THE STATE OF THE S

# PAGO PAGO MAKES IDEAL NAVAL BASE

Port in Heart of Extinct Volcano Crater.

Washington.—Pago Pago, visited by United States naval vessels, on their return from Australia and New is the capital of American Samoa, which is the only bit of American soil that lies south of the equator, according to the bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Pago Pago practically fell into the

of a none too willing America. while various powers were seeking island territory in the Pacific," continues the bulletin; "but if the entire South seas had been combed, with all the other nations standing deferentially by, a better location for a naval hardly could have been chosen. Most South Sea harbors are little more than crescent bays, protected by coral reefs, their safety largely dependent on the direction of the wind. At Pago Pago ships sail into the heart of a liuge extinct volcano crater only a narrow entrance open to the sea. Furthermore, there is a sharp turn inwhole harbor being shaped much like the ankle and foot of a

Beautiful as Well as Safe. "The United States naval station is situated on the 'instep,' its back foward the sea, but with high mountains intervening. Pago Pago town lies at Most of the anchorage is

entirely out of sight of the sea, and the ships lie in deep placid water even when destructive gales are blowing

"Giving Pago Pago the premier place among South Sea havens does not do it justice. Many famous harbors are more commodious; but it is hardly too much to say that Pago Pago is at once one of the safest and most beautiful harbors in the world. A narrow strip of level land rims the harbor. Immediately beyond this strip the sides rise up steeply to mountainous heights, the sloping walls covered with varying shades of green, tropical vegetation. In addition to the naval station and Pago Pago town, three or four villages nestle close to the water's edge around the harbor, their thatched huts half hidden by coconut palms.

"The harbor of Pago Pago almost cuts the Island of Tutulla in two. This is the largest isle of American Samos 17 miles long and about five wide The other American islands lie about sixty miles to the east. Only one Tau, about five miles in diameter, is of importance, though two smaller isles are inhabited. Altogether the population of American Samoa is about 8,000, some 6,000 residing on

"American Samoa has been little spoiled by the civilization of the country, or that of other whites. Few whites reside in the islands besides the small group of misplantation is owned by a white man and only three or four whites have Practically the entire small tracts by individual natives. The United States even bought from individual landlords the 40 acres needed light experiments,-Exchange,

"In the past the lava-lava, a sort short skirt or kilt, was the only garment worn by both men and wom en. Now slight concessions are made In Pago Pago or in the presence of whites the men add a sort of under shirt and the women, a sort of jacket or smock. Among themselves, how ever, and in the outlying districts, the natives still let the lava-lava, tucked about the waist, serve in place of the

#### complex costume Natives Largely Self-Governing.

"In governmental matters, too, the United States has practiced laissez faire to an extent highly appreciated by the natives. The system employed so successfully by the Dutch in the American naval officer stationed at the Pago Pago depot is appointed governor, but all officials under him actually exercising supervision over the natives are native hereditary chiefs. The islands are divided into three districts (ancient native divisions) with a na-Under the tive governor for each. governors are chiefs of 'counties' (also ancient districts) and under the county chiefs are the village chiefs. The village chiefs have councils compose

of the heads of families. The United States practices a certain measure of paternalism over its South Sea island wards. Copra, the dried meat of coconuts, is practically the only article of export. The govnent handles this crop for the na tives, so assuring them a fair price. Free medical attention is furnished through naval medical officers, dentnurses and hospital corps men The health of the Samoans is excel-lent and their numbers are increasing. During the 21 years of American con the population has grown 41 per

#### Spanish Town Claims

Home of Columbus A campaign rages in Paris to show that an Arab discovered America 400 years earlier than Columbus. This agitation has not prevented a fourth town from claiming the distinction of being the great Christopher's birth-place. This latest claimant is the small Spanish Gallician community of Pontevedra. It is preparing to put up a monument commemorating itself as Columbus' home town.

Pontevedra's action has excited the rival Columbus birthplaces. Genoa, Calvi, Colos, none will admit the competency of the evidence on which the others have their claims, and all make light of Pontevedra. The French press may seek to destroy the glory of the man whom a Corsican historian named "the inventor of America"—but the four towns argue on.

Colos, ir Portugal, contains a whole library on the subject of where Columbus was born. Not only does it hold that Columbus first saw the light of day in that tiny village in the province of Alentejo (the country of the poe Caroens), but also that, Genoa to contrary, he studied for his subse quent nautical calling in the Portu guese kingdom, and offered his serv ices to the king of Spain only after they had been refused by Juan II of Portugal.

The general opinion seems to be that, since Homer had no less than seven birthplaces, (according to the best authorities—the towns them selves), no one can call four excessive

for a man like Christopher Columbus New editions of the encyclopedias reassert that Genoa was his birthplace The Americana says he was "born in Genoa probably in 1451." It records that he first offered to go on his event-ful voyage for Juan II of Portugal, and that he "also sent letters to Henry II of England, with the same ill suc-Nelson's (English) Encyclopedia records that the "discoverer of the new world was born in the neigh-borhood of Genoa and went to sea at fourteen." and was for a time in Portuguese maritime service. The New International Encyclopedia says he, "the discoverer of America, was born in Genoa." But he married at Lisbon and there his son, Diego, was born The Britannica records that he was "the eldest son of Domenico Colombo and Suzanna Fontanarossa and was born at Genoa about 1446 or in 1451." -New York Times

## How Fast Light Travels

Light travels with a speed of about 186,300 miles a second. Scientists have known this fact for years. But Dr. A. A. Michelson, president of the Na-tional Academy of Science, who is one of the greatest practical physicists in the world, is not satisfied with this figure. He thinks it is about 20 miles

short of absolute accuracy.

If Doctor Michelson's experiments are successful this error will be reduced to as low as one mile per sec-ond, a figure accurate enough for pracsionaries and the officers, men and tically all scientific purposes. Although nurses at the naval station. Only one Doctor Michelson is confined to his bed in Pasadena, Cal., as the result of an operation several months ago, he is continuing his experiments with the surface of the islands is owned in ald of his assistant, Fred Pearson, A reflection mirror on Mt. Baldy, 22 miles from Mt. Wilson, is being used for the

## Toy Theater Comes Back

In Europe the toy theater has again taken hold of the popular fancy with the result that there are some interest-ing offerings being made. The smart tertainment is given by means of minlature toy actors manipulated by strings. It is a far cry from the days of the manipulated punch and judy shows, as even Shakespearean dramas are being given in these modern to

## Gentle Hint

Hiram Snickleby, a New Jersey horse dealer, sold a horse to an expressman who, however, returned in day or two with the statement that he was not exactly satisfied with his deal. He was asked the reason for his disatisfaction.

There's only one thing I don't like about this mare," he said. "She won't hold her head up."

"Oh, that's only her silly pride," exclaimed Hiram. "She will when she's fully paid for."

## Greatest Artificial Lake

What will be the largest artificial lake in the world is being built in a remote section of Alabama to assure a constant flow of water for driving three large electric generators. These will feed power into the electrical transmission system of the state. The lake will have a shore line 700 miles long and will cover 40,000 acres of farm and forest land.—Popular Science

# What It Sounded Like

Sultor-I called to-er-talk to you bout—er—your daughter's hand. Father—James, tell Miss Dorothy the manicure has arrived.

#### **FACTS OF HISTORY** GET ODDLY MIXED

#### People Seem to Want Them Made to Order.

It is a curious thing that the people vill have history as they want to have it regardless of what really happened. This singular retrospective power of mere notions or impressions over ac-tual events extends even to the lives and deaths of persons. A case in point is the assumption, found in virtually all the papers; in connection with the sad death of the President's son, that during the incumbency of the Presidency Lincoln lost his boy, whose nickname was "Tad." says the Boston

This is not at all the case. "Tad" vas the familiar name of the President's son, Thomas, who died, at the age of eighteen, some years after his father's death and, of course, after the family had left Washington. The President's son who died during his term of office was Wille (William Wallace), whose death, at the age of twelve, in February, 1862, brought a pang of sorrow to the nation. Nor is it true, as one paper asserts in order to explain this confusion, that it was Willie Lincoln who was properly called by the nickname "Tad." This was the familiar name of the boy Thomas al-

Not infrequently after his brother Willie's death "Tad" Lincoln accompanied his father in his appearances in public places. He was a familiar figure, but his death, after the fathily's removal, did not attract the poignant attention that Willie's death did, coming, as that previous blow did. during the severest stress and strain of the early period of the Civil war.

All this is made clear in the biographies of Lincoln, and it is a part of the recollection of many of those now living who se memory covers the days of the Civil war, but the notion that "Lincoln's Tad" died during his father's term of office is so firmly fixed that some even of those who were

alive in the early '60s entertain it.

If there is a remedy or a correction for this particular error perhaps it lies in teaching the true names of Lincoln's sons, and the reasons for them. so that they will get these boys differ-

Lincoln's eldest son, Robert Todd, now living and distinguished (people sometimes forget that, too), was named after his mother's father, Rob-ert S. Todd, an influential Kentuckian. The second, Edward Baker, who died in infancy, was named for a friend. The next, William Wallace, was named after Gen. William Wallace, a friend of Lincoln's in Illinois. Thomas ("Tad"), the youngest, bore the name of Lincoln's father.

## Petty Tyranny

Isn't there, perhaps, a bit of petty tyranny in most of us? Don't we sometimes take a mean delight in dominating a situation, in lording it over another person, in exercising our small rights till they become verttable acts

There's the husband who habitually places his wife in the position of a menial by requiring her to ask for morey. There's the nagging, fussy wife whose "nerves" keep the entire family in subjugation. There's the small sisters utterly miserable.

And outside the family there are others who turn their functions in soclety into realms of absolute power. There's the bad-tenpered boss, and the overexacting teacher, the snappy petty official.

But whether our tyranny is an in nate one that lies in our character or an acquired one that has come through chance position in life, most of us have it in some form or other. There's no need of adding, we'd be better people and the world happ'er, too, without it.-The Designer Magazine,

## Message of Gratitude

Counting up our mercies and our ev-eryday reasons for gratitude, looking hundred little things and large things, gentle words, loving smiles sent to cheer us, children to greet us, old friends to advise and -aged friends to uphold us, good books to read, dear songs to sing, neetings in gladness, even partings in hope for the better life, we do not know where to end the list. The only thing to do is to live always in an at there sweet and vital with thanks giving.-Margaret E. Sangster,

## Pound Almost Zoo

Paris -The Paris poundmaster's re port shows the city really could quali port shows the city really could qualify as a Noah's Ark. In the last two years the pound has collected 14 horses, seven bulla, five donkeys, six hogs, nine sheep, 14 rabbits, 15 chickens, 27 pet birds, three turties, 21 white rats, one moongoose and one Caucasian bear. It also housed for swhile an entire menagerie abandoned by a bankrupt animal trainer.

## HOW\_\_\_

MOON CAME INTO BEING AS A SCIENTIST THINKS. The earth is the parent of the moon in more than a poetic sense, in the opinion of Dr. R. H. Rastall, lecturer in economic geology at the University of Cambridge, who recently an-nounced a theory that our satellite is made of material that was once part of the earth's

Doctor Rastall's theory, however, differs from that of Sir George Darwin and others who have previously made similar suggestions, for he thinks that a layer of the earth's crust, about 41 miles thick and covering about two-thirds of its total area, was peeled off by the attraction of the sun. This tidal action of the sun was effective while the crust was still in plastic state, and the moon's own gravitational attraction caused it to roll up into a ball of the form that we now see in the sky. The crustal area left on the earth formed the continents.

This theory also accounts for the fact that, while, according to generally accepted ideas masses of lighter density such as make up the earthly continents should cover the entire surface of the globe, they actually cover only about a third, the missing two-thirds consisting of the moon. Measurements of the moon's density by its effect on the earth show that it is about three and a half times as heavy as an equal volume of water This is more dense than the average for the continental land masses, but Doctor Rastall assumes that at the time of the disruption some of the heavier underlying material was also torn away.

The new theory also fits in with the ideas recently set forth by a German geologist, Prof. Alfred Wengener, who believes the American continent was originally united with Europe and Africa, and that it floated away to its present place. This would not have been possible, so long as the entire earth was covered with such a crust, but after the moon had been torn away it was possible for the continer to separate from their long em-

## How Patrol Service

Saves Ships From Ice in 1914 the leading maritime nament that a patrol service to keep s lookout for icebergs should be set up. This conference was the outcome the sinking of the Titanic with great loss of life after striking an iceberg on the night of April 14, 1912. The United States government was asked to undertake the responsibility of the ice patrol in the North Atlantic.

-----

For about four months each year, when the ice is breaking up into gigantic, treacherous masses, the patrol must be maintained. It begins usually in March, lasting until the end of patrol cutters, upon sighting a berg, to allow themselves to drift with the white mass. For days they may have to keep this position, and the monot-ony is only relieved when the berg finally dissolves or is no longer dan gerous. The patrol boats are each fitted with a 2,000-watt telephone and telegraph transmitter, and all the time they are with the icebergs they send out messages of warning at reglar intervals

Both the Tampa and the Medoc, the principal ships of the patrol are driv. en by electricity and carry every kind of measuring instrument, so that they can discover the exact size of each herg they encounter.

## This Week's Story

This week's short story: He glanced anxiously around him, then, assuring himself that he was unobserved. brought out a small paper package. For a moment his hand trembled over the glass of water. Should he put the powder in? He was breathing heavily. He cast a glance about him-and then tipped the powder into the water. . One gulp and it was gone! "If that I'll have to see a specialist!" he m

## Why Compass Changes

A perfect and accurate compass lay will not be scientifically 40 years from now, it is maintained. because a compass point is constanti changing its direction. When observa-tions were made in 1580 "north" wa in reality 10 degrees east of north. A hundred years ago it had moved over to 24 degrees west of north, and in 1924 the needle moved or varied

#### HARD TO EXPLAIN WHY EARTH QUAKES

#### Still Much to Be Learned on the Subject.

ologists' explanations of the earthquake prevalence in the Far West offer no basic reasons. They say that the Santa Barbara temblor was tectonic, that it was caused by a recurrent slip along old fault lines near the Pacific coast, and that the slip was probably set in motion by the slight quakes in Montana. This really gets nowhere, for it has long been known that the Pacific coast has many fault lines, and there is not even an effort to explain why the preliminary tremors were felt in Montana, where there are no fault lines, and where there had been no earthquakes in the memory of man.

It is predicted there will be con tinuing quakes for some time, and they may be felt in widely separated parts of North America. This is, how ever, no cause for alarm. Except in regions of known earthquake prev-alence, where the faults are marked an earthquake seldom or never does which a few months ago was lightly felt in Cleveland and more markedly in New England and Canada, was quite innocuous. The Montana quake was one of the severest in a non earthquake region, but the damage was comparatively small and there was no loss of life.

As for California, the danger is more real, but it is to be borne in mind that only two disastrous earthquakes have been recorded in that state, the really calamitous San Francisco temblor and the one which re-cently caused considerable damage in the small city of Santa Barbara. By the law of probabilities no more cities are due for visitations for a long very slight is proved by San Francisco's magnificent rebuilding on the

ruins of the destroyed city. We cannot tell the wherefore o earthquakes and we cannot predict when or where they will occur. It is ossible, of course, for cities in earth quake regions to build with som thought of earthquake possibilities but otherwise nothing can be done and American life is not to be dis turbed by phenomena as yet so in-adequately explained.—Cleveland Plain

## Expositions Costly

Such exhibitions as the one recently n progress at Wembley entail an enormous expenditure to put over properly, and whether they will result in loss or gain is always problematical. London's first big exhibition, that of 1851, was a great financial success, says the Montreal Star. More than 6,000,000 people visited the Crystal palace, and the surplus, after paying all expenses, was nearly \$750,000.

The next one, held in 1862, was not so successful. Shortly after its open ing the prince consort died and when the American Civil war broke out its receipts were so impaired that, although they totaled about \$2,250,000, there was a final deficit of \$50,000 The Paris exhibition of 1867 showed profit of \$540,000. In Vienna in 1878 a loss of nearly £2,000,000 was sustained: the Philadelphia exhibition showed a loss of about \$1,250,000, tion, although it attracted 16,000,000 visitors, showed a deficit of \$5,250,000. Then luck changed. A series of small exhibitions held at Kensington were all successful, while the Chicago World's fair and the great exhibition at St. Louis both showed big profits. In 1908 London's White Cfty proved a fairly profitable undertaking in spite of a wages bill of \$4,000,000

## Flute Centuries Old

A flute which made music on Nile in the balmy air of Egypt 3,000 years ago, recently played an encore in the University of Pennsylvania's museum, says Capper's Weekly. Unlike our flutes, the wind enters through slits in the side of the reeds instead of the ends, and each note and its oc tave are sounded at the same time as if two flutes were playing. The notes have a soft and mellow sound. The flute was found in the tomb of a noble of the time of the Pharaohs. If so body could find a way to make it reproduce the tunes he played on it the Twentieth century might hear som

## Proof

been acquitted of, murder, and had gratefully kissed all the jurymen, and the jurymen had went continued. the jurymen had wept and patted her pretty shoulder and bidden her to go and sin no more.
"Modern woman!" said Butler Glass

zer, the New York critic, as he de-rided the episode. "It reminds me of a police court scene.

"You are unmarried? a magistrate

said to a man in a police court.
""Unmarried?" grunted the man.
"Where did I get this broken arm,

# Untrained Monkey That

#### Shows Good Manners What is a monkey really like? That is, when he is brought up without any training of furbelows whatever, when he is left entirely uninfluenced to follow his own sweet way and is not even given monkey companions from which he can learn, what is proper for monkeys to do? That is the que Professor Pfungst, a member of the Berlin Physiological society, wanted to get some light on in a study he on a monkey brought up just

like that. As an infant, the monkey was raised on human milk with some mixture of cow's milk, for the monkey brand was unavailable. His face was so light at birth that it was easy to mistake him arms. On the third day of his adopted life he began to suck his thum! and has not gotten over the habit yet in his fourth year of life. Thumbsucking has never been observed in other monkeys, Professor Pfungst

says. The little fellow knew good man-ners from birth. He could not bear being shouted at and he always turned his head and ignored the offender. It was just as bad when any one stared at him; in fact, sometimes he was so upset by it that he showed he would rather be dead than go through with it, for he often lay fla on the ground and pretended he was, Anything that resembled big stary eyes frightened him. The sight of a man's head did not alarm him in the least, but a gorilla's head aroused

The monkey yawned, not when he was bored or tired, but when he was angry. He was serious and never laughed, although his mother before him had. He could not cry, and even onlons held before his eyes failed to evoke tears.

In four years he had seen prac-tically no other creatures except man. On two occasions he had been sh a cat, and then himself in a lookingglass. Then came his introduction to one of his own kind. At first he was very excited and afraid, but his courage eventually returned, and before long he became trustful

#### Burglar Was Ladylike

Nettle Gawler, who had the unen-viable reputation of being the only woman burgiar in Kansas City, made burglaring quite a profitable business until she was caught. One night she stole some clothes from the residence of Mrs. Fannle Farr of that city. Some time after the clothes were stolen Mrs. Farr was visiting at the home of her mother when a woman called at the house and tried to sell her some clothing. "This dress will just fit you," she said. "The bust and walst measurements are just right. You are just the proper height to wear

them nicely."
"What kind of a dress is it?" inquired Mrs. Farr, all at once becoming

"It's a taffeta silk with a lace collar and insertion of narrow Val-" began the woman, when Mrs. Farr seized her

by the arm, interrupting her. "I'll take it," she said. "Let's go nd see it at once."

As the two were going toward the house where the dress was alleged to be stored they met a policeman and Mrs. Farr asked him to arrest her companion. The woman was taken into custody, the house was searched and the stolen goods were recovered.

## Family of Naval Heroes

It is a sixteen-year-old naval cadet who has just succeeded to the bar onetcy of his father, Admiral Sir Mi chael Culme-Seymour, who in the great war commanded the battleshir Centurion at Jutland, afterward directed as rear admiral of the British forces in the Black sea, helping the Russian empress mother and the members of her family to escape from the Crimea, and who from 1923 to 1924 was commander in chief of the Brit ish naval forces in north Atlantic and west Indian waters

That young Sir Michael Culme-Sey mour should belong to the naval pro fession is in keeping with the tradi tions of his ancient family and serves to recall the fact that the name of Seymour has figured without a single break on the roster of the officers of the British fleet ever since the reign of Henry VIII, that is to say, prior to the discovery of America by Christo pher Columbus. Sir Thomas Seymour was the lord high admiral of the bine beard monarch. And another Seymour was the vice admiral of that fleet which defeated the Spanish armada.—

## Strictly on Time

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douglass Johnson of Port Townsend, Wash., have no difficulty in remembering the birthdays of their three children. Ber-nice Marian, the eldest, was born May 6, 1920, and three years later Elizabeth Julia made her, appearance on the same date. Little Olive Nona kept up the family regularity as to birth days by arriving on May 6, this year.

#### Air "Twister" Caused

# Terror in England first tornado in England of which there is any definite mention oc-curred nearly three centuries ago in Cheshire and Lancashire. Rotating or Cheshire and Lancashire. Rotating or spiral storms, such as are compara-tively frequent in western America, occur but seldom in Europe. The "twister" of 1662 is thus de-

"There arose a great pillar of smoke, in height like a steeple and judged twenty yards/broad, which, making a most hideous noise, went along the ground six or seven miles, leveling all in the way. It threw down fences and stone walls and carried the stones a great distance from their places, but happening upon moorish ground, not inhabited, it did less hurt.

"The terrible noise it made so fright-ened the cattle that they ran away, and were thereby preserved. It passed over a cornfield, and laid it as low with the ground as if it had been br ken by feet.

"It went through a wood and turned up above a hundred trees by the roots; coming into a field of cocks of hay ready to be carried in, it swept all away, and left a great tree in the middle of the field, which it had brought from some other place. It overthrew a house or two, but the people that were in them received not much hurt, but the timber was carried away nobody knows whither."

## Cricket Held in High

Importance in China In Shanghai the public parks, the gardens and the trees of the cathedral yard, in the center of the business district, are the hunting grounds of dreds of Chinese coolles and boys. The quarry is the green cricket. To the Chinese a chirping cricket is a symbol of good luck. And crickets swarm on all the trees in the international set-tlement and their noise rises above even that of the truffic, Boys climb the trees, pick off the crickets, put them into small basketlike cages and then go through the streets selling them for more are to be found in almost every native home, where they chirp and trill all day and all night. The trill all day and all night. The noise of a cricket is to a Chinese the height of musical excellence plus the added virtue of good luck. If all the multifarious noises of the noisy city of Shanghal were boiled down into one, the song of the cricket world drown them. No opera singer could ca half the rapturous interest that the cricket is getting from the Chine

# What Am I?

I have scattered breadcrusts, tin cans, Sunday supplements, paper plates, paper bags, chicken bones and fruit skins from the wilds of Maine to the tip of Florida.

I have hacked forest trees and left

campfires burning from the California coast to the Atlantic seaboard.

I have hooked apples from New England orchards, walnuts from the Willamette valley and oranges from our southern states. I have rolled rocks into the sap-

phire depths of Crater lake and thrown tin cans into gurgling brooks in every state in the Union I have seen all, heard all, know all

much. I am the American tourist who through careless and thoughtless acts

#### brings dishonor to responsible, respect able and careful fellow travelers-Old Colony Memorial.

## Not the Only One

"I see you have furnished rooms," said the man who had rung the bell. "Ya," reloined the foreign woman pointing to the window card, "dere's da sign."

"Well, if you have one that's suitable I'd like to rent it for a while."
"We no renta da rooms. My family

take up all da house.",
"Don't rent any? Why, then, have you that sign, 'Furnished Reoms,' in

your window?" "Til dell you. Las' week dat w next door she hang up a sign in her front window, and when I see dat I put up von, just to show da people dat she ain't da only voman in dis

# place dat have her rooms furnished.

The Bahamas are a group of 3,000 islands, mostly reefs, of which only 20 are inhabited. The principal islands are: New Providence, population 13,-554; Obaco, population 4,463; Great 554; Obace, population 4.463; Great Bahama, 1,824; Andros, 7,545, and Harbor island. The total area is 4,403½ square miles, and the highest point is over 410 feet above sea level. The principal city is Nassau, which is situated on New Providence, and is a fashionable health resort. The mean temperature in the hot months is 88 degrees Fahrenhelt, and in the cold months 06 degrees Fahrenhelt. There are heavy rains from May to October. are heavy rains from May to October, and the rainfall in one year was 63.32.