

Andrews Recounts His Trip Through Mongolian Desert

Fossil Remains of Enormous Beast Prize of Expedition

SAND ENEMY

Explorer Says Weather Worst He Has Ever Encountered

Peking, China.—Tales of encounters with brigands, of terrific sand storms, of a thickly populated fertile land of 20,000 years ago that is now a desert and of fossil remains of an enormous beast which ate itself out of existence, were brought back here by Roy Chapman Andrews and his expedition into the Great Gobi desert in inner Mongolia.

They returned laden with relics, some of the 150,000 years old and others showing a remarkable stage of stone-age culture. But they did not discover what was most sought, a trace of the ape-like stem of mankind, popularly known as the "Dawn Man."

Mr. Andrews and Walter Granger, chief paleontologist of the party, exhibited the fossils with a pride which they made no attempt to conceal. The specimens were wrapped in splints and gauze and bound with strips of tape. Each looked as if it had just come from the operating room of a modern hospital. They were shown to the newspaper reporters of Peking, but only the explorers were allowed to handle them.

Sand was the great enemy of the expedition and came nearly to halting it than did the brigands. Mr. Andrews, who is no tyro in Mongolian exploration, said the weather was the worst he had ever encountered. Late in May and all through April they were besieged day and night for six weeks by terrific sand storms, the fine, flinty grains penetrating the tightest wrappings and was impossible to leave the tents and the automobiles of the party were almost covered in sand drifts. Conditions became so unbearable that some of the Mongols threatened to commit suicide.

The discomfort of the leader was increased when he accidentally shot himself in the leg. The sand got into the surgical and medical supplies, making it difficult for Dr. J. M. Perez to treat and dress the wound.

Brigands beset the explorers early in their drive westward from Kalgan in the northwest section of this province. The marauders appeared in the guise of friendly soldiers and invited the expedition to a tea party. But the men did not work for when the motorized caravan rolled up to the spot selected by the brigands, the chauffeurs were stepping on the gas and every man who had his hands free grasped a loaded rifle. The brigands mounted horses and gave chase, but were quickly out-distanced.

The expedition drove westward from Kalgan into the heart of the desert and then worked north eastward to the region of Erhlien where the most interesting discoveries were made. There they found a new fossil animal in ancient lake beds and east of Erhlien they came upon the traces of the oldest inhabitants.

These people are known to the scientists as "Dune dwellers." Thousands of relics of them were found, showing numerous phases of a stone age culture of 20,000 years ago. The country was more thickly populated then than now and the climate was different too. There were trees and lakes and plentiful annual rainfall.

The crude implements showed that man was then beginning to accomplish with stone results which formerly were done solely with hands and in the same locality where traces of human dating back 150,000 years had been found previously. The stone age area extended from Siberia to China. It was a rough tribe, but evidently post-dated the "dawn men."

Bones showed that the race subsisted chiefly on birds and frogs and traces of a breed of horses or donkeys indicated that they used beasts of burden. Women adorned themselves with necklaces of fox teeth and wore bone rings on their fingers or in their ears. For weapons the men had bone knives and arrow and spear heads of flint and agate. They pierced these with stone drills.

"These people were wonderfully clever," said Mr. Andrews. "They lived apparently in a transition period between the old and new stone ages. The countryside was saturated with people and they hunted in the woods, fished in the lakes and streams and built shelters in the fumes of skins, bark and timbers. There are great areas of traces of these people, who lived thereabouts for thousands of years."

But the big thrill of the trip was the finding of the prehistoric animal colossus.

"I never saw Walter Granger so excited," said Mr. Andrews. "He hardly slept for a week."

Several of the bones brought back are as large as the body of a modern man. The humerus is four feet long and the scapula a full load for a strong man. The relics include excellently preserved ribs and vertebrae of the spine.

"I never hated to leave anything so much in all my life. But, of course, we marked the spot on our maps, and we are planning to return and get all of the skeleton, including the tail, if the beast had a tail."

"I can best give you an idea of the size of the beast by telling you that the pelvis is as big as a bison drum."

Mr. Andrews said the beast was about twice the size of "Jumbo," the famous circus elephant of the old P. T. Barnum shows in America, and circus men claimed that Jumbo weighed 10 tons. He calculated that he could have worn a top hat and stood under the great beast without touching its body.

Mr. Granger declared the discovery was the greatest in his 32 years of scientific experience. He said the beast was a vegetarian, eating chiefly the smaller branches of trees. It was of distinctly Asiatic origin and was too heavy and awkward to travel far.

"The beast lived on the fat of the land of its birth," he explained. "It grew larger with each succeeding generation, until after a million years it became so roly-poly that it could no longer navigate. It finally gave up the ghost, having eaten itself out of existence, because it was too enormous for any earthly use."

The relics and fossils are being arranged in the work rooms of the expedition in this city, where the scientists will study them this autumn and winter. Mr. Andrews may later go to New York, leaving Mr. Granger here to measure and classify the fossils.

Rumania Investigates Canadian Methods

Winnipeg, Man.—An official delegation representing the Rumanian Government is now touring Western Canada, making a special study of Canada's system of handling her grain crop of 250,000,000 bushels and wishes to base her system of handling it on that developed by the Dominion.

Every phase of grain growing and handling will be studied, and information also will be gathered on the organization and operation of the farmers' wheat pools, now operating in each of the three prairie provinces. P. Demetriad Braila, general director of docks and harbors and secretary to the Ministry of Communications for the Rumanian Government, is heading the party.

Absorption of Immigrants

Edinburgh Scotsman: Canada, Australia are no more able than older countries to absorb at any given time an unlimited number of immigrants. There is plenty of room in Canada and Australia for men to starve and die in; there is only a limited amount of room for men to work and live in. It is no paradox; it is simply the effect of an ordinary economic law that at a given time there is only a limited demand for labor. No doubt there is an almost unlimited demand for competent and healthy men who will work on the land; but for that life there are comparatively few applicants, especially among the older men, who are our most serious problem.

Austro-German Union

Staley Huddleston in the New Statesman (London): The inevitability of the union of Austria and of Germany becomes apparent to all eyes. It is illogical to smash up the Austrian Empire. On one side was left a great and powerful nation, and on the other side was left a fragmentary and helpless country whose racial affinities with its big neighbor urged it to join the Germanic Federation. The question of the "Anschluss" is destined to become one of the most difficult and dangerous questions of the new Europe.

The Wider World

Vernon Bartlett in the Nineteenth Century and After (London): There is only one country in the world which might be able to stand alone, to keep clear of future conflicts, and that country is the United States, with its stupendous wealth, its geographical position, and its immense natural resources. When a nation is so fortunate a situation comes to other nations and proposes a treaty to rule out war as "an instrument of national policy" it would surely have been foolish beyond words to reject the offer and thereby to make naval and cut-throat economic competition between Europe and North America inevitable.



FLEES FROM 300 WIVES
Si Hamada, Sultan of Morocco, is only 16, and he is visiting France to escape the intrigue of his jealous wives.

Proves That Women Have Place in Air



WOMAN PILOTS GIANT FOKKER PASSENGER AIR LINER ON JOURNEY FROM AMSTERDAM TO LONDON
Lady Heath, famous English flier, flew this machine from Amsterdam to London.

British Patrol Iraq Border as Arabs Threaten

Ibn Saud's Nationalist Aims Conflict With Independence for Mandated Region

London.—With the breakdown of the Jeddah Conference between Sir Gilbert Clayton, for the British Government, and Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz and Nejd, Great Britain's middle-eastern mandate territories, Iraq and Transjordan, are again overshadowed by a menace of the powerful Arabian ruler's fanatical Wahabi tribesmen. Ibn Saud has declared that despite the breakdown of the conference he will keep peace with his neighbors, but as a precautionary measure British airplanes and armored cars are patrolling the desert frontier between Iraq and Nejd.

Though no serious danger is likely before October at the earliest, due to

trating deep into the Wahabi territory, and involving numerous casualties, were then carried out in reprisal by the British air force, and a state of near war developed all along the desert frontier.

Hostilities, for which Ibn Saud asserted he was not responsible, were called off preliminary to the Jeddah Conference, but with the breakdown of this parity the whole situation was thrown back into the melting pot. The practical outcome of the failure, necessarily, is indefinite postponement of all hope of Iraq achieving the status of a fully independent state, since the continuance of hostile relations with Nejd perpetuates a military menace against which Iraq obviously cannot stand without the effective support of Britain, involving the latter's indefinite political control.

The position is complicated by the wave of anti-European sentiment at present sweeping the Middle East. This outburst of feeling is due to three causes. One is the unconstitutional dissolution of the Egyptian Parliament, to which, regardless of all denials, it is believed Britain, as the occupying power, is implicated. The

to all westernizing influences to which the neighboring Arab states under British and French mandate necessarily are exposed.

With the reports from Iraq that they are making a number of converts to that country, the process of a more or less peaceful penetration seems to threaten the integrity of Iraq even more gravely than Ibn Saud's raiding tribesmen.

The Outlawry of War

Stephen Gwynn in the Fortnightly Review (London): Even if we suppose international collisions put wholly out of the region of possibility, and even if we ignore the chance of incursions made by uncivilized hordes on a pacific civil civilization there would still remain the question whether any conceivable world can dispense with the necessity for soldiers. Modern weapons will continue to exist, and a very small number of machine guns combined with motor cars will enable a handful of bandits to hold up society. Already no civilized country suffers from the consequences of this fact as acutely as do the United States of America.

England Still Queen of Seas

World Tonnage Reports Shows Old Britannia Still Well Ahead

At the end of June world tonnage in existence totalled 68,954,659 gross tons, as compared with 65,182,910 gross tons on June 30, 1927, according to advices just received by Bankers' Trust Company of New York, from its British Information Service. Steamers and motorships account for 65,159,413 tons of the total, while sailing vessels account for the balance of 1,795,246 tons; at the end of June of last year the proportions were 63,267,302 tons in steamers and motorships, and 1,925,608 tons in sailing vessels, showing that during the twelve months under review there was an increase in steam and motor tonnage of 1,892,111 tons, the largest yearly increase since June, 1922. Correspondingly, sailing tonnage decreased by 130,262 tons. The countries showing the largest increases in tonnage were Great Britain and Ireland, and Germany with increases of 566,328 tons and 414,205 tons respectively. Of the vessels under the French flag there was a decrease of 125,515 tons, and of vessels registered in Italy there was a decrease of 51,566 tons.

Of the 1928 total of 66,954,659 gross tons, Great Britain and Ireland owned 19,875,350 tons—19,754,001 tons in steamers and motorships and the balance of 121,349 tons in sailing vessels. Taking the world total of 65,159,413 tons in steamers and motorships, Great Britain's share accounts for 40.32 per cent. of the total; the United States with 13,702,825 tons, owns 21.3 per cent. of the total; Japan, with 3,348,732 tons, 5.14 per cent., and France, with 3,255,832 tons, 5 per cent. of the total. Norway, Holland and other countries own the balance of 26.42 per cent. Great Britain's portion of the ocean-going tonnage available for general cargo and passenger purposes, reached 9,937,716 tons, or 33.10 per cent. of the world's total. The United States came next with 5,473,408 tons, or 21.50 per cent. of the total.

The Most Dreaded Sign of Old Age

A person may lose his eyesight sufficiently to make spectacle crutches a necessity; or have the softness and elasticity of skin give way to leathery, wrinkled hide; or replace his own teeth with manufactured ones; or develop a gouty foot, a sciatic leg, a rheumatic back, or a bilious or splenic disposition, and still consider old age somewhere off in the future around several corners. But when grey hairs begin to appear people feel that the whole world knows that youth no longer abides in the body capped by such hairs.

Britain and Russia

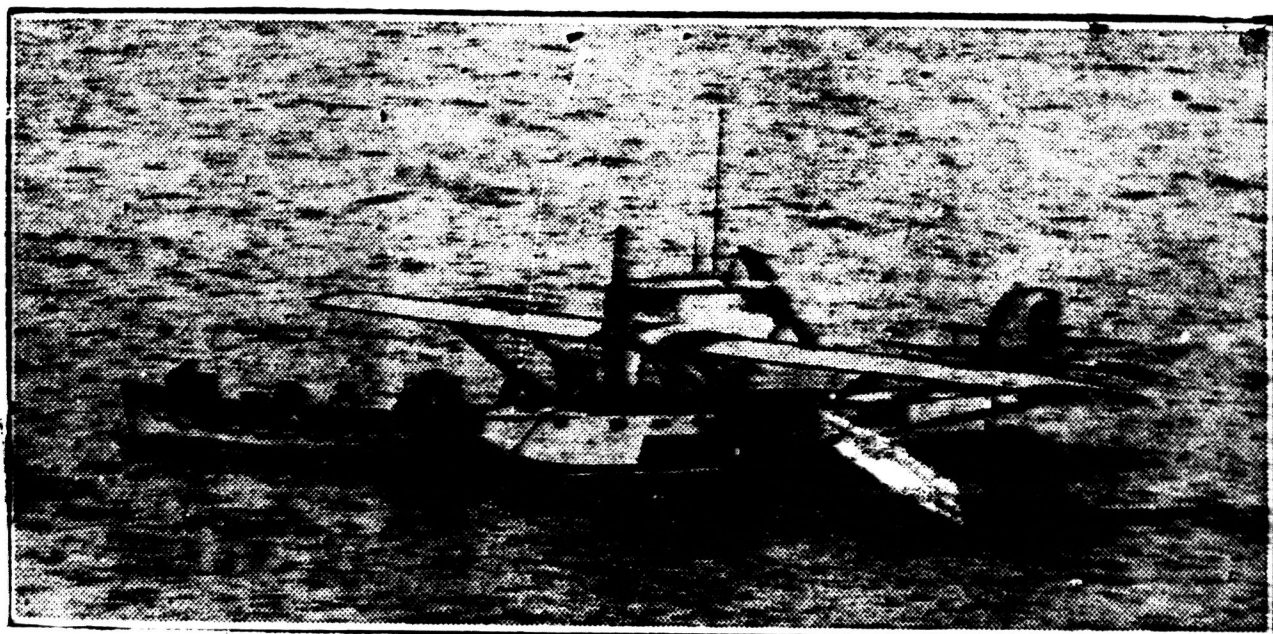
Former Premier Ramsay MacDonald, now Canada's guest, says that immediate re-establishment of relations with Russia would be one of the first acts of the Labor party were it returned to power in Britain. The severance of relations, some time ago, is regarded by Mr. MacDonald as one of the greatest blunders of the Baldwin administration. The loss of trade thus occasioned has, Mr. MacDonald says, caused unemployment and great loss to the country.

One can appreciate both points of view in this matter. The conduct of the Russian Government has been so treacherous and so exasperating that Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues could be quite forgiven for terminating diplomatic connection with the former land of the czars. On the other hand, it may be that the action of Great Britain has but served to extend the life of the clique that are ruling—or mis-ruling—Russia to-day. And at the same time, Mr. MacDonald tells us, Britain has lost much trade, trade that, in view of her unemployment situation, she cannot afford to lose.

One thing is certain and that is that Russia cannot be indefinitely ignored. The country is too big and the people are too numerous. The Russian nation must eventually resume her place in the world's family circle. Perhaps a Labor government in Britain would hasten the day.

Mrs. Gutteridge, widow of the murdered Essex policeman, is to be granted a special official pension of £78 a year and £15 10s. for each of her two children.

A Lucky Ending to a Disastrous Flight



CRAFT FROM STEAMSHIP RESCUES COURTESY IN MID-ATLANTIC
A boat from the S.S. Minnewaska taking off Capt. Courtney and his three companions who were forced down while flying from the Azores to Newfoundland in the Whale.

the impossibility of desert campaigning in the present intense heat, the kingdom of the British protected Arab Kingdoms, especially Iraq, even if hostilities are avoided, is bound to be seriously affected by the failure to iron out their relations with Ibn Saud.

Jeddah Parley Collapses

The conference held at Jeddah, port of the Moslem holy city of Mecca, appears to have broken down by reason of a disagreement over the thorny question of frontier fortifications. The dispute dates back to last year when the Iraq Government constructed a fort at Busayah, which was some seventy miles inside the frontier. The Wahabi tribesmen, however, were accustomed to use the Busayah wells and it was claimed that the building of the fort was contrary to the agreement between the British Government and Ibn Saud, under which no forts were to be constructed "in the vicinity of the frontier."

A raiding force of Wahabis suddenly descended on Busayah and wiped out the Iraq levies posted there. Counter raids, on a large scale, pen-

Road and Rail

Truth (London): What seems to be required in the collective interests of the public is unified control over both methods of transport. There is already an adequate amount of direct public control over the roads, and a certain amount of public, but indirect, control over the railways; but the authority is in different hands, and there is no means of co-ordinating their functions properly. If both methods of transport were made subject to a single State authority, there would be no question of rivalry or conflict of interests between them.

Progress

No man who feels the worth and solemnity of what is at stake will be careless as to his progress. To become like Christ is the only thing in the world worth caring for, the thing before which every ambition of man is folly, and all lower achievement vain. Those who only make this quest the lives can ever begin to hope to reach supreme desire and passion of their life.—Henry Drummond.

England's Great Actress Buried



FINAL HONORS ARE PAID DAME ELsie TERRY, WORLD FAMOUS ACTRESS
The funeral of the late British stage star took place in the little Kentish village of Small Hythe. The casket was draped with cloth of gold.