

ASKS RECORD VOTE ON BILL

Kelley in Conference Saturday
Wires to Friends of Naval
Measure to Return.

OFFICERS ASK FOR CAMPS

Wants to Determine Legality of Four
Per Cent Beer and Twelve
Per Cent
Wine.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Kelley of the subcommittee on appropriations has announced that a record vote would be demanded in the house this week on the amendment to the naval bill increasing the enlisted strength from 67,000 to 80,000.

Announcement of the chairman's intention to put members on record was made after a conference with members of the appropriations committee and other supporters of the bill. Telegrams will be sent absences reported in favor of the measure as framed to return here at once.

The vote on the amendment Saturday was in the committee of the whole, the \$6,000 amendment being adopted by a majority of forty-seven. When the bill reaches the house proper, Mr. Kelley will demand a separate vote on it by roll call.

Breaks Ground for New State House.

Lincoln, Neb.—Marshal Joffre, "hero of the Marne," was whisked through eight ceremonies in his honor during the brief three hours he and Madame Joffre and Mademoiselle Joffre spent in Lincoln Saturday afternoon, when he broke ground for Nebraska's new \$5,000,000 capitol, under plans adopted by committees representing the state, city, University of Nebraska, civic organizations, American Legion and Veterans of America's earlier wars. A squad of automobiles whirled the party from one festivity to another. At the home of General John J. Pershing the marshal said he was getting tired and was anxious to get to bed as soon as the visit was over.

Officers Urge Training Bill.

Omaha, Neb.—Recommendations urging the passage of a bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for volunteer training camps this summer have been sent to Nebraska senators and representatives at Washington by the organization of reserve officers in Omaha.

The apparent need of funds for camps of this nature became evident last summer when thousands of high school and college men wanted to go into camps where only a small percentage could be accommodated, reserve officers explain.

Asks for Status of Beer.

Washington, D. C.—Voters will be given an opportunity, under a bill introduced by Representative Hill, republican of Maryland, to determine at the polls next November whether the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer should be permitted in their congressional districts. The measure, according to Mr. Hill, is a substitute for one he had previously offered, which would have created federal local option districts for the purpose of determining whether 4 per cent beer and 12 per cent wine should be legalized.

Treasury Bills Had Been Stolen.

Washington, C. D.—Solution of the mystery of the finding of the package of \$5 treasury bills in the Potomac river near the bureau of engraving and printing was announced by Chief Moran of the secret service, who said that the bills were a part of a bundle of 1,000 sheets, each containing four \$5 notes, stolen from the bureau about a year ago.

Threatens Life of Former President.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—W. C. Bayley was arrested here after he is alleged to have made threats against the life of former President Wilson. He told police that he once tried to kill Mr. Wilson while the latter was on board the steamer George Washington.

Kill Drivers—Eat Horses.

Paris.—A number of American drivers of relief wagons in Russia have been killed in the streets by the famished populace who seized the horses for food, according to reports received here by American relief organizations.

Foreign Trade Increasing.

Washington, D. C.—Increase in the value of America's foreign trade is reported by the department of commerce with announcement that exports last month aggregated \$332,000,000, the highest since October, 1921.

To Retain Training Building.

Washington, D. C.—Provision for retaining the original or permanent buildings at the Great Lakes naval training station is made in the navy bill. Chairman Kelley explained that 2,000 men may be trained at the old plant.

Belgium Sees Justice of Claim.

Washington, D. C.—Acknowledgment by Belgium of the claim of the American government for payment of the cost of occupation of the American army in Germany has been received by the state department.

ASK PROBE OF ARMY SALES

Reports From Several States Declare Farmers Have Started on Normal Road to Prosperity.

Washington, D. C.—Threats to impeach Attorney General Daugherty and demands for wholesale court-martial in the War department have been made in the house by Representative Woodruff, Michigan, and Representative Johnson, South Dakota, two republican ex-service men.

They jointly offered a resolution to appoint a select committee of the house to investigate the liquidation of contracts under the jurisdiction of Secretary of War Weeks, Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary of the Navy Denby and Alien Property Custodian Miller.

Representative Johnson charged that the War department in disposing of surplus property, is proceeding in much the same manner that it did under the regime of Newton D. Baker. "Favored buyers" are given valuable contracts without competitive bidding and goods worth millions are sold for a mere song to those who have the "inside track," he asserted.

See Turn in Farm Conditions.

New York.—Conviction that the farmers of the United States have "turned the corner" and are now starting on the road to normally prosperous conditions is the consensus of statements by governors of leading agricultural states made public here.

The assurances were given in response to an inquiry by E. A. Stout to ascertain the facts concerning the agricultural situation.

Big Saving in Navy Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The 1923 naval bill, carrying out the five-five-three ratio reported to the house. It carries a total of \$233,224,000, or \$181,000,000 less than appropriated last year. There remains to be appropriated in a separate measure later, however, about \$60,000,000, estimated by the navy department as the cost of cancellation of contracts for ships not completed and ordered scrapped.

Wheat Condition Below Average.

Lincoln, Neb.—A winter wheat condition of 80 per cent, which is below the average for this date, a rye condition of 85 per cent, a substantial increase in number of brood sows and the farm labor supply generally exceeding the demand are the leading statements in the April crop report of Leo Stuhr, secretary of the Nebraska department of agriculture and A. E. Anderson, statistician for the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Explorer's Airplane Wrecked.

Clarion, Pa.—Capt. Roald Amundsen the Arctic explorer, and four flying companions narrowly escaped death at Niola, near here when the monoplane in which they were making a flight from New York to Cleveland, the first lap of a transcontinental journey, turned over when it was forced to land in a field. All the occupant of the machine were slightly bruised but otherwise uninjured.

Commission Dismisses Suits.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska railway commission has issued an order dismissing all litigation in the United States court between it and the Interstate Commerce commission relative to the increased freight and passenger rate order of the Interstate Commerce commission, which was resisted by the Nebraska body.

Japan is Reconciled to Navy.

Tokio.—The navy department in a statement says a conference of admirals has decided that the strength of the Japanese navy as restricted by the Washington armament conference is sufficient for the defense of the empire.

Destroyers to Queenstown.

Queenstown, Ireland.—Three British torpedo destroyers have arrived here, supposedly to protect supplies against another republican coup, such as that when raiders seized explosives on board a ship off Cork.

Gives 300,000 Francs for Stamp.

Paris.—A 1-cent British Gina stamp, sold for 300,000 francs at the auction sale of the famous Baron Ferri collection.

Nebraska Led in Certificate Sales.

Kansas City, Mo.—Nebraska led the seven states in the Tenth district in treasury savings certificate sales in March, according to John T. Wayland, director of the government savings organization. The Nebraska total was \$350,740, or a 350 per cent increase over February sales of \$90,345.

Cancels Permits to Carry Arms.

Belfast.—A drastic order against arms has been issued. In effect it cancels all private permits to carry arms.

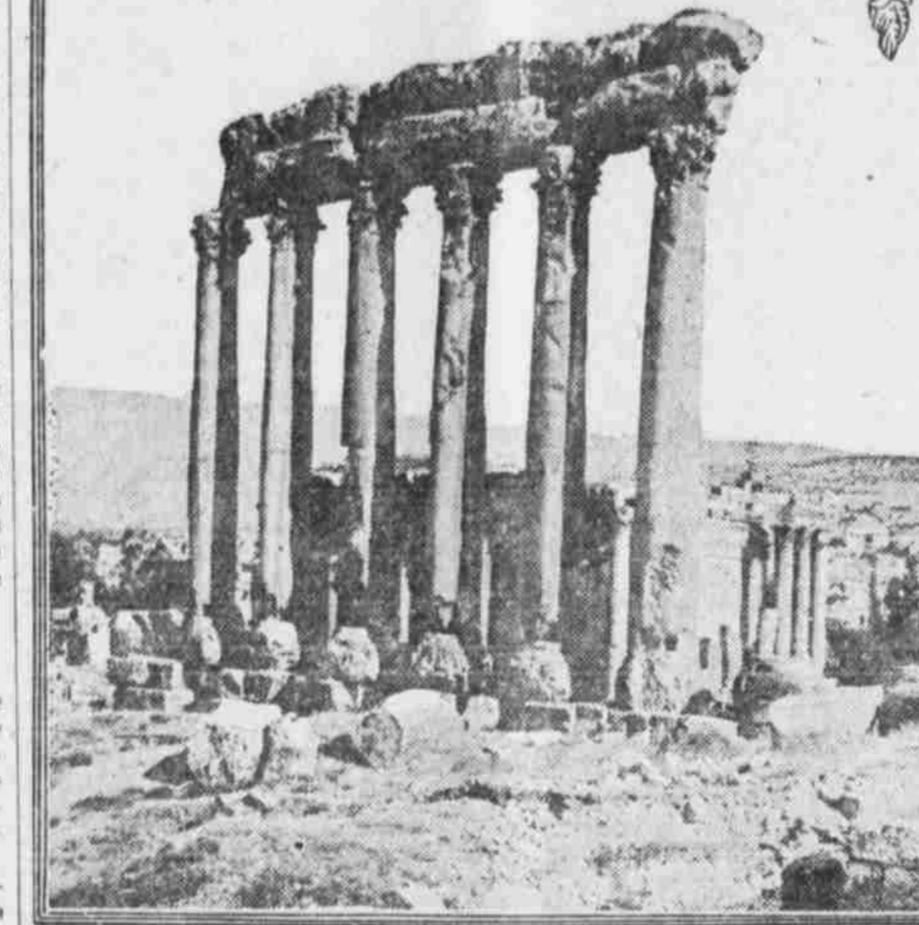
Issue New Treasury Certificates.

Washington, D. C.—Bearing interest at 3½ per cent, the lowest since September, 1917, a new issue of six month treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of about \$150,000,000 has been offered for subscription by Secretary Mellon.

Oledest Mason Dies.

Joplin, Mo.—Lemuel Wyatt, 94, thought by friends to be the oldest Mason in the United States, is dead here. He served with the Fifth Illinois cavalry in the civil war.

Magnificent Ruins of Baalbek



The Six Pillars That Remain of the Great Temple.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Famous ruins and historic relics have been shifted under new flags by the World war just as have places of more practical and less sentimental value. And so it happens that the magnificent ruins of Baalbek, the Heliopolis of the Graeco-Roman world and once the greatest city of Syria, are now under the administration of the French. French authority is the latest of many national influences to be exercised over these world-famous ruins.

Not many centuries after the Roman Empire crashed and multiple states rose in its place, the Arabs captured Baalbek. The great temple had been turned into a Christian church in the days of Constantine. Now it was in turn changed into a mosque. Tamerlane pilaged the old temple site. Later came the Turks, and it was under their regime that the Western world first learned of the stately ruins. Even German influence was exerted on the place, for under the Turks German archeologists excavated and partially restored the temples.

The Baalbek temples are not minor ruins. Unexpectedly to most observers they take one palm from Egypt's pyramids; for in the walls at Baalbek are the largest stones ever used by man in erecting a structure—great monoliths larger than a freight car.

These ruins, properly speaking, are known as El Kalla (Citadel) and are composed of only two temples, and they do not cover a large area when compared with other ruins in Syria.

The Great Temple, or the Temple of Jupiter, as it is called, had its main entrance from the East. Here a wide flight of steps led up to the propylaea, or vestibule, 18 feet above the gardens and orchards that now surround the ruins. This portico was open to the east the full width of the stairs, and the worshippers used to enter between rows of columns, on the bases of three of which are inscriptions stating that the temple was erected to the "great gods" of Heliopolis by Antoninus and Caracalla. At an early period the Arabs converted these temples into a fortress, and to a certain extent remodeled them. The columns mentioned were removed, the staircase taken up, and the material used to construct a solid wall where the columns had been.

Arabs Blocked This Entrance.

Next came the hexagonal forecourt, entrance into which was made by means of a central doorway, with a small one on each side. This small court was surrounded by a colonnade, and on four of the six sides by exedrae, porticos with stone seats. The Arabs have also blocked this three-fold entrance and converted the exedrae into fortifications, filling them with brick masonry.

After the visit of the former German emperor to these ruins, in 1898, a body of German excavators was sent to Baalbek, and worked there from 1901 to 1904. They not only dug down and removed the debris, but strengthened weak parts, and, where necessary, they removed the Arabic work so as to make the original plan more easily comprehensible to the visitor.

The workmen built a narrow staircase where the broad old one used to be, tore away the wall constructed over the bases of the columns, and opened an entrance through a great block of stone which was placed across the central doorway into the forecourt, so that today visitors enter as did the Roman worshippers of old.

Proceeding inward one passes through a triple entrance into the great court, or court of the altar. It is about 440 feet long by 370 feet wide. The central portal, as well as one of the smaller side ones, has fallen in, and the pieces which formed the arches have been collected and laid together on the ground below the place where they had originally been.

Around this court, on three sides, omitting the west end, where a staircase led up to the level of the Great temple, are square and semicircular exedrae, each of which contain many handsome niches for statues, of which,

HARDING OPPOSED

TO LITTLE NAVY

Tells Congress the Minimum of Enlisted Strength Should be 86,000 Men.

FLOOD CONDITIONS GRAVE

Suggestion Made at Genoa for World Meetings of Banks Issuing Currency, Including Reserve Banks.

Washington, D. C.—President Harding has dealt a crushing and probably fatal blow to the little navy faction in the house.

Intervening openly for the first time in the fight over the naval appropriation bill, the president told congress, in a letter to Representative Longworth, Ohio, that he considered 86,000 men the irreducible minimum of enlisted strength for the American navy under the terms of the 5-5-3 naval agreement.

In taking this position, President Harding was forced to assume an attitude of direct opposition to some of the most powerful of his own party leaders in the house, including Representative Mondell, Wyoming, republican leader; Representative Madden, Illinois, chairman of the appropriations committee, and Representative Kelley, Michigan, chairman of the naval subcommittee which drafted the navy bill.

Vast Territory Submerged by Floods.

Vicksburg, Miss.—At least nine villages are inundated or surrounded by water and upwards of 250 square miles of farm land is under water as a result of flood stages on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries. Reports to headquarters of the levee district here indicated that the most severe flood conditions were centered in the Arkansas and White river basins, but the Mississippi itself approached new high records at Vicksburg and Greenville. At many points, engineers were at work reinforcing the levees.

Committee to Study Credits.

Genoa.—The necessity of bringing about equilibrium in national budgets, if the European situation is to be stabilized, formed the most important subjects of discussion of the subcommittee on finance, at which Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, the chairman, proposed an international conference of the great banks issuing currency, including the American reserve banks. The commission decided to make the London experts' report the basis of its deliberation, and to appoint another subcommittee to examine exchange, with a second subcommittee to study credits, the commission itself devoting its labors to the question of currency.

Storm Does Immense Damage.

Omaha, Neb.—Damage to telephone and telegraph wires from the storm that passed over a region west and north of here is estimated at \$1,000,000, according to reports received.

The storm swept over an area extending to Gothenburg from Fremont, south to the Kansas border, and east and north to Worthington, Minn., and Sioux Falls, S. D.

More than 5,000 poles are down and several thousand wires broken.

Cow Runs Amuck on Lincoln Street.

Lincoln, Neb.—"Biddy," a cow, excited by the smell of blood in the slaughter pen of the Lincoln Packing company, broke loose, charged through the board fence of the pen and rushed up O street, the main business thoroughfare, knocking down pedestrians until she reached Fourteenth street. She was finally killed by police. It took fourteen shots to subdue her.

Arbuckle Acquitted by Jury.

San Francisco, Cal.—A verdict of acquittal was returned by a jury in the third trial of Roscoe (Patty) Arbuckle on manslaughter charge growing out of the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, motion picture actress. The jury was out six minutes.

Slayer of Beck Is Acquitted.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Judge Jean P. Day, millionaire political power of Oklahoma, was exonerated by a coroner's jury following inquest into the death of Colonel Paul Ward Beck, American aviation idol. The jury found Beck was accidentally slain by Day. Day's exoneration followed dramatic recital by the judge and his wife to reflect their beauty.

Decorations of the Walls of the Interior of this Temple resemble the carvings of the exedrae of the great court, having two rows of niches for statues one above the other and divided perpendicularly from each other by engaged fluted columns.

The door posts are elegantly carved with figures of Bacchus, fauns, cupids, satyrs and bacchantes, woven around which are grape vines and clusters of fruit, also poppies and ears of wheat, all of which are symbolical of the attributes of the reveling god to whom the temple is dedicated.

Great Doorway 43 Feet High.

This great doorway, which dwarfs the human figure, stands 43 feet high and 21½ feet wide, while the carving of the posts just mentioned covers a space about 6 feet wide. On both sides of this door stand graceful fluted columns, forming the prostyle or portico, while the plain ones of the peristyle, which stand behind them, seem to reflect their beauty.

The decorations of the walls of the interior of this temple resemble the carvings of the exedrae of the great court, having two rows of niches for statues one above the other and divided perpendicularly from each other by engaged fluted columns.

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An inclosing wall, the mammoth stones of which have been the marvel of engineers for ages, deserves mention. The lowest courses are built of stones of moderate dimensions, but which grow rapidly in size until we come to a row of three enormous stones, the shortest being 63 feet and the longest 65 in length, and each being about 18 feet high and 10 feet thick. The course of which they form part is some 20 feet above the surface of the ground.

Around this court, on three sides, omitting the west end, where a staircase led up to the level of the Great temple, are square and semicircular exedrae, each of which contain many handsome niches for statues, of which,

one is 40 feet long by 14 by 13 feet.

They are the largest building blocks ever known to have been used by man; and a still larger one lies in the ancient quarry, never having been detached from the rock beneath. This

is a large cavity in the rock, about 10 feet wide and 15 feet high, with a low archway leading into it.