

Bird Breeding Place Menaced

Remarkable Refuge in the World in Danger From Hunters.

RARE SPECIES THERE

Reservation Is Under Control of Department of Agriculture—Protecting the Birds There Is Precarious Business.

ington.—Sticking out in the ocean 900 miles beyond Honolulu a group of little islands, the not more than two square in area, and several of them rising above the waves at high tide on those islands are many of thousands of birds and they are at least six species

and, they recall, was exterminated by fishermen. The rarest of all the species that exist only in the Laysan group is a duck-like bird, excellent for food, and therefore most likely to be shot by fishermen.

Rare Birds on Island.

The species that nest there and nowhere else are the Laysan teal, the little Laysan rail, the Laysan honey-eater, the Laysan finch, the miller bird (a small warbler), the Hawaiian tern, and the Laysan albatross. Other species that nest principally on Laysan and adjacent islands and would be in danger of extermination if molested there, are the red-tailed tropic bird, the black-footed albatross, the gray-backed tern, and the sooty tern.

The number of individuals of the exclusive species in 1911 were estimated to be: Six of the Laysan teal, perhaps 100 of the miller bird, 300 of the honey-eater, 2,000 of the rail, 2,700 of



Wings Piled in Old Guano Shed, Laysan Island. Evidence of Extent to Which Poachers Have Killed These Birds. The Wings Were Evidently Intended for Shipping, but Never Had Been Cured.

anywhere else in the world. One of those species was represented by six birds—all that were the sole means of perpetuating the species, and they concentrated on the little island, where one man killed them all in one minute's time.

species—the Laysan teal—has been increased until there are, at present, thirty-five individuals.

United States department of the interior, for a few years, has been the islands as a bird reservation. Hawaiian Islands reservation, but protecting the birds is a precarious business. The reservation has existed always that one of the rare species might be lost in a day.

Cross Destroyers Arrested. A photograph of illustration, this: One of the crew of the cutter "Albatross" found an old shed absolutely full of albatross wings. A search of the fact that 23 plume hunters had landed on Laysan Island and had at least 300,000 birds. The birds captured, taken to Honolulu, and finally arrested. Since that time the fact that there have been any of such depredations, but they are imminent.

Now many fishermen—largely of countries other than the United States—are extending their operations from Honolulu out to the remote bird reservation. Landings of albatrosses are constantly limited. Such landings would be a one of the most remarkable bird breeding places in the world. The biological survey, having charge of the reservation, is attempting to the fact that the birds on Laysan or any of the other islands is forbidden, and that the reservation will be protected, by whatever means are necessary, for the benefit of all the world.

the largest of the group, is the most westerly of the Hawaiian Islands. It has an area of about 100 miles, and within it, comparatively to the coast line, is a lagoon. This island is one of the most populous bird-breeding places in the world, literally hundreds of thousands of birds resorting there to breed every year.

Results of the biological survey have led to the fact that the occupation of fishermen means that men may not be destructive to birds. The great

50 Year Old Cache Found

Stefansson Discovers Supplies Left in 1850 to Aid Ill-Fated Franklin.

RECALLS TRAGEDY OF ARCTIC

Food and Clothing Found to Be Almost in as Good Condition as When Placed There by McClintock in 1853.

New York.—Of interest to all who have heard the call of the North and the lure of exploration is the announcement that Vilhjalmur Stefansson found the abandoned cache of Sir Leopold McClintock, commander of the Intrepid, in the Arctic after a lapse of more than half a century. It was Sir Leopold McClintock, in command of the ship Intrepid, who found traces of the voyage of that unfortunate explorer Sir John Franklin. He built a cache on Melville island, presumably between 1850 and 1854, when in quest of tidings of Sir John Franklin and the members of his ill-fated expedition in the Arctic.

Located by Stefansson.

The McClintock cache was located by Stefansson, who reports that he found everything in almost as good condition as when placed there in 1853. Articles of clothing he found particularly well preserved and much better in quality than the clothing of today, and the food and supplies left in the Arctic cache by Commander McClintock and his men also were well preserved, despite the severe weather known to prevail in the Arctic regions.

Documents and a list of the contents of a cache built in the far North by Commander McClintock and other data also were found by Capt. Joseph E. Bernier, in command of the "Arctic" expedition of 1908-1909. A tablet erected on Dealy island by Captain Kellett and Commander McClintock in 1852-1853, whose vessels were lost, also was found by Captain Bernier and re-erected, with his own tablet, on Parry's Rock, commemorating the annexing of the Arctic archipelago in 1909. On the tablet found by Captain Bernier were the names of the ships navigated by the explorers—"H. M. S. Resolute, Henry Kellett, Esq., O. B. H. M. S. V. Intrepid, F. L. McClintock,

CHILDREN OFFERED AS BAIL

Pueblo Strikers Seek Release of Wives After Mayor Is Beaten.

Pueblo, Colo.—Children as surety for bail is something new in Colorado. Five women were among those arrested here following a riot in which Mayor Mike Studzinski was knocked down and severely beaten by striking steel workers. Husbands of the women made frantic attempts to obtain their release on bonds, saying they needed the women to "keep the home fires burning," and one man, who could not raise the \$200 bond required, took his three little children to the police station and offered to leave them in custody as surety for his wife's appearance in court. The offer was refused. Later the women were released on a cash bond of \$1,000 given by the strike committee.

The rioting followed the attempt to reopen the Minnequa steel mills, closed since July. Austrian women stoned the workers who tried to enter the plant.

HIGH HEELS CAUSE DEATH

Pittsburgh Woman Mangled by Elevator After Her Shoe Catches in Door.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—High heeled shoes dragged Mrs. C. Steffler, aged forty-two, to a slow death when she was crushed beyond recognition between an elevator cage and the shaft wall in the North Park apartments, No. 204 East North avenue, where she resided.

Mrs. Steffler was hurrying through the hall going to the elevator when John Gibson, the elevator operator, informed her that he would carry her up after he had answered a telephone call. As Mrs. Steffler stepped into the waiting car her high heeled shoes caught between the elevator and the floor. In an effort to extricate herself she fell forward, grasping the cable of the cage which started slowly to descend to the basement, pinning her between the steel cage and the wall.

RUSS REDS SELL CZAR'S GEMS

Lenine Government Trading in Holland Through Germany to Avoid Blockade.

Amsterdam, Holland.—The Lenine government in Russia, balked by the world financial blockade from sending money abroad for propaganda purposes, now is conducting an extensive traffic in confiscated jewels through Germany to Holland markets, according to the Handelsblad, which comments on a charge that the communist member Lissers of the Amsterdam council offered the Russian emperor's diamonds for sale.

(with direction given). Record will be found in house.

"Lieutenant McClintock," says Captain Bernier, who was commander of the Intrepid and second in command to Captain Kellett, early showed his great activity by making sledge journeys of a hazardous nature across Melville island from the locality in which the Resolute and Intrepid were frozen in near Dealy island. The tracings made by McClintock around the shores of Melville island and Prince Patrick island, on foot, added many hundreds of miles to the coast surveyed under Kellett and Kellett. The cairns established by him between 1852 and 1854 are mentioned in his reports with the papers found at Dealy island.

Built Half Century Ago.

It is probably one of these cairns that was discovered by Stefansson and built by McClintock more than half a century ago.

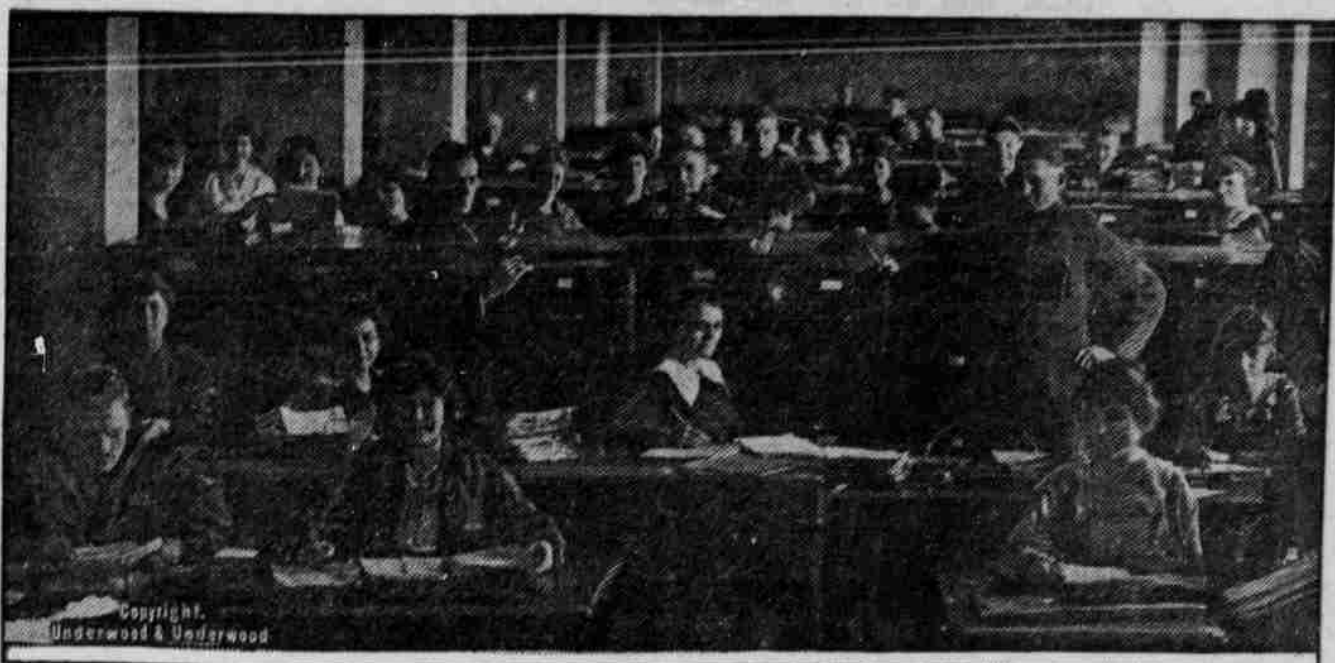
Continuing, Captain Bernier says of McClintock: "His subsequent career in navigating the waters in Lady Franklin's yacht Fox of Peel sound, Regent inlet, Bellot strait, King William island and around Montreal island and Boothia peninsula are well known. His brilliant achievements and discovery of definite information regarding the fate of Franklin point to him as the most fortunate of all voyagers who pursued the most remarkable search known in the history of navigation."

One of the documents left by McClintock in a copper tube and under a pile of rocks was found by Captain Bernier. Another was found outside of Kellett's depot, probably disturbed from its resting place by a polar bear, for it bore the marks of the paw of an animal of considerable size. Much of the information found in these documents was utilized by Captain Bernier while cruising through northern seas in the Arctic.

Enjoyed His Own Funeral.

Hillsboro, Pa.—James H. Houser, seventy-five years of age, is all ready to die now. In fact, he has already buried himself. Believing funerals should be enjoyed while living, he has had his staged here recently. Many friends attended. They sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a lot of other funeral songs after a minister delivered Houser's burial services. Houser has prepared his own obituary. The

WHERE EX-SERVICE MEN ARE DISPLACING CIVILIANS



Wholesale cuts in the number of female employees of the bureau of war risk insurance are part of the general plan of the bureau to bring all its employees under the civil service regulations. The places of probably 1,000 of the girls who have been permitted to resign will be taken by an equal number of ex-service men who have qualified by civil service examinations. This photograph shows service men and girl clerical forces working side by side.

Woman Worker Has Made Good

Wonderful Record in War Service Is Shown in Statistics Just Compiled.

MANY TAKE UP MEN'S WORK

Nearly 15,000,000 Women Drew Pay for Labor Never Before Performed by Them—700,000 Acted as Volunteers in Liberty Loan Campaign.

Washington.—Statistics have proved that during the world war nearly 15,000,000 women actually were drawing pay for their services. More than 1,000,000 of them never had done a day's work in their lives. The number of volunteers would add another 1,000,000 to that total.

In the Liberty loan campaign alone 700,000 women acted as volunteers. There was a similar number in the united war drive. For the Red Cross the total must have been millions, for in this organization women who worked all day or who kept house all day, and who had an hour to spare, would devote that hour to surgical dressings, classes, refugee work or ministering to the wants of those whose homes had been hit by the influenza epidemic. Then, too, stenographers, clerks and girls in office buildings would, at the close of the business day, offer their services gratis, to the draft boards or any of the other countless bureaus organized for the speedy termination of the war.

In actual figures the women whose services brought monetary remuneration were listed as follows: Mechanical and manufacturing, 2,000,000; agricultural, 2,000,000; transportation, 200,000; merchandise, 600,000; public service, 50,000; professional, 70,000; clerical, 700,000; domestic and personal service, 2,500,000; unclassified, 6,750,000—total, 14,870,000.

Help Win War.

Those employed in the actual winning of the war or in positions listed as necessary for the winning of the war included munitions, 100,000; canneries, 80,000; food, spice, drug, tobacco and similar factories, 125,000; textiles, 275,000; clothing factories, 212,000; hosiery and knit goods, 130,000; making shoes, 95,000; general equipment, 600,000; shipyard and foundry employees (the latter made bolts and rivets, ran drill presses and worked in machine shops), 100,000—total, 1,717,000.

This figure represents only the women who already were mill-trained and does not include those who left occupations to assist in war work, nor does it include those who had had no previous experience in work of any kind.

In 1910, one-fourth of all the women in industry were married, and more than 15 per cent were either widowed or divorced. In 1918 the number of married workers had practically doubled and, with comparatively few exceptions, all had one or more dependents upon them for support.

Of the number who actually have replaced men no figures are obtainable. The Bush Terminal company of New York was one of the first to re-

alize the possibilities of women in men's jobs, and within a week after the selective service act had been passed called for woman volunteers to replace the men. Instead of confining the replacement to the families of its employees, it sent out an appeal to all stenographers, telephone operators and clerks, with the result that the clerical force of their own establishment, which was essentially a war-producing machine, was not in any way depleted, and within a few months women were operating electric and steam locomotives, running motor-trucks, operating steam winches and cranes, inspecting and maintaining lighting and telephone and other community service utilities, loading cars and ships, packing in warehouse and cold storage rooms and handling details of transportation.

Took Jobs of Men.

In the operating department of one of the Eastern railroads 2,300 women and girls took positions formerly held by men. In one of the large Western cities more than 20,000 women replaced men who had been called into service. Another American establishment employed 5,000 girls in nearly all the mechanical departments in the operation of making fuses. In another plant where uniforms were manufactured nearly 3,000 women were employed. Still another plant, a Massachusetts concern manufacturing mu-

nitions, employed 10,000 workers, nearly all of whom were women.

That the women have made good has been definitely established. In one of the munitions plants where 2,000 girls were at work the greatest output made by two sets of engineers were 15,000 complete sets of fuses daily in two shifts. The girls turned out 38,000 complete sets in the same period of time. In another instance where the work dealt directly with a drill press the greatest production where men were working in teams was 3,200 pieces each in nine hours' time, while that of girls doing the same work was 4,400 pieces each.

DESCRIBES SIBERIAN MISERY

Col. Teusler of Red Cross Says Filth Was Cause of Army's Reverses.

Tokyo.—That a chief cause for the recent reverses of the Siberian army was to be found in its unsanitary conditions, was the opinion expressed recently by Col. R. B. Teusler, American Red Cross commissioner to Siberia.

Col. Teusler said that bad sanitation, both in the army and among the population, with the agonies of starvation, brought about extreme misery and a moral breakdown, which was especially reflected in the troops, who felt they had no support behind them. The minds of the population seemed to have become almost benumbed and absolutely indifferent to what happened, or to the suffering of others.

Col. Teusler added that although such numbers of the people were starving, there was sufficient food, but lack of transportation facilities prevented its distribution where most needed.

Bore Into Telephone Cables

Beetle Causes No End of Trouble to Telephone Companies in California.

Washington.—When telephone girls in California find their wires are "shorted," a bug may be on or in the



This Beetle Bore Through Lead Sheathing of Aerial Cables—Magnified Ten Times.

wire, for California has a wood-boring beetle that goes through wood and also through alloyed substances considerably harder than lead. The beetle has put hundreds of telephone lines out of commission by boring holes in the cables that carry the wires. Water enters the cables, mak-

ing wire connections useless until the bored places are found and repaired. The problem of control of this metal-boring beetle is still unsolved according to the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, and it will be difficult to find a practical way.

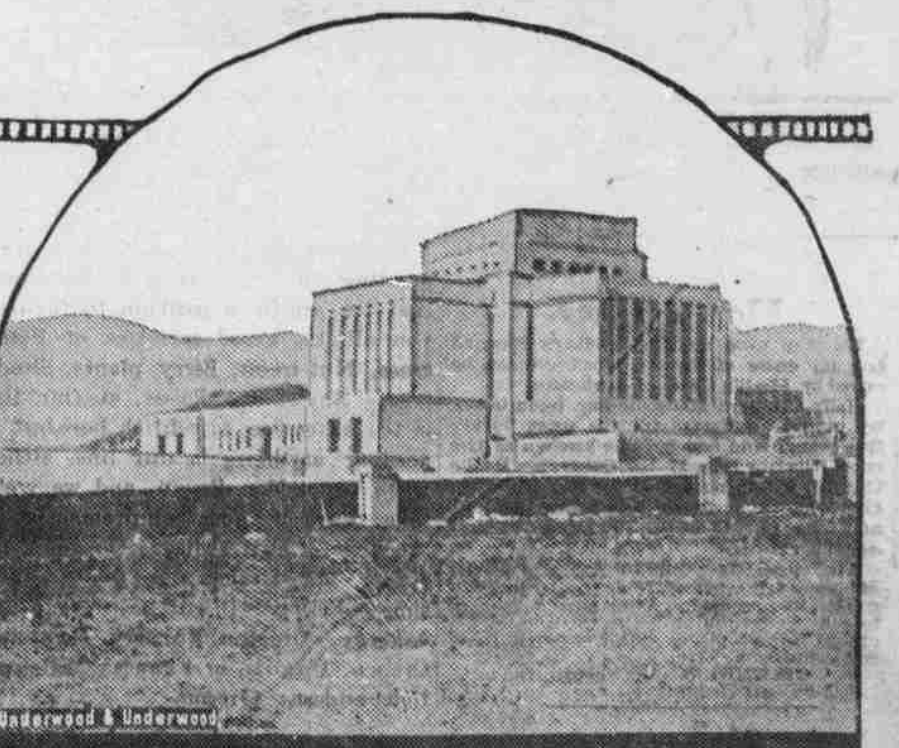
"Immortals" Tackle Job They Will End in 2020

The holiday season set the French academy back two weeks in the work of revising the French dictionary which, according to the best estimates, will be completed in the year 2020 or 2025.

The two holidays this year happened to fall on Thursday, the only day of the week on which the Forty Immortals assemble.

Academy members began the present revision in 1878, 41 years ago.

NEW MORMON TEMPLE NEAR HONOLULU



View of the new Mormon temple at Laie, on the island of Oahu, near Honolulu.

Typewriter on Which to Write Music

Ma. Kan.—Will Kansas ever cease? A type on which one can sue write music is the invention of H. P. Flautin, a composer of this city. The machine is said to have characters which can be on, below or above the line. The typewriter differs from ordinary model only in the printing surface of the flat. It is understood to have been more than 18 years on

"Thirsty for Words" Is Her Bigamy Defense

London.—The excuses and palliations, brought forward in bigamy cases are monumental in their ingenuity, but I think this one from the north of England will take a prodigious lot of beating. A girl was had up for a triple bigamy—surely oughtn't it be called trigamy when it's three? Her mother was called for the defense, but all she could say in explanation was: "She can't help it, my lord. She's got a regular thirst for 'aving the words spoke over