadian canals along the St. Lawrence River, amounted to 8,411,542 tons. The through traffic which traversed the entire length of the canals amounted to 7,321,348 tons.



She—"You're a graduate from some swell college, aren't you?"
He—"No—don't you think a fellow can learn how to drink and neck a girl without going to college?"

"I understand that your wife wanted to go to the Riviera?" "Yes, she was most anxious—but I stood firm and refused." "But I heard that she had already gone." "Yes, but without my permission."