EXPLORERS REPORT ON PACIFIC ISLES

Interesting Discoveries Are Made Near Hawaii.

A report has just been made of the exploring expedition of the United States navy mine sweeper Tanager in several cruises to the islands, reefs and shoals northwest of the Hawaiian group, included in the Bird reservation and extending to Wake island, further west.

The expedition was undertaken last summer by the Navy department as a result of the Pan-Pacific scientific conference in Honolulu in 1920, and has been referred to as "the first exploring expedition under naval auspices since the Wilke expedition of 1838-41." Speakers at the scientific conference accused the Washington authorities of neglect because of the lack of investigation for more than eighty years, and resolutions were passed calling for "the aid of government-owned ships for the prosecution of suitably planned expeditions."

Dr. H. E. Gregory, director of the Bishop museum and chairman of the conference, was intrusted with the work of securing a government ship for the exploration, and he finally aroused the interest of the Washington officials in the little-known islands forming a part of the Hawaiian group but extending in a chain far to the northwest of the main Hawaiian islands.

Exterminate Rabbits.

The mine sweeper Tanager, for some time attached to the Honolulu naval station, was assigned to the work, with Lieut. Commander S W. King in general charge and heading the surveying parties, and Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the biological bureau of the Department of Agriculture of Washington in charge of the scientific features. The scientists carried out their work in the several fields of investigation in four monthly divisions.

The first cruise was to Laysan island, Pearl and Hermes reef, Midway and Ocean islands. The second included these islands and also took in French Frigate shoals. In the party was L. A. Thurston, the veteran editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, who had as one of his objects the increasing of his notable collection of shells, numbering more than 90,000, of both ocean and land varieties.

The third cruise embraced Necker island and Nihoa or Bird island. French Frigate shoals, and an attempt was made to land on Kaula. For the fourth cruise the scientists used the mine sweeper Whippoorwill, with an airplane and two destroyer convoys. They left Honolulu on July 7 and were joined later by the Tanager, which left Honolulu July 10 to close the exploration.

On Laysan island the scientists found it necessary to exterminate hordes of rabbits which had actually denuded the island of vegetation. They then planted various trees, shrubs, vines, and grasses taken there for the purpose. They also had to kill off the rabbits at Pearl and Hermes reef. On this second cruise special study of marine zoology was made in the shoals and reefs.

Stone Idols Found on Isle.

When the explorers visited Bird and Necker islands on the third cruise they found 15 species of birds and conducted their scientific investigations as extensively as they could in view of interference by the myriad feathered population and in spite of molestation by fish. They found evidence of human habitation at some remote period on both of these volcanic islets. They discovered stone idols, bowls and other implements on Necker, and there were also several stone terraces and platforms. Only four species of shrub vegetation were found. On a topmost peak of the island they picked up a few live land shells.

The geologists in the various expeditions found an interesting study in Bird island, the largest and most important of the northwestern chain. One side of the island rises perpendicularly 903 feet above the ocean. The explorers found many caves, one extending entirely through the island. Immense flocks of birds encountered were indifferent to their approach. The coast waters abounded in sharks, turtles and game fish.

On the cruise to French Frigate shoals the scientists mapped a dozen small sand islets within the crescent-shaped reef and made a landing on a small pinnacle 120 feet high. They spent ten days on Johnston island, a stretch of sand more than half a mile long, where they found fish and marine life abundant. They noted only three kinds of plants. The naval aviators, from an elevation of 3,000 feet, photographed two small islands and adjacent reefs.

The expedition to Wake island, lying 2,000 miles west of Honolulu, spent nine days there. It is made up of three low islets and a continuous reef, surrounding a broad lagoon and rising abruptly from the ocean. Wake differed from the other islands in being thickly covered with plants, some of which were almost small trees. In addition to the usual Pacific sea birds, they found a wingless rail. Ruins of frame shacks once used by bird poachers were also found.

The cruise was shortened by the fact that there was no fresh water on either Johnston or Wake island. When the Tanager returned on August 13 the scientists had completed their survey of all the islands on the Bird reservation except Palmyra and Kingman's

FIND SITE OF IDAHO'S FIRST TRADING POST

Blind Indian Leads Way to Old Settlement.

Missoula, Mont.—The site of a trading post which, 500 miles inland from the Pacific ocean, was founded in 1807, at virtually the same time that John Jacob Astor was establishing his post at the mouth of the Columbia river, has been found by Duncan McDonald of Dixon, Mont., son of an early Hudson's Bay company factor. A blind Indian was McDonald's guide.

A heap of stones and ashes on the shore of Lake Pen d'Oreille in northern Idaho is all that is left of the log barricades and cabins built by David Thompson in 1807.

Thompson was an employee of the Hudson's Bay company in eastern Canada when Astor determined to send his expedition by boat around Cape Horn. Offered employment by Astor, Thompson decided instead to head an expedition of his own to cross the continent and establish a post at the mouth of the Columbia before Astor's could round the Horn.

But Thompson's expedition was forced by hostile Indians to camp for a winter north of what is now the city of Spokane, and the Thompson party arrived at the mouth of the Columbia to find Astor's men building their cabins.

Thompson returned to the Rocky mountain region and built his fur-trading posts on Lake Pen d'Oreille, in what has become northern Idaho, on Flathead lake, in what is now western Montana, and near the present site of the city of Missoula.

The recent expedition, which found the remains of the Lake Pen d'Oreille post, designated by Thompson in his diaries as "Kullyspell house," was led by McDonald, accompanied by the blind Indian from the Flathead reservation known as Old Aleck, who, in his boyhood, had seen standing the old stone chimney of Kullyspell house.

McDonald said the principal importance attaching to the discovery was that it fixed the spot of Idaho's first trading post.

Temple of Golden Calf Is Found by Explorers

Philadelphia.—The temple of the golden calf, mentioned in the Old Testament, has been found by the joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania museum and the British museum near Ur of the Chaldees, Dr. George B. Gordon, director of the university museum believes. He expressed the belief that Nebuchadnezzar's temple, which the expedition has uncovered, is identical with the golden calf temple.

The Bible story of this temple, in the Book of Daniel, relates how three Israelite brothers, refusing to worship the golden image of a calf, erected by King Nebuchadnezzar, were cast into a fiery furnace, but emerged unharmed. From photographs of the excavated temple and other data recently received from the expedition, Doctor Gordon deduces that this temple is the one mentioned in the Bible.

Among the pictures are some which Doctor Gordon believes show drain pipes which were used to carry off the blood of animals sacrificed before the golden image.

Record Prices Paid for Old Coins in New York

New York.—Record prices for United States coins were obtained recently at a sale that yielded $6,768 for 198 items in the galleries of the American Art association for the account of the estate of a city collector. Elmer Sears paid $140 for a 1797 eagle with four stars on the right, $110 for 11 gold dollars from the Dahlonega mint from 1849 to 1869 and $108 for proof sets coined in 1844.

Henry Chapman gave $280 for an eagle, 1798 stamped over 1797, $145 for a half eagle of 1833, $120 for a perfect proof of the rare gold dollar of 1873, $125 for a 1794 silver dollar, $200 and $210 for two brilliant proofs of 1838 silver dollars with flying eagle. A half-eagle of 1797 with 16 stars was sold to Cutting Bros. for $470.

Egyptian Says King Tut Died From Tuberculosis

New York.—This piece of news is more than 3,000 years old, but it's new stuff around here.

Tutankhamen, now being dug up at Luxor, died of consumption.

Instead of being a robust, hairy-chested, caveman sort of person, he was a frail, stoop-shouldered and sickly youth, according to Bishara Nahas, Egyptian author, who had an inside view of Tut's tomb and is here lecturing about it.

British Cut Insulin Cost

London.—The finance committee of Middlesex hospital and Medical school states that the cost of preparing insulin has been reduced by a new process. Insulin is used in combating diabetes.

Longest Underground Phone Line in World

Hamburg.—The task of laying an underground telephone cable from Hamburg to Munich, 687 miles, was completed recently.

It is claimed this is the longest underground telephone line in the world.

FILIPINOS SPEAK ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Spanish Traditions Dying Out in Philippine Homes.

Washington.—American occupation of the Philippine islands for a period of less than twenty-five years has virtually eliminated the Spanish language as well as Spanish traditions from the archipelago, according to Manuel Roxas, head of the Philippine commission now in Washington working for independence.

Centuries of Spanish control had made Castilian the tongue of business, industry, the courts and social and religious life throughout the islands. Today, in considerably less than a generation, Spanish, both the language and the tradition, are tremendously on the decline, Mr. Roxas said recently before the senate committee on territories and insular possessions. The Spanish influence has receded and is no longer of importance in the life of the people.

"Whereas, the Japanese in their country have adopted English as a commercial language," the speaker declared, "we have gone farther and taken it into our homes. We use English in our social life, and so great has been the spread of English in the islands that we conducted our election campaign almost entirely in English.

"Even the Spanish priests grant the advance of the English language and the American tradition, and bow before it. Whether we are independent or not, English will be the language of the islands, not so much for its commercial value as for its power as a unifying influence, as a means of overcoming the dispersion of our people through the speaking of dialects.

"Where once Spanish books had a large sale in the Philippines today the sales are almost nothing.

"I myself, for example, have not read a Spanish book in 15 years."

U. S. Places Ban on Certain Indian Dances

Washington.—The Indian dance controversy led Secretary Work recently to render an opinion as to what dances should be and should not be permitted.

In answer to a petition of the San Ildefenso Pueblo of the Tawa tribe of New Mexico, requesting that its members be permitted to continue their ceremonial dances without interference, the government secretary declared he did not disapprove of Indian dances as a whole and that "nothing is farther from the thought of those who are the guardians of the Indians than to interfere with any dance that has a religious significance or those given for pleasure or entertainment which are not degrading.

"There are certain practices, however," the secretary added, "which are against the laws of nature or moral laws, and all who wish to perpetuate the integrity of their race must refrain from them.

"The Indians cannot afford," he said, "to contribute to their own spiritual and physical downfall by indulging in practices which appeal to animal emotions only."

Artist Was Unaware of Rare Painting's Value

Los Angeles, Cal.—An authentic Titian, owned for 33 years by an artist who never in all that time suspected its true worth, has been purchased by Linwood M Andrews, Los Angeles art collector, for $100,000, says the Los Angeles Times.

Adolph Brugier of Santa Barbara, who owned the painting, the Times says, bought it at an auction in Florence, Italy, while he was studying art there in his youth, paying for it the equivalent of $150 in American money.

Experts have pronounced it genuine and identified it as "The Madonna, Holy Child and Titian's Daughter, Lavinia," long believed to have been lost with other works of art in a fire that swept Madrid.

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Washington Pastors Pledge Support For Holy Name Convention

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

Washington, D. C., March 21.—Plans are gradually being shaped for making the Holy Name Society national convenion to be held here next September the greatest demonstration of its kind ever held here, the Very Rev. Michael J. Ripple, O. P., national director of the society, told a meeting of spiritual directors of Washington branches at the Sacred Heart Shrine parish hall today. A program providing for acting host to the convention by the Washington Holy Name Men and the other branches of the archdiocese was outlined and approved.

Father Ripple outlined the convention program. The first of the four days will be "Bishop's Day", and will fall on the last day of the annual meeting of the hierarchy at Catholic University. September 19 will be "Spiritual Director's Day. It will afford opportunity for spiritual directors to consider vital problems affecting organization of societies and consider a uniform program of action for the success of parishes branches. The third day, September 20, will be "Lay Delegates' Day". Its program includes patriotic features to bring out the second of the two-fold purpose of the convention - to make an act of faith in the doctrine of Christ's divinity, and to make a grand act of patriotism and assert confidence in the principles of civil liberty as contained in the Constitution. Lay delegates will make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and there will hear patriotic addresses. A demonstration also will be staged on that day at the Lincoln Memorial.

"National Rally Day" will fall on September 21 and its program will include the features forming the climax of the convention. A field Mass in the Catholic University stadium will be held in the morning. A great parade in which thousands of men will march will be held in the afternoon. The procession will terminate at the Washington Monument grounds, and there Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be given. If possible the four American cardinals will attend. The Holy Name pledge will be recited by the gathering. Bishop Shanahan, Father Ripple said, has turned over Catholic University for the convention. Conferences will be held in its gymnasium.

Cities visited by Father Ripple pledged their support and agreed Washington is the logical place for the demonstration. Financial aid also has been pledged already by many cities. The railroads have been petitioned for special convention rates and it is expected these will be obtained for all points. Washington will begin at once to prepare for entertaining and housing the great host of Holy Name Men. Transportation, finance, hospitality and rally committees will get to work within the next few weeks. First accounting of local progress will be taken at the annual archdiocesan convention to be held at Sacred Heart Shrine April 27.

Craze for Brown, Bronze Slippers for Evening

Elaborate are some of the latest styles in evening shoes received from Paris. The daintiest silks are used, some garish fancies, in the metal brocades. The most ornate dancing slippers seen in a fashionable shoe store are made of silk in Dresden colors, with an arabesque pattern traced upon it in gold thread. The buckles are set with brilliants and the Louis Quinze heels are gilded. For afternoon dress and less formal evening wear there is a craze for brown, bronze and brown satin slippers, with the sheerest chiffon stockings to match, and handsomely cut bronze buckles.

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John Philip Sousa Gives Reminiscence Of Cardinal Gibbons

(By N. C. W. C. News Service

Washington, March 21.—John Philip Sousa, former director of the Marine Band, while in Washington recently told some of his reminiscences of his acquaintances with the late Cardinal Gibbons

"Grand American that he was," Mr. Sousa said referring to the late Cardinal, "the fact was evidenced at the demonstration following his receiving the Red Biretta that no living American held a higher place in the affections and esteem of the many millions of our American citizens without distinction of race, creed, or party affiliations. It was my privilege to go to Baltimore with the Marine Band, of which I was then conductor, to serenade the newly elevated Cardinal.

"It was a beautiful night in June, 1886. We gave a concert at the Cardinal's residence. There was much cheering by the multitude, and before its close, I was presented to the Cardinal, who, after thanking me for my share in the musicial offering, conferred his blessing upon me. I was greatly struck by his simplicity of manner, his staunch Americanism, for it is recorded that he said 'I belong to a country where the civil government holds over us the aegis of its protection without interfering with us in the legimate exercise of our sublime mission as ministers of the Gospel of Christ. Our country has liberty without license and authority without despotism."

Illustrating Bible With the Camera

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)

London, March 18.—A young Catholic photographer, Frank Scholten, has set himself the task of illustrating the Bible with his camera. He returned recently from Jaffa with 2,200 new pictures of the district, and held an exhibition of them in a London art gallery this week. Already Mr. Scholten has taken 22,000 photographs in Palestine. His next trip will be to Jerusalm, where he will spend a year or so in photographing the neighborhood and its people.

Archbishop Shows How Man Is Made Slave

(By N. C. W. C. News Service).

London, March 14.—"In the very act of subduing circumstances adverse to his bodily comfort, man has himself become the slave of his bodily comfort," says the Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev. Dr Keating, in his Lenten message. He makes a plea that fasting be given a "fair trial". Fasting is a spiritual medicine, he says, and is not unlikely to prove beneficial to most people.

Brooklyn Boy Held For Robbing Poor Box

N. C. W. C. News Service.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18.—Ernest Schournard, 16, of 206 Jay street this Borough, who was arrested last Saturday evening on complaint of Sexton Whalen of St. James Pro Cathedral, Jay Street, was arraigned in the Adams street Court yesterday, charged with having rifled two poor boxes in the Church.

Detectives took Schournard into custody at the church entrance after a preist had notified them that the bell on the poor boxes had been sounded. The youth told Magistrate Dale that another boy had induced him to enter the Church to tamper with the poor boxes. He was held without bail for examination.

The Peasant Blouse

The peasant blouse is with us again and it is more charming that ever. A blouse of much originality is made of sheer white voile embroidered and smocked in purple. The smocking reaches to the throat, where a high collar embroidered in the purple adds a piquant note.

Collar and Cuff Set

Exquisitely dainty is a collar and cuff set of hand-embroidered net and real valenciennes. The collar is exceedingly long and narrow and would look extremely well on one's favorite coat dress. Both collar and cuffs are finished with a touch of baby black velvet ribbon.

Deaths of the Week

Funeral services were held from the respective churches on dates given. May their souls rest in peace.

Christoph—Catherine, aged 74 of No. 27 Sellinger St. died March 23, St. Michael's Church March 26.

Gejae—Filmomena, died March 23 at the home of her son Louis, No. 615 West Avenue, Buffalo, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church March 25.

Taylor—Frederick, aged 78 years, died March 23, No. 230 Ravine ave. Holy Rosary Church, March 26.

Fell—Albert G., aged 33 years, died March 23, in New York city. SS. Peter and Paul's Church March 27.

McMahon—Domna Roberta, of No. 616 Genesee st., died March 24. St. Monica's Church, March 27.

Gagner—Mrs. Philomena, aged 85 years, died March 24 at her home Britton Road, Greece, N. Y., Our Lady of Victory Church March 26.

Little—Mary O'Brien, died March 23, at 389 Rugby ave., Lady Chapel Cathedral, March 26.

Weber—Margaret, aged 85 yrs. died at No. 40 Wilder st., March 23 SS Peter and Paul's Church, March 26.

Malloy—Mary, died at No. 56 Depew st., March 26. St. Augustine's Church, March 28.

Nagel—Mrs. Rosa Siebert, aged 47 years, died at No. 1640 Clifford ave., March 25. St. Francis Xavier Church March 28.

Nolan—Anna Jane, aged 64 years died at No. 229 Otis st., March 25, Holy Apostles Church March 28.

Sherin—William, of Lyons, N. Y., aged 63 years died March 25. St. Mary's Church, March 28.

Underberg—Mary, of No. 1 Lincoln st., died March 26, Holy Redeemer Church, March 28.

Moloney—Edmund D. died March 27th at 211 Lyell Ave., funeral March 31. St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Finnessy—Dr. James Henry, died March 26. Immaculate Conception Church, March 29.

Wanamaker—Theresa Ritz, died March 27th age 57 years St. Boniface Church, March 31.

Schwalbach—Frank R., aged 51 years, died March 26, at No. 271 Averill ave., St. Boniface Church, March 29.

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