

SUCH IS LIFE—Looking Ahead



Palestine Yields Papyri of 566 A. D.

Find Documents in Greek for First Time There.

New York.—Papyri have been discovered in Palestine for the first time in history, according to word received by Casper J. Kraemer Jr., professor of classics of New York university.

The find, described by Professor Kraemer as a "novelty of the first importance," came as a result of the failure of the water supply at the site originally intended for excavation by the university's archaeological expedition and the later transfer of activities to Auja-Hafir, an unpromising site 18 miles away. "Ruins which had been used by the Turks as a center of military operations during the World war, and had suffered much damage from trenches, machine-gun emplacement and the like, provide the second site," he said.

Find Complete Rolls.

While clearing debris the expedition discovered in an ancient fort 35 complete rolls of papyrus and a large mass of fragments. These are written in Greek, which can be dated by the script to the sixth century of the Christian era.

While much papyrus has been discovered in Egypt and a little in Herculaneum, Italy and Iraq, no single piece ever has been discovered in the land of the Hebrews, according to Professor Kraemer. "In fact, Palestine has always been poor in archaeological finds, and the present discovery is of vital importance to students of archaeology."

H. Dunscombe Colt, director of the expedition, began work in the town of Esbeita, in Southern Palestine, in 1933, where he made a survey of Byzantine churches. During the season the expedition has been supported by the British School of Archaeology and a part of its funds will be donated by the American Museum of Natural History.

Ancient Name.

The first document sent to Professor Kraemer and his associate, Prof. Ernest L. Hettich, to be deciphered, revealed that the ancient name of the town was "Nilo-espourionpolis Village." The document, dated September 13, 566, is a legal agreement between a brother and sister concerning property left by their grandmother.

"The language of the document is in excellent Greek without provincial peculiarities or misspellings," Professor Kraemer said. "The handwriting is that of a trained scribe who had learned the type of hand practiced by officials throughout the late Roman empire, and the legal terminology is identical with that used in any part of the Greek world."

"There is every reason to expect that in view of these documents some information will be gleaned about the conditions in Southern Palestine when Mohammed led his Arabs from the desert in the surge which was to overwhelm the whole Near East, and ultimately to extend well into Europe."

Noise Don't Count

"I has followed many a band," said Uncle Eben, "and I never yet saw any public question settled by a parade."

World's Sweet Tooth Grows to a Record

Honolulu.—The world used more sugar last year than it ever has before since records have been kept. Willet & Gray, international statisticians, estimate world sugar consumption for the year at 27,276,283, "long tons" of 2,200 pounds each, an increase of 4 per cent over the preceding year.

The increase for the whole world was virtually the same as for the United States, which is the largest consumer of sugar, though not the largest producer.

MY LIFE—WHAT TO DO WITH IT?

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

The greatest factor in the equation of human values is personality. The most important question regarding personality is: what shall I do with my life? Shall I be a social sponge or a sympathetic sharer of life values and the energy of life itself? Shall I merely absorb or help to create aspects of life that influence positive action? The answer to these questions determines not only the kind of a life we live but also the ultimate happiness and success of life.

The late Justice Holmes sent a graduation greeting to a friend in the following words: "Life is romantic business. It is painting a picture, not doing a sum. But you have to make the romance, and it will come to the question how much fire you have in you." True! Life is a romantic venture, and because it is a venture, it is not difficult to answer the question: What shall I do with life?

The person truly and deeply lives whose personality is aglow with a high purpose. No one can be a ing star until he is a burning light. If we would "shine" in any definite field of human endeavor, there must be a dominant, burning purpose or ambition within. This ambition must be sufficiently realistic to challenge our courage, our ability, and our strength to the utmost. There can be no "make-believe" or "wish-world" sentimentality in this business of romantic living. "Life is real, life is earnest." Any less evaluation fails to give us even a reasonable excuse for living.

In the absence of a self-ordained purpose, some people ask, in all seriousness, "Is life really worth the struggle?" Is not death a fortunate "break" in the scheme of life? Why go on living? Just so—death is a welcome alternative when life is kindled from only the embers of purpose.

What that consuming ambition is to be, every person must answer for himself. No one should tell another what his life's work should be.

One may advise, but the final choice is individual and decidedly personal. Some enthusiastic parents make the mistake of forcing their children to choose vocations for which the children were never intended. Many a child has revolted against this parental domination. The responsibility of vocational guidance is the task of a specialist, and not of the untrained or inexperienced.

More important than the choice of a life's work is the motive determining the choice. One would not choose the gospel ministry in order to get rich or coal mining to become famous. Neither riches nor fame, however, are the most worthy incentives to "fire one's soul." The interesting fact is that in many cases both of these so-called blessings often come unexpectedly as the result of hard, sacrificial service—rewards not directly sought. The highest motive that fires one's soul is the altruistic spirit which aspires to the good that may be accomplished for others. It is true that best service brings highest profits in the financial world and in the realm of social and personal experience. Therefore, find the work that is worthy of your best efforts, something for which you would be willing to sacrifice your very life. The world may never know the motive that fired your soul, but you will know it and find in that knowledge, the sole condition of perfect happiness in your work.

He only earns his freedom and existence.

Who daily conquers them anew.

He only lives and learns the value of living who concentrates anew upon his task.

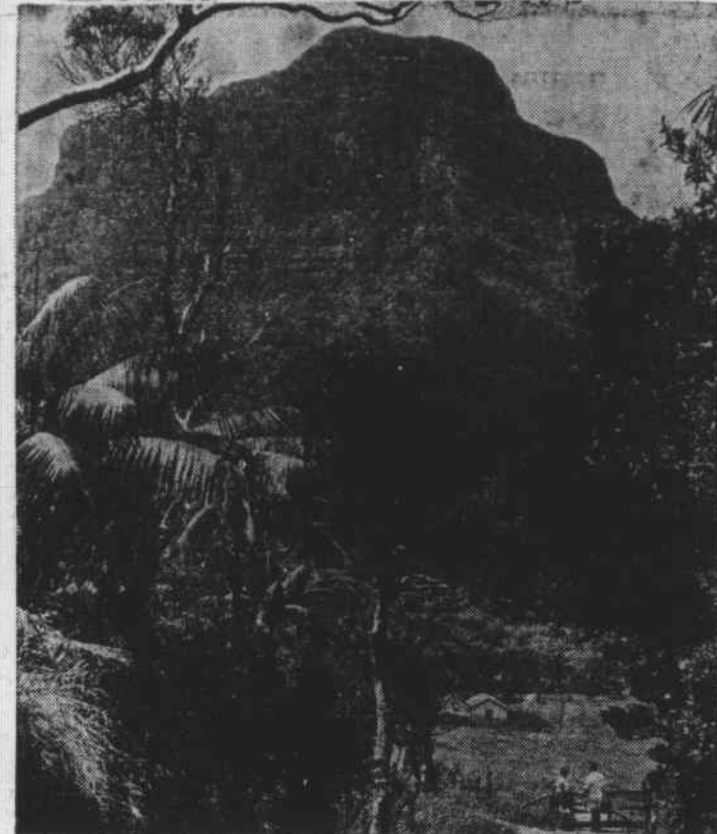
© Western Newspaper Union.

Macaroni, Spaghetti Shapes

Macaroni and spaghetti in Italy have almost as many shapes as there are cities in the country. At Bologna it is ribbon shaped; in Rome it comes in strips, but that of Sicily amazes travelers most of all. It is skillfully rolled around knitting needles to make it a tiny spiral.

By Charles Sughroe

Lord Howe Island



Mount Lidgbird on Lord Howe Island.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

"DECORATED with palms"—how often the phrase occurs in descriptions of social events! Wherever florists ply their trade and have a hand in beautifying public occasions, palms play an important part. Without them hotel lobbies, steamship salons, dance halls, and churches would lack their refreshing greenness.

Often referred to as just "florists' palms," they are taken for granted, like many of our common blessings. In reality, they belong to a small group usually called Kentia palms, found only in remote islands of the Coral sea, and their present widespread use throughout the civilized world is one of the romantic tales of horticulture. A little more than half a century ago they became an important article of commerce, and few people even today realize from what a tiny bit of the earth's surface that particular commerce originates.

In 1788 Lieut. Henry Lidgbird Ball, en route from Sydney, New South Wales, to Norfolk island, discovered a remarkable pyramid of volcanic rock rising straight out of the Tasman sea to a height of 1,816 feet. He described land to the northwest, which further investigation revealed as an island of unusual conformation and striking beauty.

In honor of Richard Howe, the British admiral who played an important part in the war with the American colonies, Ball called his contribution to the British Empire Lord Howe island. His own name was given later to the massive rock which first attracted his attention, and Balls Pyramid is his enduring monument.

Lord Howe island lies 360 miles east of Australia and 480 northeast of Sydney. It has the form of a boomerang, with its length extending nearly north and south, the concave side facing Australia and the precipitous eastern coast arched against the surging Pacific. In an air line the northernmost part of the island is only seven miles from its southern tip and the greatest breadth is but a mile and a half.

Formation of the Island.

The northern half is hilly, but the highest point is only 700 feet above the sea. The southern half is mountainous, rugged, and wild. Two peaks occupy most of this area, the southernmost, Mount Gower, rising directly from the sea to 2,840 feet, while its fellow, Mount Lidgbird, is but 300 feet lower. The mountains are thickly wooded, so far as their precipitous sides permit, and are separated from each other by a lush valley into which man rarely penetrates. Between the northern hills and Mount Lidgbird is rolling country with fertile soil and a plentiful water supply.

Extending from the northwestern tip of the island straight south to below Mount Lidgbird is a broad coral reef, notable as the southernmost coral reef in the world. Between this reef and the island itself lies the lagoon which it protects, its eastern side bounded by a bathing beach of clean white sand some two miles long. The reefs prevent vessels from approaching close; they must anchor about a mile offshore, and passengers and freight are then landed, by means of motor-towed barges, at the jetty near the northern end of the lagoon.

When Ball first landed on the island there were no signs of the genus Homo; he and his men were probably the first human beings who ever set eyes on its beauties. The richness of the vegetation, the abundance of birds, and the numerous rivulets of clear, cold water indicated plainly, however, that there was a little paradise awaiting settlers. Nevertheless, for many years the island lay neglected.

About 1833 or 1834 a small company from New Zealand, including several Maoris, were brought to

Lord Howe, but in two years they were so discontented that they were taken back to their old homes in New Zealand, and Nature once more was left in untroubled possession.

But not for long! American whaling vessels, scouring the southern seas, found that Lord Howe island was an excellent place to replenish their water supply. There were no government officials to deal with, no distractions to tempt desertion, and no natives with whom the sailors could get into trouble. By 1840 reports of these numerous visiting whalers reached Sydney, and two families established themselves on Lord Howe to grow fruit and vegetables for the crews. So well did the settlers prosper that others followed, and by 1850 a small community was well rooted on the island.

Excellent Climate and Soil.

The climate is delightful, with much bright sunshine, yet a plentiful supply of rain; abundant breezes, but no cyclones; never a trace of frost, but very little excessive heat. The soil is fertile, and nearly everything which grows in warm, temperate or subtropical countries can be grown on Lord Howe. The island has such a tropical appearance and there are so many palms that the entire absence of coconuts is striking. The explanation is that the mean annual temperature is not high enough for that heat-loving palm.

With the discovery of petroleum the decline of the whaling fleet began and hard times came to Lord Howe. Without the whalers, there was no market for the produce, both Australia and New Zealand being too far away.

But necessity often leads to discoveries which prove epoch-making, and so it proved in this case.

There is no record of who first noticed the unusual hardness of the palms growing so abundantly or who was first to offer them for sale. But a demand for the palms from Lord Howe gradually developed, and long before the Twentieth century dawned they were in use all over the world wherever there were florists.

Four Kinds of Residents.

Governmental machinery is simple. Local affairs are handled by a local committee of three, chosen by the islanders themselves. The marketing of the palm seeds and relations with the Australian government are handled by the Lord Howe Island board of control, composed of three New South Wales officials in Sydney, the island being politically a dependency of that state.

The residents on the island are divided by two lines of cleavage into four natural groups; one line separates those born on Lord Howe, and hence known as "islanders," from those born elsewhere, and so known as "non-islanders." This cleavage is not the basis of a social distinction; if the islanders look down on the non-islanders they conceal their feelings perfectly.

The second line of cleavage separates "participants" from "non-participants," an economic division of the island's income from the sale of the palm seeds. To be a participant one must be an islander, or else married to an islander, and a resident for ten years or more.

The degree of participation depends on age and sex. All males twenty-one years of age, or more have 25 shares in the allotment. Women of like age have 10 shares, but on marriage their holding is increased to 25 shares. A married couple will thus have 50 shares when starting their home. For each child born to them 10 additional shares come to them, with a maximum of 35 shares for children.

At the present time the population of the island is less than 150 and the number of participants scarcely half that. The non-participant group consists partly of non-islanders employed in various occupations,

The Household

By Lydia Le Baron Walker



The knit or crocheted blanket is light weight and warm and may be used on bed for a throw. (A) Note binding about blanket.

BLANKETS, both heavy and light weight, are needed in mountain resorts, the former especially in northern camps, and in some shore places, where occupants come early in the season and remain late. Woolen blankets are warmest, although now cotton ones are given a wool-like texture. However, the wool is warmest because this is the inherent nature of the material. For blankets of less warmth, cotton ones are especially well-adapted to summer needs. A homemaker who sees that a summer place is suitably and inexpensively furnished, saves the old blankets from the winter home for the summer place. The weight of partially worn ones is good for this use.

A homemaker who enjoys knitting or crocheting can make beautiful warm and light-weight covers with crochet hook or knitting needles. These blankets or throws, as they are also called, are rapidly worked with very large needles and heavy wool yarn (the weight of German-wool worsted), three-ply. Plain knitting stitch is used or double or treble crochet stitch, according to the craft.

For a knit blanket 1 1/4 yards square, cast 135 stitches on long, large wooden needles. Knit 100 ribs. Bind off. Line with China silk or any light weight material preferred. Bind lining and knitted edges together with straight 2 1/2-inch wide strips of the lining material, or with satin ribbon 2 inches wide. The latter is recommended for durability, which spells saving. A good grade of silk muslin can be used for lining instead of the China silk. Self-tone blankets are daintiest, a pale pink, blue, or any color to suit the room may be used. Owing to the loose mesh, knit and crochet blankets require lining.

In working the crochet blanket, 4 stitches to the inch is recommended. Stitchery should be very loose. If triple crochet is used, and tension is loose the same number of rows

as in the knit blanket should be approximately the same in crochet. However by making more or less rows the length can be whatever the worker wishes, but not less than 1 1/4 yards. Crocheted blankets are bound and lined as are the knit ones. Either type of throws are delightfully light and sufficiently warm.

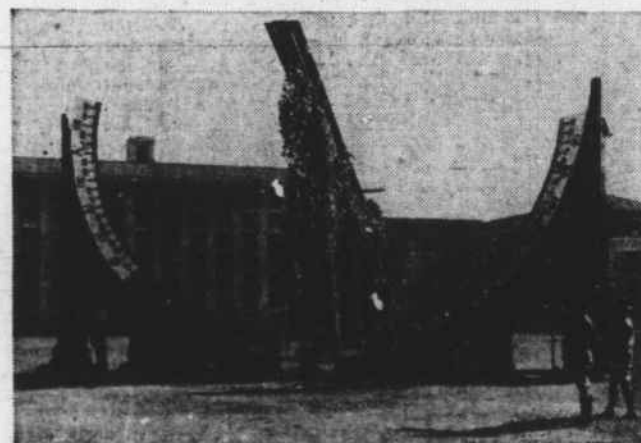
© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

ADORABLE DRESS



Pale blue net is embroidered with an all over design of white flowers with yellow centers in this adorable dress. Under the little puff sleeved packet is a low decollete edged with an applique of the flowers.

Manila Has the Largest Sun Dial



Here, in Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, is the largest sun dial in the world. It is located on Taft avenue near the university and is one of the picturesque sights of the city that are shown to all visitors. When atmospheric conditions are right it records the time with complete accuracy.

BETTY'S COME-BACK



Betty Robinson, 1928 Olympic winner, who was later critically injured in an airplane crash, staged a remarkable comeback in the I.C. C. W. meet in Chicago to win the 200-meter dash. She is shown at the finish.

AMAZE A MINUTE

SCIENTIFACTS ~ BY ARNOLD

PASSENGER PROPORTION!
WITH ONLY 365 OF THE 400,000 MILES OF TRACK IN THE U.S., THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CARRIES TWELVE OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED PASSENGERS ON CLASS ONE ROUTES.



SMALL EXCHANGE—
THE WORLD'S SMALLEST TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT GRAFTON, N.H., HAS 7 SUBSCRIBERS AND ONLY A MILE OF POLES AND LINES.



QUICK DRYING INK—
A NEW NON-SMEARING INK DRIES IN LESS THAN THREE SECONDS AFTER WRITING.



WNU SERVICE