

# Tai-o-Hai Called Port of Tragedy

## Once Gave Promise of Being Metropolis.

Washington.—Tai-o-Hai, island port of call of the homeward-bound United States fleet which has been visiting in the Pacific, is described as a "port of tragedy" in a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Situating at the innermost point of a horseshoe bay which furnishes a reasonably well protected harbor," says the bulletin, "Tai-o-Hai, once gave promise of being a Pacific metropolis, a rival, perhaps, to Papeete, Tahiti, 750 miles to the southwest. The town on Nukahiva, largest of the Marquesas islands, is listed as the administrative seat of the French government of the Marquesas; but the honor is a hollow one, for the Marquesans are rapidly dying off. The hundred thousand or more who peopled the eleven islands a century ago have dwindled to three thousand or four thousand.

### Rosy Future Seemed Assured.

"When France took the islands over in 1842 the future seemed rosy to the white settlers who went there. The islands teemed with superlatively healthy, brawny natives. The rainfall was abundant and vegetation grew rankly. Dreams of exceedingly productive coconut, cotton and vanilla plantations filled the heads of French adventurers. Tai-o-Hai was built with these dreams in mind, and stores, inns, churches, schools, and another accomplishment of civilization—a jail—sprang up.

"But things did not work out as had been expected. The Marquesans did not care to become plantation laborers. They had led lives of ease, spending their time in idleness, in gathering nature's fruits, and in war among themselves. Some unscrupulous planters tried rum and opium as inducements to labor. They brought a certain temporary success, but they helped to bring a speedy end to all hope for the survival of the Marquesan people. To drunkenness and soddenness were soon added the white man's diseases—diseases which meant little to the civilizations of America and Europe that had become largely immune to them, but which carried off the islanders like flies.

"Tai-o-Hai, which had waxed, as quickly waned. Today less than 150 people live in the village, and there is only a handful of whites. Abandoned buildings are on every hand: traders' shops, dwellings, an inn, a leper house. The once populous valleys back in Nukahiva have been abandoned to the rank growth; only the half-smothered platforms on which dwellings stood tell of their past use by man. In the valleys not wholly abandoned, the few survivors have moved near the sea for neighborliness.

"The Marquesas are in two groups. Nukahiva lies in the northern group. Seventy miles of ocean separate it from the group to the south. It was the southern group, discovered in 1595 by Mendana that was named Marquesas.

### Claimed for America.

"The northern islands remained unknown to the outside world for 200 years and were then discovered by an American, Captain Ingraham, a skip-

per from Boston. He named them the 'Washington Islands,' and they almost became American possessions. Capt. David Porter of the United States navy took possession of Tai-o-Hai bay in 1813 while harrying British ships in the Pacific; subdued the Nukahivian natives; and proclaimed the Washington islands territory of the United States. But a mutiny of the ships he-

left in the harbor put an end to his plan, and the United States never reasserted its claim.

"The Marquesas are of volcanic origin. They are extremely rugged, and, except the valley floors, there is no level land in them, the observer from shipboard who sails among them their sharp peaks, line behind line, cut the sky like the bizarre mountains of stage scenery.

"A number of the smaller islands are now entirely uninhabited. Unless some hardy race be brought to them, it will not be long before the Marquesas will be left virtually as they were millenniums ago, before the Vikings of the Pacific, in their huge canoes, came to claim them for mankind."

## Memorial to Ruskin Is Unveiled



Scene at the unveiling of a memorial to Ruskin at Chamonix, France. In the foreground near the right is seen Ignace Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist and statesman.

## Corsica Off Base, Sardinia Shifts

### Both Islands Have Moved, Says Cartographer.

Paris.—Following stories that a new island was about to appear at any moment in the Gulf of Bisca, it is now reported in the French press that the islands of Sardinia and Corsica have apparently shifted some ten meters toward the east. Scientific investigation of this strange fact has been going on for some time, with Paul Helbronner, cartographer, who started his career as an Alpine climber, playing the role of island locator. Writing in Le Quotidien, Jean Cabrerets gives this account of the wanderings of the two islands:

"Helbronner first started by scaling the mountain peaks of France, Italy and Switzerland, and was not long in discovering that the official map of the French Alps was far from being exact as compared with foreign maps, which were more precise. In July last he embarked for Corsica, in order to see if the isle of Cynos was still in the same place that had been assigned it by the scientific geographers of the last century. There are even some doubts about the immobility of Corsica!

### Accurate Tests Made.

"Some time ago, following investigations by the Italian government, it was announced that the two islands—Sardinia and Corsica—appeared to have moved the appreciable distance of ten meters toward the east. M. Helbronner is now about to verify this. The difficulty has been the uniting of Toulon, or the island of Porquerolles, by a direct imaginary line to the island of Corsica. This line of view is no longer impossible today, as it would have been in the past. From Cape Corsica M. Helbronner succeeded recently, when the night was exceptionally clear, in distinguishing the powerful projector which the admiralty had installed on the hilltop of Le Faron in France.

## The HAPPY HOME

By MARGARET BRUCE

WNU Service

### Stonework in the Garden

Next to the flowers themselves, there is nothing that gives so much charm to a garden as a little rough stonework, to my way of thinking. A low, irregular stone wall against a little bank, two or three curving stone steps around a bend, stepping stones set in the grass, or a built-in pile of stones holding a bird-bath in their laps—all these add immeasurably to the garden's loveliness.

To suburban dwellers such effects are not difficult. Smalls stones are generally to be had, and the children may drag them in a stout wooden cart, which they may make themselves. As to the builder of the walls or steps, I know one office man who attributes his splendid fitness and hard muscles to the outdoor work he does around his place on week-ends and holidays.

Autumn is the ideal time to get such work done. The air is cool and crisp, and one may work outdoors without getting heated and perspiring. Then, too, the stones get a sort of settled look before next spring, and when the new grass comes in March, it will grow up around the stones and make



them look as if they had been there for years.

It is not only country dwellers who may indulge in decorative stonework. I know a city back yard—the tiny garden of a famous painter—that has wandering cobblestone paths, a low stone wall with vines clambering over it, and a semicircular flight of stone steps leading from the house to the garden. He did all the stonework himself, in moments of relaxation and play, when he laid his busy brushes down and went out to get some muscular work in the open.

If stones are not to be picked up in your immediate neighborhood, a cartload can be delivered to you at a price low indeed for the amount of beauty you can pile up!

### To Spend or Not to Spend

"I'm going to take you to luncheon at the Ardsley-Blenheim," said the young matron, linking her arm in that of an out-of-town friend.

"My goodness, aren't you awfully extravagant?" responded the friend; "Gertrude says she could feed her family a whole week on what one luncheon costs her at that gorgeous hotel. She goes there every now and then, just the same, I notice."

"Of course she does—but only now and then, you'll notice. And I think she is quite right to go there occasionally. You see, women generally divide up into two classes—the extravagant and the economical. Your extravagant woman likes to wear the most elegant clothes, go to the most exclusive restaurants, and use a taxi instead of the street car. Your economical woman is miserably when she buys a really expensive coat, eats in the cheapest of little lunchrooms or cafeterias, and would blush at the mere thought of indulging in a taxicab.

"Now the trouble with both these classes of women is that they almost never do the other thing. If the deluxe lady would go once to a high-priced place to every five times at a modest little tearoom, she would have just as good a time and save her husband much money—and perhaps some worry. On the other hand, the little economical lady acquires a cheap outlook after a while. She is not at ease in a really expensive place and doesn't behave as if she belonged there. She gets a middle-class, dull look by wearing only middle-class clothes and visiting middle-class shops.

"Now I believe in being an all-round woman, who is at home wherever she goes. By having one good gown or coat, in which she feels well dressed anywhere, she can now and then visit the haunts of fashion and wealth—if only to know what it's like. But she can economize all she wants to on house clothes, and in return for one seat in the orchestra at the opera she can go ten times in the balcony to see a play, and still not feel inferior. We mustn't get rusty and awkward just because we can't live expensively all the time. You know the old saying: 'One can wear old worn shoes without shame, provided one has a handsome pair at home!' If we feel at home in a luxurious setting, we can go cheerfully to unluxurious places."

### Condensations

China has 207 steam spinning mills. Silver was discovered in Nevada in 1850. Antoine Cadillac founded Detroit in 1701. The name Missouri signifies "Big Muddy." DeSoto discovered the Mississippi river in 1541. St. Louis contained 800 inhabitants in 1775. Camel-hair brushes are made from the hair of the tails of squirrels.

# Community Building

## Up-to-Date School Is Vital to Community

Every patron of the public school system owes an obligation to that system. If improvement in the schools is not keeping pace with progress in industry, in farm machinery; in general transportation, including roads, type of vehicles, and the like, there is something wanting in the school system, we may be sure. Even though it may be possible to set forth on paper measurable and tangible progress year by year, improvement must proceed continuously and school officials and patrons will be wise to form the habit of looking backward over a period of five or ten years to assure themselves that improvement in school administration and practice parallels that in other fields. A bulletin issued by the county board of education of Wilson county, N. C., recently received in the bureau of education, Department of the Interior, represents a fine piece of educational publicity. It is an account of progress from the school officials to the school patrons. It shows in pictures and in other ways the changes that have taken place in the schools of the county during the ten-year period. Among other accomplishments the number of schools has been reduced from 57 to 17; school attendance has increased 64 per cent, while the investment in school property is nearly twenty times as great in 1924 as in 1914. One-fifth of the children are transported to school in auto trucks and 17 handsome buildings replace the "shacks" of former days.

It is apparent that progress of this kind representing improvement in roads, in school organization, in appearance and adaptability of school buildings, cannot be effectively exhibited in an annual report. If, however, a five or ten-year period passes and no progress is noticeable, interested citizens have reason to think that there is something wrong with their school system. Lack of development, inertia, is as serious in school systems as in business or industry. School officials and patrons should hold themselves responsible for reasonable and continuing improvement.

## Home Ownership as Basis for Strength

Unhappily, the notion is still current among many people that four walls and a roof make a house, but they do not make a home. Nearly everyone has some kind of a house, a place he hangs his hat and calls home; it may be a place where he eats and sleeps, while he dreams of a home, a place which he has made a sanctuary for his wife and children, and where love and happiness reign supreme. A home and a shelter are two distinct phases. But real homes with their joys and their rewards were never more within the reach of the young men and women of the community than they are today. House-keeping, through the invention of new devices for household efficiency, has become easier, and freedom is greater on the part of women, because of the strides made in equipment and labor-saving devices and knowledge, both of the importance of the home as a factor in the social life and happiness of the community, and how to maintain it, was never so widely spread.—Exchange.

### Alabama Town Awake

Anniston has just incorporated a new foundry company for the manufacture of gray iron castings of miscellaneous type. The company will employ 50 men and already has large orders on its books. All of which is an interesting news item to Alabama, but the most interesting thing about it to us is the fact that Anniston citizens subscribed all of the \$15,000 stock necessary to create this new industry, thus showing that they have faith in their town and its advantages as a manufacturing center. It is a habit that is making Anniston citizens rich. They keep at home all of the profits of their industry and thereby create permanent and lasting wealth for Anniston.—Gadsden (Ala.) Times.

### Wisconsin Cities Zoned

Fourteen Wisconsin cities have adopted city planning and zoning ordinances within the past four years, says Prof. L. S. Smith, professor of city planning in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Smith has prepared planning and zoning ordinances for Appleton, Waukesha, and Oshkosh, two of which have been adopted. The Oshkosh ordinance is expected to be adopted soon inasmuch as its passage has been recommended by the present city planning commission and various civic bodies.

### Tree Planting in Fall

Many trees should be planted in the late fall or just as soon as they become dormant. This planting results in better growth in the spring, the tree rooting in its new location better than if moved after it has begun to show signs of life. Very few types of tree cannot be moved at this time, and the home owner who is desirous of adding to his landscape should not put off his work too long before deciding upon the trees he wishes to plant.

## Lame, Tired, Achy?

Are you tired, lame, achy—worried with backache? Do you suffer sharp pains, headaches, dizziness and disturbing bladder irregularities? Perhaps your kidneys need attention. When the kidneys fail to properly filter the blood, body impurities accumulate and cause poisoning of the whole system. Such a condition may lead to serious sickness. Don't neglect it! If you suspect your kidneys, why not give Doan's Pills a trial? Doan's have been used successfully over thirty-five years—ask recommended the world over. Ask your neighbor!

### A North Carolina Case

R. A. Hanes, carpenter, Thomasville, N. C., says: "My kidneys were out of order and I had such a lame and aching back, it was hard for me to stoop. Mornings, especially, I had a soreness in the muscles of my back. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. Doan's Pills put my kidneys in good shape."

**DOAN'S PILLS**  
60c  
STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS  
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Plenty of Them

If placed end to end the 2,500,000 freight cars in use on railroads in the United States would make a solid train long enough to reach from New York to Denver.

# MOTHER!

Child's Harmless Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"



When a child is constipated, has wind-colic, feverish breath, coated-tongue, sour stomach, or diarrhea, a half-teaspoonful of genuine "California Fig Syrup" promptly moves the poisons, gases, bile, souring food and waste right out of the little bowels. Never cramps or overacts. Babies love its delicious taste. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has full directions for infants and children plainly printed on the bottle. Always say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

## Indispensable

A safe, soothing and healing dressing for cuts, scalds, burns, roughened, dry and chapped skin and for all common skin troubles. "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly has been indispensable to medical men and mothers for over half a century. Keep a jar or a tube handy. CHESEBROUGH MFG. COMPANY (Incorporated) New York

## Vaseline



### Both Obese

"I am taking reduction exercises, Robert," said Mrs. Winkley. "I wish you could induce the household expenses to join you," responded her worried husband.

## Sure Relief

**BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION**  
25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere  
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

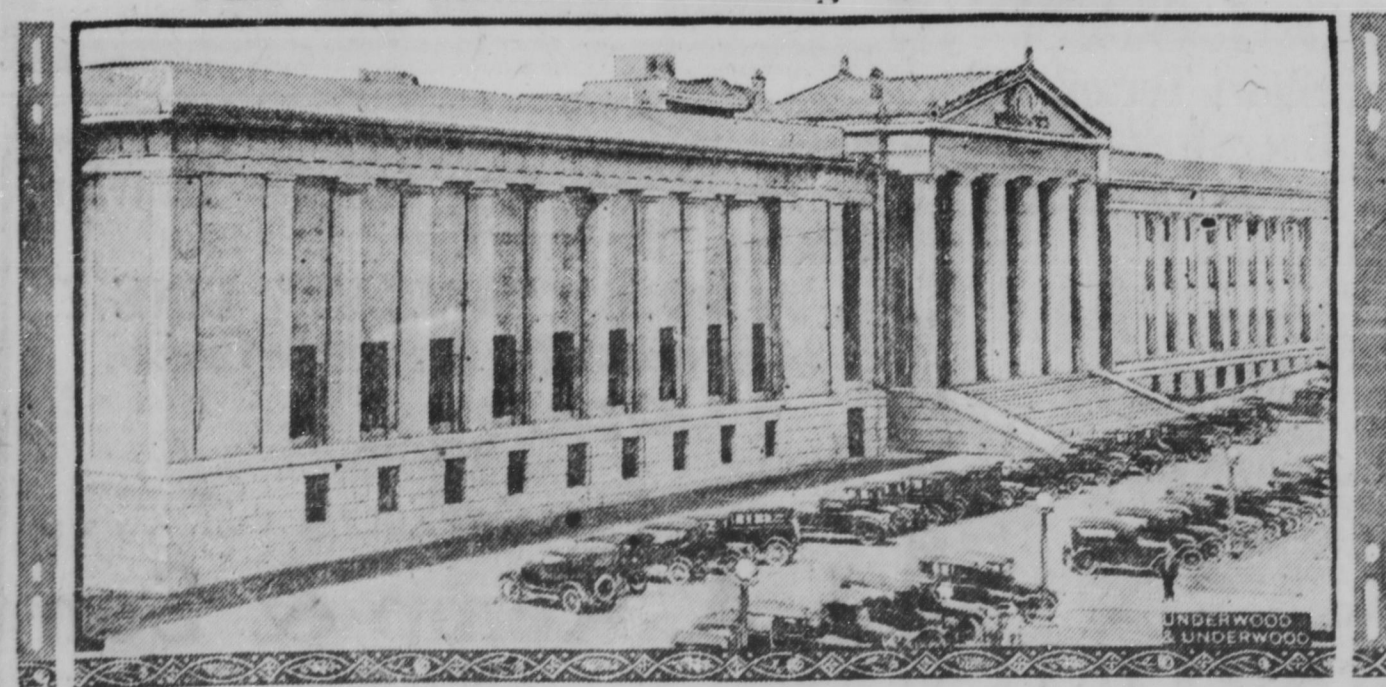
## STUBBORN SORES

and inflammations quickly yield to **Resinol**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 6c and 15c at Druggists Hiseo Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N. Y.

**HINDERCORNS** Removes Corns, Callouses, etc. Stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. Use by mail or at Druggists. Hiseo Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

## Fine War Memorial Building of Tennessee



The new war memorial building erected in Nashville, Tenn., to the memory of the boys who "went west." This beautiful building, erected at a cost of over \$2,000,000, was dedicated during a state meeting of the American Legion. It houses the state executive offices of the legion.