

# ATLANTIS, ISLAND OF ANCIENT MYTH

Pierre Termier, French Author, Points Out That in Remote Past Land Might Have Existed.

### SOME CITATIONS ARE MADE

Washington, June 24.—Concerning the fact that the great continent of Atlantis may once have existed, Monsieur Pierre Termier of the French Academy of Sciences remarks in a recently published separate of the Smithsonian annual report:

"No Atlantis is yet permissible, but it seems more and more evident that a vast region, continental or made of great islands, has collapsed west of the Pillars of Hercules, otherwise call the Strait of Gibraltar, and that its collapse occurred in the not far distant past. In any event, the question of Atlantis is placed anew before men of science."

To many minds Atlantis has been a fabled country, a part of the interesting mythology of the eastern world, an inexhaustible subject for poets from the days of Plato on, but now M. Termier says:

"It may be, indeed, that the poets were once more right. After a long period of disdainful indifference, observe how in the last few years science is returning to the study of Atlantis. How many naturalists, geologists, zoologists, or botanists, are asking one another today whether Plato has not transmitted to us, with slight amplification, a page from actual history of mankind."

From the Smithsonian pamphlet, in which M. Termier quotes a part of Plato's dialogue, "Timaeus," or "Concerning Nature," the following facts, as stated by an old Egyptian priest, are secured:

### Kings of Great Power.

Athens was destroyed by a singularly powerful army which came from an island larger than Libya, and even Asia, lying in the Atlantic ocean beyond the strait called the Pillars of Hercules, and from them to the interior sea. In the island of Atlantis reigned kings of amazing power, having under their domain several other islands also, and some parts of the continent, as well as Libya as far east as Egypt, and Europe as far as the Tyrrhenian sea. All this power was once united to subjugate Athens, but the Athenians stopped the invasion and restored all the nations living on that side (east) of the Pillars of Hercules to independence. Later, with great earthquakes and inundations, in a single day and one fatal night, all who had been warriors against Athens were swallowed up, and the island of Atlantis disappeared beneath the sea.

The author says that the above narrative has not at all the coloring of a fable, but an exactness almost scientific. It may be thought that the dimensions of the island of Atlantis are slightly exaggerated here, but we must remember that the Egyptian priest did not know the immensity of Asia.

In another dialogue, "Concerning Atlantis," which is also from the "Timaeus," Plato describes the famous island:

### Told by Tradition.

"According to Egyptian tradition a common war arose 9,000 years ago between the nations on this side of the Pillars of Hercules and the nations coming from beyond. On one side it was Athens; on the other the kings of Atlantis. We have already said that this island was larger than Asia and Africa, but that it became submerged following an earthquake, and that its place is no longer met with except as a sand bar which stops navigators and renders the sea impassable."

Plato also develops the Egyptian tradition of the fabulous origin of Atlantis, fallen to the share of Neptune and on which this god placed his ten mortal children. He describes the cradle of the Atlantic race as a fertile plain located near the sea and opening into the central part of the island. About it a circle of mountains protect the plain from the icy blasts of the north; in these superb mountains there are numerous villages, rich and populous. In the plain there is a magnificent city, the palaces and temples of which are constructed from stones of three colors drawn from the very bosom of the island; here and there are mines yielding all the metals useful to man, and finally, the shores of the island rise perpendicularly and commanding above the tumultuous sea. We may smile in reading, but the geographic description of the island is not of the sort which one jokes about and forgets. This description tallies well with what we would imagine today of a great land submerged in the region of the Azores and enjoying the eternal springtime, which is the endowment of these islands: a land formed from a basement of ancient rocks bearing, with some fragments of whitish calcareous terranes, extinct volcanic mountains and lava flows, black or red, long since grown cold.

### Looks to Future.

Such is the story of the Atlantis of Plato, a history fabulous in its origins, like the majority of histories, yet extremely exact and highly probable in its details and tragic termination. This is all that antiquity teaches us for the accounts of Theopompus and Marcellus, much vaguer than that of Plato, are interesting only from the impression that they leave us of the wide circulation of the legend among the peoples along the Mediterranean shores. Down to very nearly our own area, there was a general belief, all about the Mediterranean, in the ancient Atlantean invasion, which was checked by the very sudden submergence of the country from which they came.

According to M. Termier, the study of the physical geography of the Atlantic ocean tends to show us what might well have been the base of this great oceanic continent, the loftiest spires of which form the Azores. He looks forward to the day when the charts of the Atlantic will be exact and detailed, affording a closer study with this point in view. Geology also indicates the possibility of there once having been a great table land surrounded with volcanoes, in the eastern Atlantic where now Gough island, St. Helena, Ascension, Cape Verde islands, the Canaries, Madeira, the Azores and a few others, all of which are either integrally or in the greater part formed of lava, and many of

## Stella's Playground Association Got Big Lift from This Stunt



Ladies of the Research club at Stella, Neb., who took part in "stunt night entertainment" at the opera house for the benefit of the Playgrounds association. Art, music, literature, history, cooking, etc., were represented. The picture shows the scene in a tableau where "motherhood is being crowned as the greatest of all." Mrs. Esburn Wheeler is crowning Mrs. E. C. Roberts, and the children are Dwight and Darlene Roberts. Others in the picture, from left to right, are Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson, Mrs. I. L. Callison, Mrs. Ralph A. Clark, Mrs. I. A. McDowell, Miss Eunice Haskins, Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Mrs. M. L. Hays, Mrs. H. L. Hogrefe, Mrs. E. I. Whitehead, as "Father Time," Mrs. Gene Plasters, Mrs. A. J. Baldwin, Mrs. J. H. Brey and Miss Helen Baldwin.

Several years ago the Research club established a lecture course which eventually brought about a chautauqua. At the chautauqua in the summer of 1914 the playground movement got a start, and now Stella has an organized playgrounds association, and this association by donations from citizens and from entertainments has been able to buy considerable apparatus for the playgrounds at the public school.

## JUDGE WILL NOT TAKE ORPET CASE FROM JURY

Waukegan, Ill., June 24.—The state having rested the defense tomorrow will move that Judge Donnelly take the case of William H. Orpet, charged with the murder of Marian Lambert from the jury and discharge the defendant on the ground that the state has not established a case.



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# HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS

## VOTE USE OF GUARD FOR MEXICAN CRISIS

Members of Lower House Pass Resolution to Give President Right to Draft.

### ONLY TWO IN THE NEGATIVE

Washington, June 24.—Legislative approval of President Wilson's use of the National Guard in the Mexican crisis was voted almost unanimously by the house today in adopting a resolution declaring the existence of an emergency and giving the president a free hand to draft as federal soldiers all guardsmen willing to take the required oath. The senate is expected to concur tomorrow.

One million dollars were appropriated by the resolution to aid dependent families of the guardsmen so drafted. Distribution of the fund will be left to the War department, with the restriction that no family should receive more than \$50 a month.

### Just Two Vote No.

Only two representatives, a socialist and a democrat, voted against the resolution. During the debate preceding its adoption several republicans attacked the administration's Mexican policy, and insisted that President Wilson should have informed congress of the emergency instead of expecting it to act on its own initiative. No one attempted to deny, however, that an emergency had arisen and, Republican Cannon and Mann, former Speaker Cannon and others declared that in reality a state of war exists.

Chairman Hay of the military committee, author of the resolution, told the house that it was presented by the administration as a measure necessary in the present situation and not as a declaration that a state of war exists or was to be contemplated.

### Authority to Draft.

As introduced the resolution merely authorized the president to draft guardsmen "when it sees such an emergency exists which demands the use of the troops in addition to the regular army."

An amendment making it declare that in the opinion of congress such an emergency has arisen now was offered by Representative Hay himself, and was adopted unanimously. After consultation with Mr. Mann, Mr. Hay also changed the language of the resolution so that the period of service for which guardsmen could be drafted would be limited to three years.

A provision for relief of guardsmen's families had been prepared by Chairman Hay as separate bill. After the resolution was under debate he decided to incorporate a relief appropriation in it and when the amendment was offered it was adopted unanimously.

As soon as the final vote on the

resolution had been taken it was sent over to the senate, where it arrived just as adjournment was being taken. It was referred to the military committee with the announcement that unanimous consent would be asked to consider it tomorrow.

### Text of Resolution.

The text of the Hay resolution as adopted follows:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America congress assembled, that in the opinion of the congress of the United States an emergency now exists, which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States and that the president be and hereby is authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Section one hundred and eleven of the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms hereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves to serve for the period of the emergency not exceeding three years unless sooner discharged.

Section 2. The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under direction of the secretary of war and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for the purpose of maintaining at a cost of not more than \$50 a month the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the service of the United States until he discharges therefrom, which family during the term of service of said enlisted man has not other income except his pay adequate for the support of said family, and the word family shall include wife, dependent mothers, fathers and sisters as well as brothers under the age of 14 years.

The provisions of Section one hundred and twelve of the national defense act of June 3d, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, shall be applicable to any officer or enlisted man drafted into the service of the United States pursuant to section one of this joint resolution.

Provided, that all persons so drafted shall from the date of their draft stand discharged from the militia during the period of their service under said draft.

Section 3. That when organizations, the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution, do not constitute complete tactical units, the president may, by combining such organizations into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the regular army, from the members of such organizations from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the act of congress approved January 21, nineteen hundred and three, or members of the officers' reserve corps as provided in section thirty-eight of the national defense act of June 3d, nineteen hundred and sixteen, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Section 4. That whenever in time of war or public danger two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department or common, or organization thereof, the president may assign the command of the force of such field, department, or common, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority, in the same grade, in the absence of such assignment by the president, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order with regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First officers of the regular army and officers of the marine corps detached with the army; second, officers of the drafted into military service of the United States. Provided that officers of the regular army holding commissions in forces drafted into the service of the United States shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissioned in the regular army; but the rank of officers of the regular army under their commissions in the forces drafted into the service of the United States shall not for the purpose of this article be held to antedate muster or draft into the service of the United States.

Lexington, Ky., proposes to exhume the bodies from its old cemeteries and convert the land into public parks.



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## U. S. SAILOR WOUNDED AT MAZATLAN DEAD

San Diego, Cal., June 24.—Second Class Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter of the United States gunboat Annapolis, who was shot during a fight at Mazatlan last Sunday with Carranza soldiers, died the following morning, according to a radiogram received



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