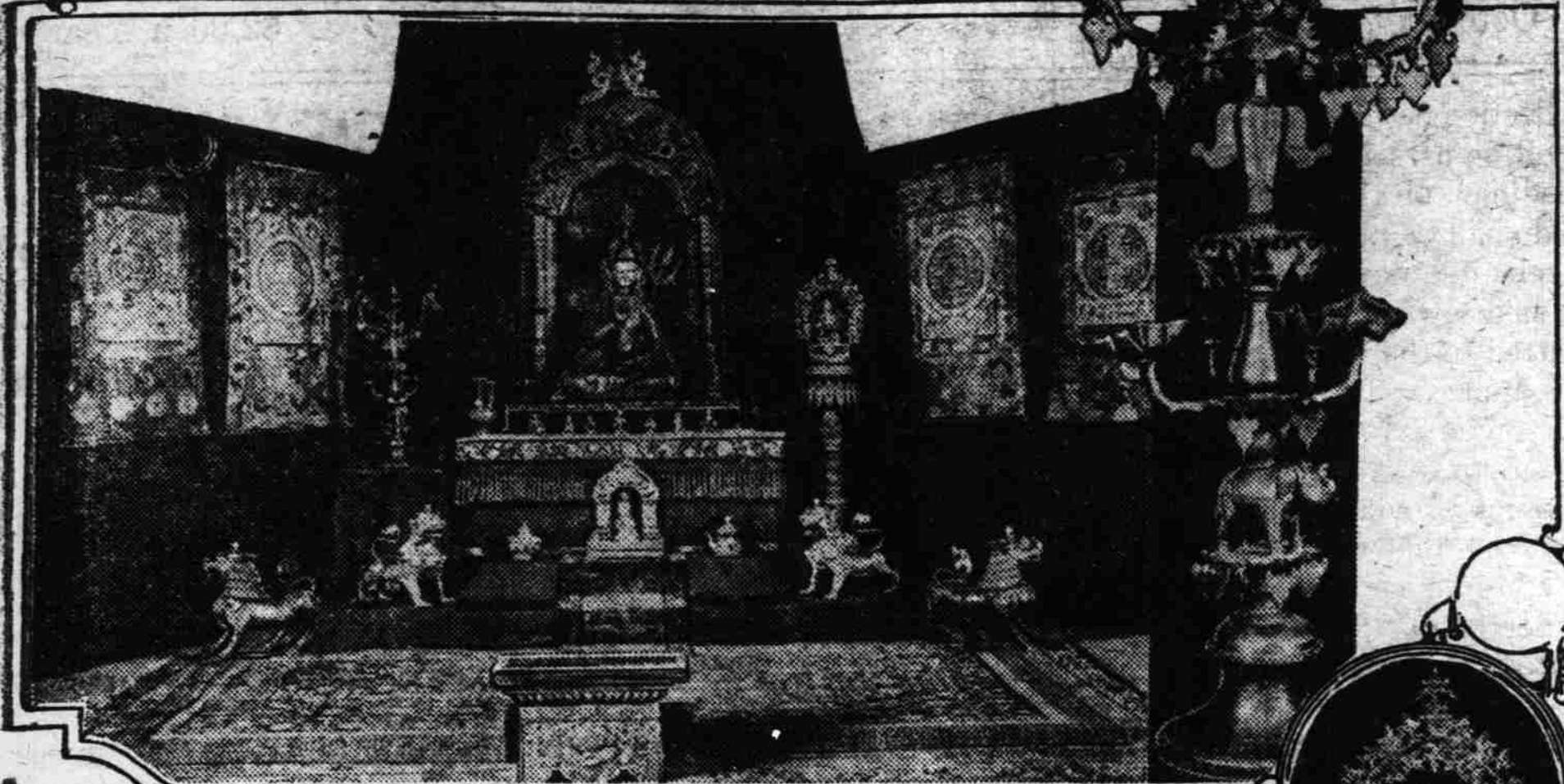


Buddhist Shrine From Thibet



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By J. H. DAVIES.
(American Museum of Natural History.)
HERE has just been placed on temporary exhibit in the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, a remarkable Buddhist shrine from Thibet, with Thibetan carpet, prayer-mat, temple guardians, altar vessels, images, sacred banners and holy book reciting the praises of Buddha. This is probably the finest assemblage of Thibetan religious objects ever brought together.

It represents a part of the collecting done by Alexander Scott, a British artist whose interest in Indian and Thibetan archaeology dates back forty years. For twenty-six years he made his home in Darjeeling, India, on the highway of Thibet. Before Sir Francis Younghusband's expedition into Thibet, Mr. Scott had coaxed and won his way into the land of mystery. Gifted as an artist and sympathetic as a scholar, his interest in Thibetan Buddhism, or Lamaism, was twofold, and resulted in personal friendships with the Lamas, as priests.

One of them, Dousand Up, was thoroughly grounded in Thibetan religious customs and traditions. He freely imparted to Mr. Scott detailed information and explanations of the many objects secured by him. This Lama took the highly enlightened attitude of being glad to explain his religion to the foreigners, in order, as he said, that they might see and understand its beauties and philosophical significance. As Dousand Up had a fine mind and a remarkable command of English, expressing himself after the manner of a cultivated Englishman, his assistance has been invaluable to Mr. Scott.

So completely was Mr. Scott accepted by one of his Thibetan Lama friends that on one occasion, when he remarked that an altar, which was greatly overcrowded, could be made much more beautiful, he was actually invited to rearrange it according to his own ideas. And when he had performed his task to his own satisfaction, not only did the Lamas delight in the changes he had wrought, but they made him gifts in token of their appreciation.

Mr. Scott was commissioned by the University Museum of Philadelphia to collect antiquities, especially sculpture of the Indo-Bactrian and Gupta eras. He obtained a splendid series of bronzes and other material for that institution, which is to be used as a basis for the building up of a collection illustrating the culture of Thibet and India.

The central figure is that of Padma (teacher) Sambhava, "the Lotus-born," the great "guru" or saint who 800 years ago entered Thibet, at the invitation of the Thibetan king, and became the first teacher of Buddhism in Thibet. Sambhava was a Hindu from Udyana and on his teachings were grafted the essentials of the Shiva worship of the Hindus. It is to his influence that the strongly Hindu character of the rites and mythology of present-day Buddhism in Thibet is to be traced.

The other typical character of Lamaism is its admixture of demonology, a relic of Thibetan aboriginal "shamanism," the religion of ghosts and local demons. From the primitive shamanistic element arises the use of carved human bones in the making of religious regalia and other objects. The bones are the relics of very holy Lamas, long dead, who are supposed to be honored in the practice.

In all oriental religions, symbolism predominates and the shrine of Padma Sambhava, at the American Museum,

(Photos by American Museum of Natural History)



is an instance of this kind of significance. The saint wears a mitre topped with a vulture's feather. As the vulture is the biggest and farthest flyer, the feather here indicates that the doctrine of this "guru" is the most aspiring, and his knowledge the most noble and spiritual.

In his right hand he holds a 'dorje' or thunderbolt, implying divine protection and eternal life. His left hand grasps the skull bowl containing blood or "amita," ("sweet dew," the ambrosial food of supernatural beings), signifying blessings. Resting lightly across his breast and against his left shoulder, leans a trident, its three points signifying that he has overcome the three vices, Lust, Anger and Sloth. The image is finely wrought in copper, and the face is coated with pure gold, highly burnished.

The shrine is flanked on each side by a great brass sacred lamp of exquisite workmanship. One of these is the finest Mr. Scott has ever seen. On the steps leading to the altar are a number of brass dog-like or lion-like figures, elaborately designed and inscribed. These are the guardians of the temple.

Stretched on the steps is a Ming prayer-mat at least 400 years old. The side walls are hung with beautiful banners in the sacred colors and symbols.

On a carved stool set with turquoise and coral lies a holy book reciting in gold letters on dark blue parchment the praises of Buddha. And most precious of all, spread before the altar, is one of the three Thibetan carpets known to exist—all of them being at present in Mr. Scott's possession. Tradition has it that carpets were once woven in Thibet. But for many years none has been known to be in existence. When, however, the first Sikh Maharajah, Golab Singh, was installed over Kashmir, tribute was sent to him from Thibet, and among the gifts were three beautiful carpets, all of the same size and of similar design. For the best part of 100 years these lay in the palace Tosha Khana or storehouse in Kashmir. Recently they were sold at public auction in Srinagar, where Mr. Scott purchased one and later obtained the others from two Indian nobles who had secured them at the auction.

The carpets, like the Thibetan prayer-mats, show Chinese taste blended with Thibetan symbolism, and were doubtless made in Thibet by Chinese weavers. Just as the carpets and mats show the influence of China, a large proportion of Thibetan metal-work strongly reflects Indian culture, as from time immemorial the Newaris, or mechanics of Nepal, in India, have worked in metal for the Thibetans.

Laid on the shrine as votive offerings are many little images, some of gold inlaid with turquoise and lapis lazuli. In some cases, these are images of Krishna, probably left by Hindus who, without worshipping Buddha, reverence him and are willing to make gifts to his temples.

Most of these objects were looted from Thibetan temples by the Chinese



BRASS SACRED LAMP

expedition which was sent into Thibet after the British, under Sir Francis Younghusband, had departed from Lhasa, the Lamalstic Holy City. A part of the Chinese expedition returned home by way of India, disposing of its loot to Parsee or Hindu curiosity dealers on the way. Thus many great rarities were for a time obtainable by connoisseurs lucky enough to be on the spot. And of these, Mr. Scott, as results show, was, thanks to his knowledge and experience, one of the most "lucky."

This Sir Francis Younghusband was born in India and served as British political agent in various parts of that country. In 1903 he was appointed British commissioner for negotiating with China a settlement of relations between India and Thibet. In 1904 he was at the head of an expedition that forced its way to Lhasa.

Thibet has always been a land of mystery—and is yet, for that matter. The region is one of the least known places of earth. It is there that an American expedition is searching for the "missing link," the earliest form of man. To the south of it lie the Himalayas and Mount Everest, as everyone knows, is the highest peak on the earth's surface (29,000 feet). It has never been ascended and an expedition is now making a careful and persistent attempt to reach its summit.

Thibet itself appears to be the roof of the world; it is the most elevated country on the globe. The northern part is believed to have an average elevation of 15,000 feet. What that means can be imagined by anyone who has climbed Pike's Peak in Colorado, which is 14,155 feet high. The people are of the Mongol stock. The population is believed to approximate 3,500,000. There are supposed to be 50,000 lamas. These lamas are devoted to celibacy and live in lamaseries, or monasteries, of which there are said to be 3,000. Many of these lamaseries are of great size, housing thousands. Polyandry prevails among the people.

China has exercised a rule of sorts over Thibet since the Eighteenth century, more especially as to its foreign relations. Government appears to be largely local. For ages the chief authority rested with the Grand Lama, whose capital was Lhasa, a city of about 25,000 people.

In consequence of the 1904 British expedition under Sir Francis Younghusband, at least a part of the authority was transferred to the Grand Lama of Tashi-lunpo, near Shigatse. There is also a Chinese resident in Thibet. This British expedition forced various concessions in trade and in the foreign relations of the country, which for a century had been practically a closed nation. Thibet is principally famous, perhaps, as the seat of that form of Buddhism known as Lamaism.



IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-land Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

Foreign

With Lloyd-George's reply to Eamonn de Valera generally accepted as conciliatory in tone and not calculated to offend Sinn Fein leaders, the belief is prevalent here that the Irish "president" will accept the invitation to a conference in London on October 11, and thus bring to an end the correspondence which has gone back and forth over the channel since July. Previous decisions that Argentine amendments to the covenant of the league of nations cannot be accepted at the present time, were reaffirmed by a resolution finally adopted by the committee on amendments in session at Geneva, Switzerland.

The British house of commons has a bill before it providing that all bottles containing poison should be labeled with directions for its proper antidote. It is a means to check deaths by unintentional poisoning.

France and Germany are expected to ratify the Loucheur-Rathenau separate reparations agreement, thus opening the way for a European boom.

Life in Soviet Russia is far less thrilling than might be imagined from reading the French, English and German newspapers, which recently arrived in Moscow. Foreigners living calmly in Moscow were decidedly surprised to read Berlin dispatches to the English papers that Moscow was recently in flames for two days and had been largely consumed. The people in Moscow knew nothing about it. So far as can be learned there was not even a good neighborhood fire, when the city was reported going up in smoke.

The Independent Socialist party has introduced a measure in the German reichstag to confiscate all the former emperor's property.

Spanish forces engaged against the Moorish tribes southwest of Melilla, it is reported, have begun a new advance. Columns debouched from Zoco El Arbaa and Nador, and gained considerable ground. There was a rumor recently that Seluan had been recaptured from the Moroccans.

Japan will consult with other members of the league of nations relative to the desire of the United States to receive equal treatment in mandate islands of the Pacific as a feature of the settlement of the Yap question.

Conditions in the United States were cited by speakers before the International Anti-Prohibition conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, as proving that compulsory prohibition will always fail in any country.

Japan, says a Tokio dispatch, will protest to China against the signing of a contract with the Federal Radio Company of America for a wireless telegraph station at Shanghai.

Washington

Comprehensive plans for creation of the organized reserve of the army on a basis that will permit quick mobilization of more than four million fighting men have been prepared by the general staff. An outline of the preliminary steps now in progress has been made public by Acting Secretary Wainwright. The first step in perfecting the organized reserve will be to assign from the present officers' reserve corps to the 27 reserve divisions of officers, in all more than forty-six thousand. It is expected this can be completed by July, next year.

Ratification of peace treaties with the central empires would involve the United States of America in European political affairs for generations to come, in the opinion of Senator Borah, of Idaho.

A tentative plan for consolidation of all major American railroads into 19 grand competing systems has been announced by the interstate commerce commission.

Several weeks' delay in consideration of the anti-beer bill are forecast in the senate after conference between the Republican leaders.

In the machinery set up for international fulfillment of agreements entered into by the great powers at the forthcoming arms conference, may be embodied President Harding's idea of a fraternity of nations.

The shipping board has rejected the bid of \$2,100 each, offered by a ship construction and trading company for 136 of the government's wooden ships. A new survey of the status of the wooden fleet has been ordered.

Unless the German government discourages emigration, a flood of Germans may follow the re-establishment of American consular offices in that country, in the opinion of officials of the department of labor.

Replying to Charles S. Stoler of Alexandria, Va., who had asked the president for an expression on the "duties of a citizen," President Harding said "there is no more important duty for the citizen than that of voting on the day in the year when his vote means

Portugal's request made through Viscount D'Alte, Portuguese minister recently, for representation in the conference on armament and Far Eastern affairs will be granted, it is indicated. The United States will be willing to accord Portugal the same privileges as those accorded to Belgium and Holland, it is understood. Discussion with other powers would precede the extension of an invitation, as in the case of Belgium and Holland. Formal replies have not yet been received from all invited powers relative to the participation of these nations. Portugal's interests in the east were pointed out.

"All America" must co-operate in solving the unemployment problem, said President Harding, addressing the opening session of the unemployment conference recently. "A crystallization of much valuable public thought on this matter would have lasting value in the education of our people," said Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

President Harding has spoken the word and Secretary Hoover has taken hold of the machinery for starting one of the most important domestic re-adjustment efforts of the administration—providing work for the nation's idle and a breath of optimism for the nation's business.

A shrinkage of more than one billion dollars in income and excess profits taxes this fiscal year has been reckoned upon by the senate finance committee in revising the house tax bill, with a view to raising \$3,324,000,000 in internal revenue in the twelve months ending June 30.

Postponement of hearing on tariff schedules on farm products and live stock until November is agreed upon by Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee and farm organizations with headquarters in Washington.

Recommendations on the question of a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader imprisoned at Atlanta for violation of the war laws, may be sent to President Harding soon, Attorney-General Daugherty said recently.

The senate recently began consideration of the revised tax bill, designed to raise \$3,300,000,000 for the present fiscal year. This action puts the anti-beer bill, which has been delaying the tax measure, on the shelf. Senator Sterling announced that the dyes will not obstruct the measure, but said he wished it understood that when the tax bill and the treaties are out of the way he will insist upon the beer bill being disposed of.

Domestic

John Green, farmer of Quitman county, Ala., had the misfortune to lose by fire his large barn containing live stock, feed and two bales of cotton recently. The fire entailed loss of several thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Graff and Harry Lewis, of Terre Haute, Ind., were seriously injured when a tornado struck there recently. A buggy and wagon shop was wrecked and part of the wreckage was blown into the street on an automobile occupied by the injured persons.

With six bullet holes in his body, W. B. Wyley, manager of the West Virginia Coal company with headquarters at Seabree, Ky., was found dead about two squares from his home.

If the 136,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, more than 90 per cent of whom have voted to strike are supported in their demands by the grievance committee, a strike will be ordered. Singing "O Pal, Why Don't You Answer Me?" Carl Wanderer, convicted of the murder of his wife, her unborn babe and a "ragged stranger" whom he hired to stage a fake hold-up in Chicago, went to his death on the gallows.

In the police court at Norfolk, there was a home brew case being tried. "Bang!" went the jug in which the evidence was contained. "On with the case; the evidence has spoken for itself," said the judge.

The girls' Boston telephone union owns a colonial mansion of its own—"Driftway," which contains many acres. One workman was killed and four others seriously injured when 5,000 pounds of powder exploded at a powder plant near Dodson, Mo.

The Royal Arch Masons, in session at Asheville, N. C., selected Portland, Maine for the next convocation in 1924.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oty of Lynchburg, Va., running for state superintendent of public instruction, says she voted for Eugene V. Debs for president. She is running on the Republican ticket.

Bishop Walter B. Lambuth (Methodist) died at Yokohama recently. If plans go through, all bells of Southern Methodist churches will toll at the hour of his funeral.

Mrs. Madeline Taylor, 25 years old, of Success, Ark., has offered to sell herself into respectable servitude to any one who will underwrite the expenses for an operation for her husband, a world war veteran, who is a helpless invalid.

Ben Austin, charged with killing Domenico Malenari, former young Italian soldier, near Ravenscroft, Tenn., is on trial in circuit court at Cookeville, Tenn.

The Independent Medical Association in convention at St. Louis adopted a resolution favoring beer of 2 3/4% alcoholic content, and denounced the dry-law.

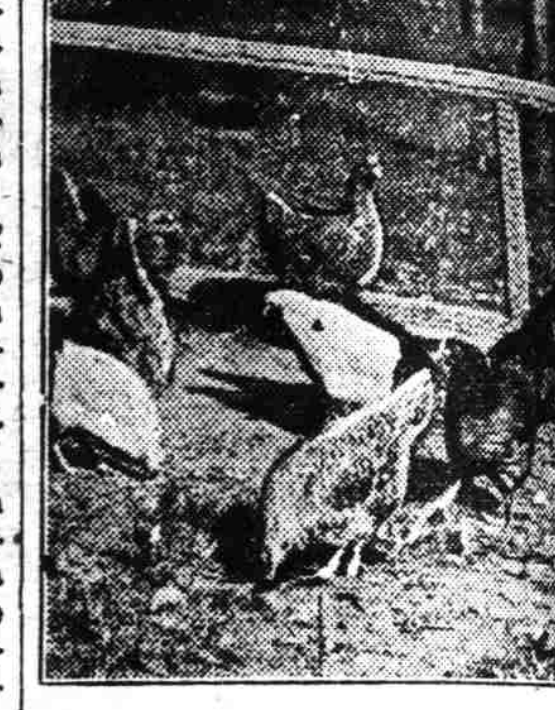
POULTRY FLOCKS

EGGS FROM BACK YARD FLOCK

Owner Should Be Satisfied With No Less Than Ten Dozen Eggs Per Hen, Say Experts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The average novice can reasonably expect to get an average of at least ten dozen eggs per hen a year from his small flock in the back yard, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. On the basis of two hens to each member of the family this will give 20 dozen eggs a year to each person, which amount is about half way between the general average of farm and city consumption. No back-yard poultry keeper should be satisfied with less than this. He should try, however, to get as much more as possible.

To provide an egg a day for each person two hens would have to lay 183 eggs each a year. This is by no means an impossible average for small flocks. It is perhaps not too much to



A Common Mongrel Back Yard Flock.

say that in case, where the person attending the flock is in a position to look after the wants of the birds three or more times a day an average of better than thirteen dozen eggs per hen can be secured if the hens are mature and in good condition at the start, and have the vitality to carry them through a year of heavy laying.

For the farm the average of 100 eggs per hen is advised as the lowest that should be accepted as satisfactory, while for the back yard 120 is insisted upon as the lowest average, although in general the conditions in back yards are less favorable to poultry keeping than on farms.

WHY CULLING IS PROFITABLE

Unculled Flock of 992 Hens Laid 3,578 Eggs in Week and 3,520 With 79 Taken Out.

An unculled flock of 992 hens laid 3,578 eggs in the week before being culled. Seventy-nine weak layers were cast out. The culled flock of 913 came right back the next week with a record of 3,520 eggs, while the 79 culls, living under precisely similar conditions, and doing their very best, were laying only 85 eggs. The market value of the eggs laid by the culls was around \$3.60. The cost of feed alone for them at a cent a day for each hen was \$5.53 for the week. Figures like these, say the poultry specialists at the university farm, show the importance of keeping only the best layers. Lessons driven home in the farm bureau's and extension division's campaign for frequent culling of flocks should put thousands of dollars in the pockets of poultry raisers.

GEESSE ARE QUITE PECULIAR

Different From Other Fowls as They Must Be Mated Previous to Being Seasoned.

Geese are peculiar animals. They ought to be mated several months prior to the breeding season to obtain the best results; therefore breeding stock should be bought in the fall, and all changes in matings made then. Matings are not changed from year to year unless results are unsatisfactory. And this is the peculiar feature of it. If the matings are changed, it is necessary, usually, to keep the previously mated geese so far apart they cannot hear each other.

DOULTRY NOTES

Keep lime always in reach, plenty of gravel or grit and a good dry dust bath for the fowls.

Give the growing stock all they want to eat. They won't pay unless they grow, and they can't grow unless well fed.

Separate the males and females. Both will stand the hot summer weather better if separated, and the eggs will also keep better.

Hens need fresh water as much as do horses. During these hot summer days they will suffer greatly unless they have constant access to it.

The farmer who fails to save some of his choicest second-growth clover for the hens during the winter will miss one of the best egg-producing feeds we have.

Whales Grow Rapidly.

A member of the Brooklyn Institute museum, Brooklyn, N. Y., who has made a special study of whales in Newfoundland, states that the average length of a full-grown sulphur-bottom whale is just under eighty feet, according to an exchange. This estimate disregards the exaggerated reports sometimes spread by sailors, and is based on actual measurements of many individual specimens. There seems to be credible accounts of whales reaching a length of from eighty-five to ninety-five feet, but the authority did not see any of that size. Whales appear to grow with great rapidity, the length of "yearlings" being estimated at from thirty to thirty-five feet.

Tattooing an Ancient Adornment.

Dating from ancient times is that favorite form of proclaiming one's love for the briny deep—the tattoo—and its early days this term of adornment was held most honorable. The Polynesians are known to have been adepts in the art, and from that time to this there have always been people who have been attracted to this form of beauty. These decorations have taken all sorts of forms, from the plain black and white work to that in the most variegated colorings, to say nothing of the method of "gnash" tattooing, which consists of cutting deep gashes in the desired design, filling them with clay and then letting them remain as a sort of canes on the skin.

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