



**SANTO DOMINGO: FIRST LOVE AND LAST RESTING PLACE OF COLUMBUS**

Christopher Columbus, in placing the great western hemisphere on the map of the world, left his impress more deeply on what is now the Dominican republic than on any other bit of land in the New World.

The very name of the capital of the republic, Santo Domingo, whose wardship under the United States has been under public discussion recently, is a family affair with the Columbuses. The great discoverer named for his father this first permanent city established by Europeans in the Americas. The same name is applied to the island of which the republic is a part almost as commonly as its aboriginal name, Haiti; and finally the paternal name is further perpetuated in that of the republic itself.

The remains of Columbus are believed by investigators who have examined the evidence in the case to lie in the cathedral in Santo Domingo city. The body of the discoverer was brought to the island of his early triumphs from Spain, where he died and was placed beside that of his son Diego. It was thought that the Spaniards removed the remains of Christopher Columbus when they transferred sovereignty of the island to the French in 1795. It appears from later examinations of the burial vaults of the cathedral, however, that the casket which was borne in such great state from Santo Domingo to Havana at the end of the Eighteenth century and from Havana to Spain a hundred years later, contained instead the ashes of Diego, the son.

The city of Santo Domingo grew to be a wonderful place during the early days of Spanish dominion, but Columbus did not live to see much of the development. His son, Diego Columbus, however, engraved the family name deeper on the city and the country of which it was the capital, setting up there a court of such regal splendor that it aroused the envy of the Spanish king.

Santo Domingo seemed destined to become the bustling metropolis of a Western empire. But it became the victim of exploitation. After a turbulent history, during which the native Indians were exterminated and thousands of African slaves were imported, the latter, assisted by mulatto freemen, rose, in the last years of the Eighteenth century, abolished slavery and drove their oppressors from the island. Though the land of the Dominican republic reverted for a while to Spanish control, and later was conquered by the republic of Haiti, with which it shares the island, it established its independence in 1844 and has retained its individuality since.

**WOMEN THE FINANCIERS OF A FORGOTTEN KINGDOM**

Along busy highways of ocean travel, land links between Japan and Formosa, not far from China's coastwise routes, yet visited by only two or three white persons a year—such are the Loo Choo (Luchu or Ryuku) islands.

"Loo Choo is a land full of the indescribable charm and mystery of the Orient, but replete with the pathos of a vanishing race," writes Roy Chapman Andrews to the National Geographic society.

"But, although it has been 40 years since there sounded the death knell of this little hidden kingdom, Loo Choo is not yet Japan. The traveler realizes this even before he lands. The pine-clothed, tomb-dotted hills which form the background of the strange little cities of Naha and Shuri have an unfamiliar look and the pretty tiled roofs of the diminutive houses, just visible over the surrounding gray stone walls, give fascinating hints of what may be found beyond their lacquered gateways. On their entire 900 square miles of land only one white man, an American missionary, is resident.

"With our money changed, we began to look about to spend it, for Loo Choo is the home of the red lacquer ware famous throughout the world. Much of it is exported, and the finest of the boxes, bowls, trays, tables, etc., which are in daily use in Japan and China and sold to tourists throughout the Orient, come from the little city of

Naha, or Shuri, its neighbor across the hills. The lacquer ware, when first made, is a dull brown, but really first-class pieces improve with age and soon change to a beautiful vermilion, becoming brighter and clearer the longer they are used.

"When we came to buy lacquer we were greatly surprised to find that bargaining had no place in Loo Choo. Without exception, the first price asked for an article was the one for which it was sold. Never in the Orient had we met with a similar condition.

"It was interesting to find, also, that the women of Loo Choo conduct all business and have charge of everything pertaining to money—with the single slight exception of spending it. The market, where in the morning trading for vegetables and fruit is carried on, resembles a suffrage meeting place, for among the crowded mass of humanity not a man is to be seen.

"The straight backs and erect carriage of the Loo Choo women are due to the custom of carrying everything upon their heads. No matter what the object, be it large or small, it is perched upon their thick, black hair, and off they walk in the most nonchalant manner.

"The most striking thing about Naha and Shuri are the high stone walls which surround the houses. These walls are generally covered by a small banyan tree, called the goja maru, growing like a great vine and sending out numberless roots which sometimes reach a hundred feet from the original stem.

"These also serve as a hiding place for a snake, a kind of adder, six or seven feet long, which is the curse of the islands. Their bite is generally fatal in a few hours, and many people are killed by them each year."

**MODERN TATOI AND ANCIENT ATHENS**

Constantine, whose return to the throne of Greece was discussed after the death of Alexander, had a famous summer palace at Tatoi, before his abdication. There he spent much time during the final uneasy months of his reign.

Tatoi is 16 miles north of Athens by way of Kophisia. In strong contrast to the harsh and stormy political situation which encompassed the members of the royal family following the outbreak of the World war, their physical environment was wholly delightful, for Tatoi is one of the most beautiful spots of Attica, nestling almost at the foot of the Parnes mountains. In the distance towers the famous Pentelikon, from whose summit one may obtain the finest view to be had from any of the Attic hills.

Historically, Tatoi is noteworthy for being freighted with unhappy associations. In its vicinity stand the ruins of an old fort, known as the Kastro, which marks the center of the deme (township) of Decalea.

It was at Decalea, 12 miles in an air-line north of Athens, that the traitor Alcibiades, he of whom Aristophanes wrote that "they (the Athenian soldiers) love, they hate, but cannot live without him," counseled the Spartans to construct strong fortifications in order to intercept the caravans of grain from Euboea, which supplied the capital with food. Alcibiades, by his betrayal of the Athenian navy which had invested Syracuse in Sicily, had already fulfilled the prophecy of the misanthrope Timon who had said upon one of the many occasions when the young Athenian's rash proposals had been indorsed by the populace, "Go on, my brave boy, and prosper; for your prosperity will bring on the ruin of all this crowd." His advice to seize and fortify Decalea in 413 B. C. brought irretrievable ruin on his native city and resulted in an inestimable loss to the human race, for it crushed Athens.

By one of the strange whims of "the crowd," the Athenian army in its darkest hour sent a message to Alcibiades inviting him to desert the Spartans into whose power he had betrayed his own people. And by an equally strange whim Alcibiades accepted the invitation, rushing to Samos to assume command of his old associates. But it was too late. Athens was doomed. Lysander, commanding the Spartan navy, administered a crushing defeat to Athenian sea power at Aegospotami, on the Hellespont. Three thousand of the defeated Athenians were massacred, and Xenophon, the historian, with tragic simplicity relates that when the news reached the capital, "That night no man slept."

Tatoi is reached today by a railway journey of eight and a half miles to Kephisia, and a carriage drive of seven and a half miles from that point. The new summer palace was built for the king and the old palace was designed as the residence of the crown prince. A beautiful park and a venerable oak grove surround the royal homes. A short distance to the north is the barracks of the rural police, known as the Chorophylakes.

**Social Happenings**

The Rosewood avenue Circle will meet at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. B. Heinig, 788 Walden road, Tuesday afternoon, March 8. Mrs. George Barberry will be the assisting hostess.

The Current Events class, conducted by Mrs. Anthony French Merrill, will meet at the home of Mrs. W. D. McAdams, 734 Lincoln avenue, on Friday afternoons.

The next meeting of the Scott avenue Circle will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Corder West, 937 Gordon terrace, Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Blossom of Hubbard Woods, who have been at the Drake hotel since it opened, have gone to Pasadena, Cal., to remain during the month of March.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Easterberg and their three weeks old baby have returned to Winnetka to occupy their new home on the corner of Ash and Locust streets.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Montgomery and daughter, Miss Carol Montgomery, are registered at the Poinciana hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Samuel Lynde of New York City, mother of Mrs. J. Francis Dammann, Jr., of 835 Prospect avenue, has gone to the Bermudas.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. McIlvaine of Chicago, have taken a house in Winnetka for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Dodds and small daughter, Alberta, 955 Elm street, have just returned from a month's stay in Los Angeles, Cal.

Gamma Phi Beta sorority of Northwestern University will give a dinner-dance this evening at the Winnetka Woman's club.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham Chandler of 435 Sheridan road, expect to move into their new home at Indian Hill on April 1.

The Pine street Circle will meet with Mrs. Philip J. Hoza, 872 Pine street, on Tuesday afternoon of next week at 2:30 o'clock.

The East Willow street Circle will meet with Mrs. George W. Atkin, 556 Willow street, on Tuesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock.

The East Elm street Circle held an all-day meeting on Monday, February 28, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Brooks, 469 Walnut street.

The West Elm street Circle will meet with Mrs. E. C. Weissenberg, 817 Elm street, Tuesday, March 8, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Harshaw, of 1096 Oak street, are happy over the arrival of a baby girl on March 1.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Keehn of Kenilworth are sojourning in Honolulu this month.

**BRUSH FIRES**

Two brush fires were reported to the Fire department Wednesday. The first run was made to 1087 Elm street and the second to Willow and Linden streets. Both blazes threatened buildings but timely work by the fire fighters prevented damage.

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