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Jonah's Whale Problem Solved by Prof. Haupt.

Jonah. Science and the higher riticism have been severely de cunced by those who pin their faith to a literal reading of the Bible but now science comes forward in the person of Prof. Paul Haupt of the Johns Hopkins university to prove that, the much-debated Bible narrative was right.

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The story of Jonah and the whale has always been one of the favorite subjects of those who would like to prove that the Bible stories were myths. They have pointed out that there are no whales in the Mediterranean, and no whales in the Mediterranean, and never have been, and that the whale's guilet was so small it could not swal-low a potato, much less a man. Prof. Haupt presents conclusive evidence not only of the presence of whales in the Mediterranean in Jonah's time, and also of their ability to swallow the prophet whole.

CIENCE has come to the rescue of 1 ship would have taken longer three days to have taken tonger oden from Joppa to Alexandrictta, because at that time ships sailed only in day-time, always casting anchor at night. This is what Prof. Paul Haupt says:

This is what Prof. Paul Haupt says: Four years ago I remarked that a competent archacologist must have more than a bowing acquaintance with all branches of science. His philologi-cal equipments enables him merely to road the records of the past; but even the translation of an ordinary histor-ical text presupposes a large amount of knowledge, not only of philology, his-tory, chronology, geography, ethnology, but also zoology, botany and mineral-ogy.

ogy. I pointed out some conclusions I had reached on the basis of mineralogical considerations, with regard to two im-portant problems in archaeology—King Solomon's mines and Alexander the Great's expedition to the east. Acting on the same basis, I have reached other conclusions concerning another zoological problem, namely, Jonah's whale. We all know Jonah, the prophet, was commanded to go to the east to preach repentance in Nine-veh, but he hoarded a vessel at Joppa and tried to go west, ipstead, to Tarbrophet whole. More important still, he shows that a whale was the only vehicle Jonah could have employed in those times to travel in three days from Joppa, where he was thrown overboard, to Alexandret-ta, where he was casi ashore. It would have taken two weeks for such a journey to have been performed by traveling overland on horseback. A

It has been repeatedly pointed out that a whale could not swallow a man, and that even if it did, no man could live for three days inside of such an In certain theological commentaries

animal. George A. Smith prefixes to his re-marks on the Book of Jonah in the "Expositor's Eble" the statement: "And this is the magedy of the Book of Jonah, that a book which is made the means of one of the most sublime rev-elations of truth in the Old Testament should be known to most only for its connection with a whale."

The original text speaks only for a great fish. The popular conception that Jonah was swallowed by a whale is based on Matthew xit, 40. Jesus says: "An evil generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall be no sign given to it but the sign of the Prophet Jonah. For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall con-demn it; because they repented at the proaching of Jonah; and behold a greater than Jonah is here."

The Greek text of 1 atthew (i, 40 clers to a sea monster, which is not necessarily a whale. Certain expostors have declared that the whale referred to was the name of a ship that licked up Jonah, or the name of an inn in the seashore.

Orthodox theologians who defend the historical character of the Book of Jonah generally suppose that the great fish which swallowed Jonah was a shark. Sharks exist in the Mediterran-ean large enough to swallow a man whole. Prof. Post of the American college, Beirut, Syria, saw a shark there 20 feet long, and they sometimes

large animals whole. In certain theological commentaries we find the remarkable statement that in 158 a satior fell overboard and was swallowed by a shark. The captain commanded his men to train a gun uron the shark, and the monster was hit by a cannon ball. The shark vom-ited the satior, who was pleked up by a boat. He had hardly suffered any injury. We must remember, however, that all that happened in 1558. I per-sonally did not see it.

Against the traditional story in the Against the traditional story in the Rible the objection is often raised that there are no whales in the Mediterran-ean, and that the gullet of a whale is not large enough to admit a man. Now where is no doubt of the existence of whales in the Mediterranean. Large parts of the skeletons of two whales are preserved in the museum of the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut. One of the animals was cast up on the shore near Tyre, not fur from the tra-ditional site of the ejection of Jonah The other drifted ashore at Beirut if other drifted ashore at Beirut it

The guilet of a right whale would not admit a man, it is true; but the sperm whale has a guilet quite large enough to swallow a man. Sperm whales are to swallow a man. Sperm whales are found in the Mediterranean. In the cuneiform annals of Assur-nacir-pai, who reigned over Assyria 885-860 B.C., it is stated that his royal predecessor, Taglathpileser L, who resigned about 100 B.C. boarded Phoenician ships at Arvad, near the northeast of the Mediterranean, and slew a physeter, or blower, with ivory teeth; in other words, a sperm whale. The scientific name of the sperm whale is physeter, which in Greek means blower. The

blower slain by the ancient Assyrlan king must have been a sperm whale, because in another passage of the cunelform annals of Assur-mach-pal we find that this Assyrlan king received as tribute from Tyre and other places on the Phoenician coast ivory teeth of the blower, the creature of the sea. The sperm whale has on each side of the lower jaw from 20 to 25 teeth, con-sisting of the finest ivory. They are about five or six inches long and pro-ject about two inches from the gum. The giant sperm whale attains a

The giant sperm whale attains a left about two inches from the gum. The giant sperm whale attains a length of about 100 feet, with a girth of 40 feet. The Arabie name of the sperm whale is ambar, which means passing through the water. Ambar is also the name of the fragment sub-stance which we call ambergris, or gray amber, in distinction from yellow amber or French amber. Ambergris is the morbid conservion from the all-mentary tract of the sperm while, like the bezoar found in the stomach and intestines of certain animals, especially the wild goat, known as the bezoar goat. In the Ethlopic Bible the name ambar is used for the great fish which swallowed Jonah. wallowed Jonah

swallowed Jonah. In the new Lutheran Church Gazette of 1895, page 306, it is reported that a whate hunter, James Bradley, was in February, 1891, swallowed by a whale, and an the following day he was taken alive out of its stomach. He lay in a swoon in the belly of the whale. The saflors had much difficulty in restoring him to consciousness. It was not till after three months' nursing that James Bradley recovered his reason. The sea monster which swallowed

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