

Bares Massacre of Old Alaskan Race

Scientists Find Skeletons on Kodiak Island

Washington.—Evidence of a prehistoric "massacre" on desolate Kodiak island, Alaska, at a time when it was inhabited by an unknown race of advanced culture, was uncovered this summer by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, who has just returned to Washington.

This was the sixth expedition of Doctor Hrdlicka to Alaska, and the third summer he has conducted extensive excavations on this site, which in some respects probably represents the highest aboriginal art in North America north of Mexico, although there is as yet practically no clue to the exact identity of the people who developed it or brought it from Asia.

"Nest Burials" Puzzle.

In past years Doctor Hrdlicka has been puzzled by what he terms "nest burials," where a number of skeletons would be found together, of all ages and both sexes and without any of the customary mortuary offerings which the ancient people ordinarily placed in graves. The clue came with the discovery that many of the skeletons had cracked skulls and other evidences of combat. This is a strong indication that they were not wiped out by some epidemic and justifies a picture of a village massacre from which few escaped, to return later and bury their dead in heaps.

Assisted by five volunteer college students, Doctor Hrdlicka was able to make substantial progress this summer in uncovering the remains of the old settlement—apparently the "metropolis" of the bay on which it is located in the days when the island was an important center of population. The site rests on glacial till and in places on a peculiar geological formation called by Doctor Hrdlicka "butter earth," a gritty, yellow clay, identified by geologists as representing old metamorphosed volcanic ash.

Had Higher Culture.

There were three stages of settlement. The first and second, by far the longest, were those of the unknown people who had a considerable higher culture than their successors. They show slight affinities with the Eskimo, but can hardly be considered as of the same strain. And then came the Konlaks, who were identical with the Aleuts of today.

The unknown people were master craftsmen, especially in the making of beautiful stone lamps and in the carving of ivory. The latter art they carried to the extent of carving individual portraits.

Doctor Hrdlicka added extensively to his collection of skeleton re-

mains and artifacts gathered there in other years; besides what was sent previously there are more than forty boxes of material on the way to the institution. But, he reports, one of the most important results of the excavations this summer was the great family difference found in the many ancient households studied.

All partook of a common culture, yet each family group had its own variation. Some were good lamp carvers, others specialized in other artifacts. The work furnishes a potent illustration of the fallacy of considering a prehistoric culture as almost invariable from individual to individual, or of judging of the whole culture of a people from a localized sample.

THE NEW HATS

By *CHERIE NICHOLAS*



An entirely new order of things is taking place in the millinery realm. In the first place high crowns, sometimes very high, are coming back. As to sports hats the trend is toward the picturesque headgear of the Alpine mountaineers or the swashbuckling effects of brigand and wandering minstrel. You wear these dashing hats nonchalantly and to say that with their gay feathers they add greatly to the colorful autumn picture is but putting it mildly. The Persian green velvet sports hat with its Alpine crown and picturesque rolling brim shown at the top is as handsome a model as even the most discriminating taste would want. The grosgrain band is in brown and bright colors. From Blanche and Simone comes the velvet toque with its jaunty little feather and its perky crown which goes to a peak as so many of the newer crowns are wont to do.

Kansas Plants Million Fish in Streams, Lakes
Pratt, Kan.—Approximately 1,000,000 fish have been planted in the streams, ponds and state lakes of Kansas, about 800,000 being channel cat from 6 to 12 inches long, which were distributed in fresh waters to the delight of fishermen.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IS AIM OF TURK WOMEN

Princess Tells of Changes Brought by War.

Chicago.—From harem slavery to the freedom of the ballot box in five swift, tradition-shattering years is the goal of Turkish women. Princess Lulu Sabry, seventeen-year-old member of a ruling Circassian family, who is a visitor in Chicago, has seen the rapid emancipation of her sex and hopes that by the time she returns the final victory—equal suffrage—will have been achieved.

Princess Sabry, the daughter of Sabry Bey, a Stamboul journalist, is traveling in this country with Dr. Cosette Faust-Newton, whom she met in Constantinople.

Posting in the native costumes of her country, Princess Sabry said: "The charsaf, or street dress, is fast being discarded for tailored suits, and Paris gowns are replacing the shalvar and other ornate costumes of the harem. English is being taught in the schools and there are a multitude of outward signs of the change in my country."

"But there is a swift change in the moral and social standards. Our women not only dress in the European fashion, but they are thinking that way. The men are gradually learning that women have a place in the world."

The transition of the minds of the men has been more difficult than of the women, the princess found. It was only with reluctance that they are learning that their wives and daughters are fellow beings with equal rights and not veiled prisoners within harem walls.

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Fire Fighting by Plane With Chemicals Likely

Syracuse.—Chemical compounds may be used in the future for extinguishing forest fires. The opportunity for the employment of chemicals in this field may become much broader than has ever been possible in combating other types of fires, says the New York State College of Forestry. The use of dust-chemical combinations from the air eventually may be developed which would probably be impracticable in connection with building conflagrations in city or country unless the fire covered an extensive area.

It is known that efficient dust mixtures have been developed which can be applied from an airplane and that these dust combinations can be produced in commercial quantities at fairly reasonable prices. Moreover, the needed material can be stored at convenient points available for use on short notice.

Trade in Farm Products at School Restaurant

Ojus, Fla.—"May I trade in three carrots for a piece of cherry pie?" This and many similar questions will be asked this fall in the Ojus school cafeteria.

A plan by which school children may trade in home-grown vegetables and farm products for hot lunches has been worked out by Mrs. Alise Tyree, Dade county home economics supervisor.

The plan, she explains, will insure against malnutrition among students and in addition provide the school cafeteria with vegetables for the lunches.

County educational authorities were so delighted over the plan that they will extend it to other rural schools if it proves successful.

SEEN and HEARD

around the National Capital

By *CARTER FIELD*

Washington.—Unemployment insurance will be one of the big accomplishments of the congress to meet in January, unless something like a political earthquake occurs between now and then. The President has definitely swung to the necessity for some such plan, and exhaustive studies are going on for his right now. He has not committed himself to any detail, though some shrewd participants believe that the plan will be something like this—that workers in private industry will finance the insurance so far as direct capital outlay is concerned, while the government will provide the overhead.

The most favorably considered device would be for every worker to have an insurance card beginning with his first job. Small assessments would be deducted from his pay by his employer, who would turn these collections over to the federal government. His card would at all times show that he has kept up his assessments—which in effect would be the premiums on his insurance.

Meanwhile the government would have a big new bureau in Washington, at least as big, some actuaries figure, as the veterans' bureau, which would handle the whole thing. This bureau would take in the money, put it in government bonds, and pay out the unemployment payments when necessary.

Insurance experts say that the most difficult thing to figure about the whole plan would be to determine what would be the actual effect of workers knowing in advance that they would be paid if they did not have jobs. Statistics would show, with very little study, they point out, just how many months an average worker in any given industry would be idle. In fact, the insurance companies, especially those operating under the weekly payment or industrial insurance plan, have plenty of figures now to compute such a thing.

But there is no record, of course, which would indicate how much additional time would have to be added to the average in each industry because the men would take "vacations," knowing they were entitled to the payments when not working.

Favor Some Plan

Already the Department of Commerce has received some thousands of answers to a questionnaire it sent to private employers asking what they thought of unemployment insurance, and what plan they would favor. Most of the answers favor some plan for unemployment insurance, but they differ so widely as to plans approved that the various groups President Roosevelt has working on the idea feel they have a free hand, for there seems to be no pressure for any given plan. Unless it is that employers generally would like to see the government take the whole burden of cost, and there is certainly no intention on the part of anyone in the administration to do that.

New Dealers feel that if the government is willing to pay for all overhead and administration, the individual lines of business should stand the unemployment dips in their own industries.

Walter C. Teagle heads one of the committees which is studying the question. This is really a sub-committee of Secretary Roper's business advisory and planning council. But apparently the main function of Teagle's committee is to keep in touch with the various agencies that the President has put to work on this problem.

It is a rather novel way of shaping legislation—to have a large number of separate groups working independently on it, but a sort of liaison body moving in between. It is no novelty for Mr. Roosevelt to have different groups work out a problem, though frequently the members of each group have thought that they were the only ones doing the job.

This time there is actually a central body—the Teagle committee—which circulates, telling Group A that Group B abandoned this particular idea for this or that reason.

Does Not Want "Boom"

President Roosevelt does not want a "boom." He would not reproduce 1928 conditions if he could, and he admits frankly that he could not in the near future.

That is the substance of what many of the big business leaders took back to New York with them after recent White House conferences, and it disturbs them no little. Not existing economic facts, but the theory behind the President's attitude.

Really it is very simple. His policies with respect to "leveling off" as between the big fellow and the under dog were recently outlined by this writer as a practical working out of the slogan "Pass Prosperity Around" used by the Bull Moose in backing his fourth cousin—or was it fifth—back in 1912.

But this leveling off apparently goes much further. It applies not only to individuals, but to years. As for individuals, he does not want big

profits, or speculative profits of any size. He wants to bring the little incomes up and the big incomes down. The latter, both by government action in holding down profits, and by taxes.

But he also wants to eliminate the fat and lean years. In agriculture it would be done by huge government warehouses, which would store up surpluses of fat years for distribution in lean years. In business it would be done by checking undue inflation—not in the sense of currency but in the sense of business activity.

So there would be no 1928s in the future. Nor any 1929s and 1932s. Just an even level, with everybody gradually getting a "more abundant life," nobody getting rich suddenly, and nobody in want. That is the picture. But it is not very encouraging to the big business men who have been talking with him.

Don't Like New System

What they say is that it is just a dream. That it cannot be done. What they mean is, they do not like the new system. It puts a cushion under failure and it takes the fat out of success, to a very considerable degree. Even if they admitted it would work, which they do not, they would not like it. They are "rugged individualists."

The point probably is that they are successful men—or they would not have been talking about this situation to the President at all. Being successful, they like the game in which they made a success. The poker player who averages a handsome winning at the end of a year doesn't want to change the rules. He wants to go on winning. He thinks the institution a good thing.

It may not be a fair comparison. Certainly the business men would not admit it. And they have something of logic for their objection. For they contend that the man who makes a big success in this country, as for example Henry Ford, or John D. Rockefeller, or Walter Chrysler, makes a very real contribution to the entire country's welfare by his success. Also that he eats only a certain amount, or wears a certain amount of clothes. And that even if he sports a big yacht he gives employment to the crew. Whereas, most of his profits are reinvested and help develop the general prosperity.

It's that very reinvestment of profits which is so obnoxious to President Roosevelt in the present system. He thinks it tends to overdevelopment—to overexpansion. He often speaks of the additions to plants built in the boom of 1927 to 1929, and comments caustically that they are now standing "stark and idle"—wasted wealth.

Some of the business men, of course, while conceding that Roosevelt personally wants to preserve the capitalist system, say his theories, if carried out, will lead straight to socialism.

Special Taxes

Senators from copper producing states are casting about to see what they can do about the present special taxes on imported copper, oil, lumber and coal. Actually tariffs, these are classified as taxes, and were carried in the tax bill, there being no tariff measure to put them on at the time. As a matter of fact, there has been no general revision of the tariff since the Smoot-Hawley bill of 1929, and no immediate prospect of one, as what with quotas, special trade agreements—such as that with Cuba—and the depreciated dollar, there would be no particular point to try to draft a new measure.

But the special tariff duties just mentioned expire by limitation this coming June, or after congress has been in session barely five months. Unless there is congressional action continuing them, they will die.

The "tax" on imported copper, for instance, is four cents. It is the thought of some experts in the tariff commission that this should be cut to two cents. Copper miners in many western states think their only salvation would lie in doubling it, instead of cutting it in half. They would like to see the duty made eight cents, and they are telling their senators and congressmen about it in no uncertain terms.

It is all very complicated. Opponents of the boom, and for that matter, of the present tariff on copper, say that in this particular case more work is made, more jobs are provided, in this country by free copper than by a tariff on copper.

Other Entanglements

Then there are corporation entanglements. Some of the big companies owning copper mines in the West also own rich copper deposits in other countries, notably Chile. Some also are more interested in fabricating copper than they are in producing it. At least one of these big companies is very close to the border line financially.

But, politically, the pressure is all for the tariff, from the copper producing states, and against the tariff, from Connecticut. But the Nutmeg state does not have very much political influence, being one of the six states which went down with the G. O. P. flag in 1932. Whereas the copper producing states have not only a considerable array of New Deal senatorial talent, but are flushed with the success of their move in having put a tariff on copper.

Coral Reefs



Truk Islands, Surrounded by Coral Reef.

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

Among the marvelous mysteries concealed by the surface of the ocean are the vast stony structures built by ceaseless activities of the tiny coral animals that ply their trade in the warm waters skirting the continents and oceanic islands of tropic seas.

These fragile fairylike creatures multiply by millions on the sea bottom and erect castles of limestone, which rise turreted and domed, among forests of marble trees until they pierce the surface of the sea, and lo, a coral reef is born!

Coral reefs may grow in isolated clumps or they may fringe the beach close to the shore. They often parallel the coast for miles, forming a barrier against the open sea, and enclose a strip of quiet water between it and the mainland.

The longest barrier reef in the world is the Great Barrier reef of Australia, which parallels the eastern shore of that continent for more than 1,200 miles, enclosing a lagoon varying in width from seven to a hundred miles.

Most barrier reefs are located on the eastern side of the body of land which they skirt, facing the equatorial trade winds. Consequently, the sea outside is dashed violently against the barrier and breaks upon its serrated face in long rollers of white foam, in striking contrast to the smooth waters sheltered within the lagoon. In times of storm, vessels that can make the channel find a haven, but a far different fate befalls the craft driven by the tempest upon the front of the reef.

Those stern ramparts, though erected by frail polyps of the utmost delicacy, will crush and utterly destroy the proudest ship.

The finest barrier reef in the West Indies borders the eastern shore of Andros Island, in the Bahamas. It is some one hundred miles long and grows near the edge of a submerged cliff facing the trade winds. A short distance to windward the submarine precipice plunges vertically more than a mile into the depths of the Tongue of the Ocean, an arm of the sea penetrating the heart of the Bahaman archipelago.

Studied by Scientists.

On the sea floor outside this reef scientists made studies of the barrier with a view to reproducing a portion of it in the Hall of Ocean Life in the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, making five trips for that purpose during the past ten years, beginning in December, 1923. The following summer, with the aid of a submarine tube, a chain hoist mounted on pontoons, and diving helmets, the expedition obtained 40 tons of coral, thousands of feet of undersea motion pictures, and many color sketches of the wonderful submarine forest.

On three subsequent expeditions, equipped with diving helmets, undersea explorers made careful studies of the living reefs of Andros and other islands of the Bahamas. They wandered on the sea floor, four fathoms below the surface, through coral jungles of limestone arches of living coral, buttressed with contorted growths, and adorned with brilliant encrusting sponges of scarlet, purple and green. Huge blue parrotfishes leered at them from shadowy corners and gorgeous queen triggerfishes sailed majestically into view, their kite-shaped orange-and-green bodies slashed with irregular stripes of startlingly vivid azure.

The undersea gardens are a perpetual wonder. It is hard to realize as you gaze through the windows of a diving helmet at the towering pinnacles of the reef, and clamber

in half-floating leaps over the rounded heads of massive coral that rise in terraces to the water surface, that these huge castellated structures were erected through the vital energy of such delicate coral polyps. Yet there they are by the millions covering every square inch of the growing coral.

Among the Living Polyps.

In the mellow light of the more protected areas, their serried communities expand with outreaching, feathery tentacles surrounding their miniature mouth slits—veritable petals of animal flowers. In patches of stronger sunlight, whole phalanxes are flattened to a mere investment of the underlying hard parts with thin gossamer films of living tissue, often embossed with close-set hemispheres, marking the location of the contracted polyps. The tapering, tawny branches of the staghorns are crowded with starlike living forms, while the waving gorgonians, rising toward the sunlit water surface in moving forest growths of vertical branchlets, show each slender subdivision lined as with a halo of translucent white or golden polyps.

These myriads of tiny creatures are the architects and builders of the coral limestone structure, as well as the horny supporting substance forming the flexible gorgonian "skeleton." They, in partnership with calcareous sea plants, shell-bearing mollusks, and protozoa, are largely responsible for the amazing submerged limestone barriers so perilous to navigators of tropic seas.

Many varying species of coral are associated to form the community of the living reef. What is the secret of their marvelous power to multiply their kind, the technique by which they construct their ramparts, and the mysterious source of their building materials?

Over here, on this submerged ledge, where the sunlight dances through the flickering waves, a beautiful lettuce coral expands its clustered polyps like a nosegay of green and lavender blossoms. A half-dozen polyps, with partially united bodies, each an inch or more in diameter, compose the colony, and display their mottled green and brown shafts, crowned with flowerlike disks of lavender and gray flecked with white.

Close-Up of the Cluster.

The diver draws nearer and, looking through the windows of his diving helmet, examines the cluster more closely. Each individual is a cylindrical sac crowned with a circular disk, in the center of which is an oval mouth slit. A circle of about forty-eight slender, petalike tentacles radiate from the edge of the disk and contribute to the flowerlike appearance of the creature.

Some of the polyps are almost separated from their fellows, while the others are still more or less united. It is obvious that a process of division is going on, the number of individuals increasing by splitting or budding from each other. As one watches, a small marine worm wriggles out from a crevice and starts to crawl with rhythmic undulations over the coral.

A dozen tentacles bend over from the margin of the first polyp it touches and seize hold of it. It struggles for an instant then becomes limp. Other tentacles reach over and grasp it, first from one polyp, then another. Neighboring mouths protrude their oval lips and start to engulf it, pulling in opposite directions until the poor creature's body is torn apart and the fragments are swallowed by the contending mouths.

The tentacles of coral polyps are equipped with batteries of minute stinging cells, which, when touched, eject tiny threads like so many lassos, armed with poison darts at their extremities. These penetrate the prey, paralyzing it, and leave it to the tender mercies of the hungry mouths with which it is immediately surrounded.

Getting the Capitol Ready for Congress



Painters are seen busily at work in the main corridor of the senate wing of the Capitol. A program of painting, redecorating, elevator installing, reconditioning of plumbing and general improvement such as has never been equaled since the British raid of 1814, has been under way. As a result it wouldn't be surprising if many congressmen fail to recognize the old place when—and if—they return.