

Hawaii To Honor Capt. James Cook



How His Voyages Influenced American History

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

HAWAII is making tentative plans for an elaborate celebration in 1928 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the islands by Capt. James Cook. It is to be hoped that such an observance of this discovery is made—and on a scale befitting the importance to the United States of the voyaging in the Pacific of this famous English navigator. For this importance is large. Captain Cook set in motion forces which had a greater influence on the early development of America than a casual reading of our history reveals.

Here is a brief chronology of the Hawaiian islands useful in connection with this story:

The islands were probably known to Europeans as early as 1527, but were put on the map by Cook in 1778. He was killed there by natives the next year. The natives were a semi-civilized people of Malayo-Polynesian stock under a feudal system of government, with a king on each of the eight habitable islands. In 1790 King Kamehameha of Hawaii subdued his rivals and founded a kingdom that lasted until 1894. Christianity was introduced from America in 1820 by missionaries. In 1840 Kamehameha III promulgated a constitution establishing civil rights. In 1852 came suffrage and a legislature. In 1894 there was a successful revolution against Queen Liliuokalani and a republic was proclaimed. August 12, 1898, Hawaii was annexed to the United States. June 14, 1900, it became a territory.

Cook's Several Voyages.
Capt. James Cook (1728-79) was the son of a Yorkshire farm laborer. He volunteered in the Royal navy in 1755 and four years later was in command of the Mercury at Halifax. The Royal society selected him to command an expedition to the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus.

This first voyage to the Pacific was in 1768-71. On his second, 1771-75, he sailed 60,000 miles and encircled the Antarctic region from New Zealand to Cape Horn.

On Cook's first voyage he had a mortality of 46 per cent. On his second he had made such excellent and radical arrangements for health that he lost only one man out of 118. For this service he was made captain and the Royal society gave him the Copely medal "for service to humanity and the maritime world."

Upon the offer of a reward of \$100,000 for the discovery of a northwest passage from the Pacific Cook volunteered to take command and sailed with the Resolution and Discovery in 1770 by way of Africa. In 1778 he dis-

covered an island of the Hawaiian group. Then he surveyed the American coast until stopped by ice in Bering strait. The winter of 1779 found him back in the Islands, where he discovered Hawaii and Maui. He named the archipelago Sandwich Islands, after the Earl of Sandwich.

Cook was killed in a small affair with natives on Hawaii over the theft of a boat. Cook landed February 13 in Kealahou bay with a lieutenant and nine marines to seize the king, take him aboard and hold him hostage for the return of the stolen boat. The obelisk which marks the spot of his death was erected in 1874.

Now we jump from Captain Cook, the officer of the English navy, to John Ledyard an American soldier of fortune.

Soldier of Fortune.

John Ledyard (1751-88) was born in Groton, Conn., studied law, went to Dartmouth for missionary training, passed several months with the Iroquois and in 1778 went to Gibraltar as a common sailor, enlisted in a British regiment, was discharged and as a corporal of marines accompanied Cook on his last voyage. In 1782 he deserted from a man of war at Long Island. Thereupon he published from memory his journal of the Cook expedition, the British having confiscated the original. He tried in vain to interest American officials and merchants in a trading expedition to the northwest coast of North America. They did not believe in his journal—or in him. In 1784 Ledyard was in England and France, vainly endeavoring to organize a similar trading expedition. In 1786, with the assistance of Sir Joseph Banks, he set out on foot from Stockholm, ostensibly for Arctic exploration. He arrived in St. Petersburg early in 1787, but at Irkutsk was arrested and deported, reaching London with difficulty. He died under mysterious circumstances about 1790 at the head of an exploring expedition of the African association.

The truth was that Ledyard had a big thing; triangular trade—New England to the Pacific Northwest with trinkets and notions; to China with furs; back home with silk and tea.

For Cook's last expedition had this experience: The sailors bought furs to keep them warm from the natives of the northwest coast. They traded trifles for seal skins and sea otter skins. Touching at China, the furs commanded extraordinary prices, the Chinese having no heating in their homes and no woolen cloth. A vermin-infested sea otter skin was worth a hundred dollars. The sailors were

with difficulty restrained from seizing vessels for another trip to the American coast for a full cargo of furs, instead of returning to England.

In 1784 Cook's own journals were made public. And then the New England merchants who had set Ledyard down for a liar sat up and took notice. Boston, Salem and New York merchants put in \$50,000 and September 30, 1787, two vessels sailed from Boston; the ship Columbia, Capt. John Kendrick; the sloop Lady Washington, Capt. Robert Gray. In August of 1790 the Columbia sailed back into Boston. She was under Captain Gray. Captain Kendrick had chosen to trade ships, was making Canton trips and was trying to buy up all the Northwest from the natives.

"Hail to the Chief!"

Gray was received like a conqueror. He was marched up State street in a procession, side by side with Prince Attoi in helmet and cloak of scarlet and yellow feathers—the first Hawaiian ever seen in the United States. Gov. John Hancock gave a dinner to sixty, to whom Gray related his adventures. Yes, things were as Ledyard had said. And the Columbia had been the first American ship at the Hawaiian Islands and the first American ship to sail around the world. And, quite as important to the New England merchants, the voyage had paid!

So, as John Ledyard lay dying in Africa, his Pacific Northwest dream had come true. For the Columbia was sent right back. And thus began this triangular trade that was to enrich the seaboard of the new nation.

Consider now some of the results of Captain Cook's last voyage and let your imagination run free.

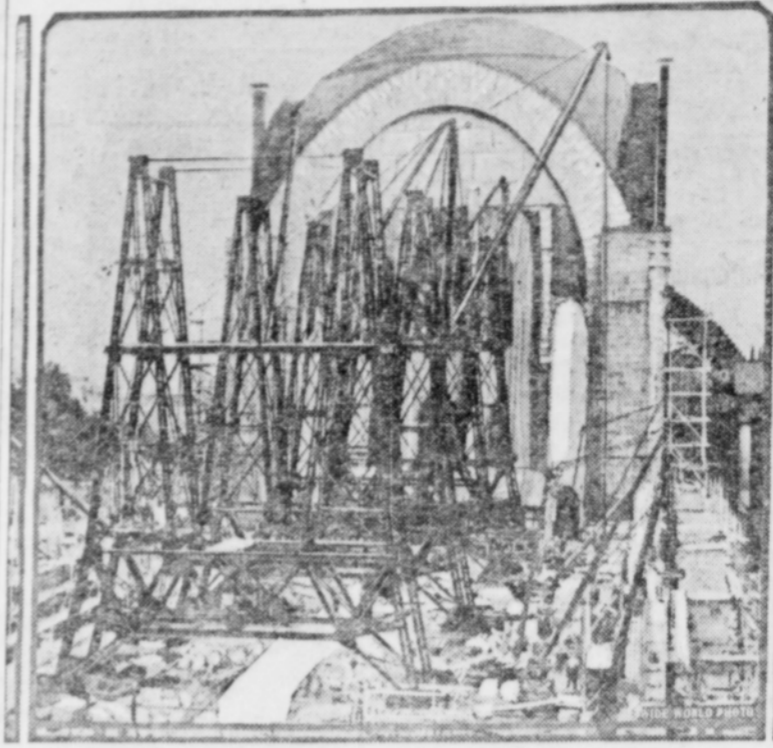
On the second voyage of the Columbia Captain Gray discovered the Columbia river. Figure the effect of that on the "Oregon" question of half a century later.

The Americans had a practical monopoly of this triangular trade. The Russians were barred by Chinese law. The English were kept out by the conflicting privileges of two great monopolies: The East India company held the exclusive right to trade with China but could not send its ships to the American Northwest for furs and would not allow the South Sea company to do any trade with China. So the Americans combined with the Russians and the Russians worked south along the coast until the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was necessary to stop them.

John Jacob Astor, a financial and commercial genius, attempted to found a city at Astoria in 1810 to cut out of this triangular trade the long and dangerous voyage around the Horn. Figure the influence of this advance guard on the march of the American people across the continent; on the Mexican war and the occupation of California; on the building of the transcontinental railroad; on the digging of the Panama canal.

And, finally, figure what the possession of Capt. James Cook's "Sandwich Islands" means to the United States in the Pacific, as a naval base and protection to the coast of the mainland. With it—and a fleet—we are safe.

How Cathedrals Are Built Now



Three pairs of steel towers, 84 feet high, support derricks which lift the granite and limestone blocks for the walls and pillars at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. The framework is temporary. A platform will rest atop the towers and from this will run the wooden "centering" to support the arches until each keystone is in place.

Home Towns of Famous Cheese

Must Go to Baedeker for Guide to Places Made Famous by Product.

Washington.—The memorial tablet which has been erected to Mme. Marie Harel, creator of camembert cheese, on her Brittany cottage in Camembert, France, recalls that the United States Department of Agriculture was surprised to find a large increase in the imports of camembert cheese from France immediately after the World war. Investigation showed that the A. E. F., like the old Crusaders returning from Palestine with a new-found love for the spices and silks of the East, came back from France with a relish for camembert. "Bully beef" was drab fare to the American doughboy. He craved a substitute for the pies and all the rest that mother made. So he sought out French farmhouses where he begged or bought food that knew not tins. Usually his search was rewarded with cheese. What could banish camp rations monotonous easier than spiced-oiled and spiced-flavored camembert? With a bit of camembert wrapped in tin-foil there must be purchased in many American delicatessens today memories of friendly folk in deep-roofed Norman cottages.

Made by a Mold.

"What Mme Harel discovered in Camembert, thirty miles south of the resort Deauville, was the way to control a certain mold," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its Washington (D. C.) headquarters, on the well-known foreign and domestic cheeses. "The camembert culture can now be secured from concerns who make it a business to grow it. Camembert and allied varieties like Brie are cured widely throughout northern France. American production now shares the United States market."

"So slender is the path the world makes to the historic homes of famous cheeses that one often must go to Baedeker for the sign posts. Camembert is on few maps; Cheddar, which supplies the technical title for American or 'rat trap' cheese, is 15 miles southeast of Bristol, England; Stilton is 65 miles directly north of London; Gorgonzola is in Italy, close to Milan; Parma, one of the largest of the cheese towns, is the city in south Lombardy that gives its name to Parmesan; Swiss cheese is more properly Emmentaler, for the valley of Emmenthal near Bern; Munster in Germany saw the birth of Munster cheese; red and yellow Edam cheese balls are still colorful ornaments to the Edam market near Amsterdam; Neufchatel

on the Dieppe-Paris rail line, was the object of German drives for far other purposes than to get soft cream cheese; Limbourg, the town made famous by an odor, lies near Liege where Belgium halted the invaders; and finally there is Roquefort, in the Auvergne plateau of central France.

"For more than two thousand years the caverns of Roquefort have cured cheeses. Roquefort has a natural monopoly because nowhere else do Nature and man combine the same elements. In the limestone rock are numerous linked caves in which there is much water. Nature maintains in these caverns a constant temperature which hovers above freezing and an atmosphere saturated with moisture; perfect conditions to favor the Roquefort mold and discourage growth of other molds.

"America's contributions to the cheese industry have been chiefly scientific production, large scale output and improved styles of marketing.

"Philadelphia cream cheese and some other cream cheeses are new in that fresh curd is used, but the texture links them to the Neufchatel group.

"Wisconsin in one year produces more than twice as much cheese as Switzerland.

"Loaf cheese, wrapped in tin-foil, is strictly a Yankee invention and a

good one because a slice is the size of a piece of bread and because drying cannot exact great losses in money and quality.

"Not many months ago a man who is a big figure in American politics and industry arrived in Washington. Employees in this man's Washington office stood ready to do his bidding. His first question on this trip made their heads whirl.

"How can one put holes in Swiss cheese?" he asked.

"His employees soon found this was no joking matter. This famous man, it appears, when he can forget affairs of the United States, the world and its business, is absorbed in his big farm. A problem had arisen in the dairy. The Swiss cheese had no holes. Since the presence or absence of holes affect the flavor, this was important. He had come to Washington in search of holes. Next day a four-page report on holes for Swiss cheese was on his desk. It said in part that bacteria known as Swiss cultures were the excavators, or more properly, the bellows. Gas generated by the bacteria expands the rubbery, raw cheese as yeast does bread. Further, that the organisms can be had from the Department of Agriculture and certain state universities.

"The Department of Agriculture not only knows Swiss cheese, but also makes it in their experimental dairy."

9,495 Aliens Deported by Authorities in 1925

Washington.—Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, reports that the immigration service during the fiscal year 1925 arrested and deported a total of 9,495 aliens, the largest number in the history of the service. He makes the following comment on the situation:

"With the tide of immigration suddenly and materially stemmed by the adoption of restrictive immigration measures, leaving millions of aliens who were unable to gain admission through lawful channels, it is quite natural that their eyes should turn to other channels which afforded a means of gaining entry.

"Stimulated by conditions existing in their own countries and encouraged by unscrupulous persons, who sought to reap financial reward from their undertakings, they were easily influenced to adopt the 'back door,' which to them presented a ready, albeit an expensive, means of effecting entry to the land of their ambitions.

"Of a total of 9,495 deportations under warrant for the fiscal year, the largest number in the history of the immigration service, 1,169, were upon the ground of entry without inspection. Deportations to Canada numbered 1,921 and to Mexico, 1,826. The remainder, minus a small percentage of South Americans, Asiatics, and Africans, were deported to European countries."

Precious Lingerie

London.—Dainty washable lingerie made out of gold and silver thread is now on view in the stores.

The United States has more than 15,000 motion-picture theaters.

Jap Princesses as Clam Diggers



Princesses of the blood of Japan, Kanin, Asaka and Takeda, with fellow students of the Girls' Peers' school, digging clams at ebh tide along the shore of Chiba, Japan. The chubby young ladies seem to be enjoying themselves.

CARILLON OF BELLS MAY BECOME POPULAR IN U. S.

Instrument Used in Low Countries of Europe for Centuries to Promote Love of Music.

New York.—The carillon with clavier as an instrument in civic musical education has been pealing from singing towers in continental low countries for hundreds of years, but it has only lately become better known outside the boundaries of its origin.

Belgium and Holland accepted the bells as a means of cultivating and teaching a love for folk-songs and the great melodies of their fatherland. The carillon has shared its companionship in all the stirring events in the history of these countries, usually at the public charge. In not a few of the towers the carillon has been played for one hundred years or more on the same day and at the same hour. While the United States has but fifteen sets of the bells in operation,

declares William Gorham Rice, who has devoted a great part of his life to the chronicling of carillons, it nevertheless can boast of the largest in the world. He says no carillon built since the earliest Hemony in 1645 compares in size with the one installed in the Park Avenue Baptist church here by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in memory of his mother.

Rice describes the carillon as a characteristic democratic municipal music in a book published by Dodd, Mead & Co. August Heckscher, New York philanthropist, has offered to present one of the instruments to the city as a World war memorial. If the city will erect a tower in the middle of Central park in which to house it.

The carillon had its origin in a mechanical arrangement of sets of small bells in connection with the clocks which in the Fifteenth century came to be an essential part of the mun-

icipal towers of the low countries. It was not long before the mechanism was arranged to play a little tune.

The first modern carillon on the American continent was installed at the Metropolitan church, Toronto. Rice says, and the first in the United States was in the Church of Our Lady of Good Hope, at Gloucester, Mass. Others are at Andover and Cohasset, Mass.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cranbrook and Detroit, Mich.; Morristown, Plainfield and Princeton, N. J.; St. Paul, Minn.; Notre Dame, Ind., and Philadelphia. There are 184 of the instruments in existence.

Heir Takes Up Music

New York.—Another New York banker's son has taken up music for a career. Unlike Roger Kahn, who is a jazz artist, Gerald M. Warburg is for the classics. He played the cello at a concert in his parents' home and he has written songs for a debutantes' charity show.

Thirty-five cubic feet of average sea water weighs one long ton.

Moisture in Space

The weather bureau says that the amount of water vapor that can exist as an invisible gas in a given space increases with temperature up to the boiling point. Hence warm air can contain more moisture than can cold air. As a rule, therefore, there is more moisture in the air in the summer time than during any other season. During the winter, however, the air, though having less moisture

than during summer, has more nearly all it can contain. Its relative humidity, as it is called, or ratio of moisture present to all that would be necessary to produce saturation, is large, although its absolute humidity—actual amount of water vapor per unit volume—is small.

Wood Ants Active

The British wood ants build such large houses that their homes seem to be almost as big as some apartments in American cities. The dwelling is

dome-shaped and as much as two feet in height. Lest their beautiful homes be destroyed by enemies, the ants take stringent precautions when retiring for the night. Sentinels are posted all around the dome, ready to give the alarm at the approach of an enemy. The entrances are blocked with great pipes of twigs, so that the occupants cannot be surprised. The job of cleaning away the twigs in the morning is a strenuous one, but the ants do not mind it, as they believe in safety first.