

"For to Admire and for to See"



ROBERT E. PEARY



BALBOA DISCOVERS THE PACIFIC OCEAN



HENRY M. STANLEY



ZEKULON M. PIKE



VILJALMUR STEFANSSON

For to admire and for to see,
For to be old this world so wide—
It never done no good to me
But I can't drop it if I tried.

"There's no use in going further—it's the edge of
cultivation."
So they said, and I believed it—broke my land
and sowed my crop—
Built my barns and strung my fences in the little
border station
Tucked away below the foothills where the
trails run out and stop.

Till a voice, as bad as Conscience, rang intermin-
able changes
On one everlasting Whisper day and night re-
peated—
"Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look
behind the Ranges—
Something lost behind the Ranges. Lost and
waiting for you. Go!"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

O SANG Mr. Kipling once upon a time,
In both poems he was talking about
the same type of man, the man who
through all the ages since history
began has felt the urge to find out
what was "lost behind the Ranges,"
the urge to "Go! For to admire and
for to see"—the Explorer.

The world owes much to its explorers of every
nation and every age. Drop their names out of
American history, especially, and how comparatively
lifeless and unromantic that history would
be! Call the roll of the men who have ventured
into the unknown, who have been the advance
guards of civilization, and see what manner of
men are these who answer—Norwegian, Italian,
Portuguese, Spaniard, Frenchman, Dutchman,
Englishman and American. How many years of
history and splendid achievement are written in
these names: Bjarni Herjulfson, Eric the Red,
Leif Ericson, Marco Polo, Henry the Navigator,
Christopher Columbus, John and Sebastian Cabot,
Amerigo Vesputius, Ferdinand Magellan, Ponce
de Leon, Balboa, Pineda, Hernando De Soto,
Francisco de Coronado, Cabeza de Vaca, Governor
Onate, Jacques Cartier, Verrazano, Sir Francis
Drake, Frobenius and Davis and Hawkins, Capt.
John Smith, Hendrick Hudson, Samuel de Cham-
plain, Jean Nicolet, St. Luson, Marquette and
Joliet and La Salle, Sieur de la Verendrye, Hen-
riepin, D'Urb, Radisson and Grosveliers, Samuel
Heerne, Alexander Mackenzie and Robert Cook!

Those are the names which should be written
large in the annals of what has been called the
"Golden Age of Exploration" when the Old world
was sending out its bravest and best to find out
all that could be learned about this New world
which opened up to mankind on the day when the
caravels of Columbus dropped anchor in the West
Indies. Then followed the era of colonization, a
period of fierce war during which the nations of
the Old world strove to determine which was to
dominate the new and out of it all came the birth
of a new nation in the New world, the United
States of America.

And it was the Explorer, too, the man who
wanted to see what fertile valleys were "hidden
behind the Ranges" of the Appalachians where he
could satisfy the land hunger of a westward-
pushing race, who helped bring on that conflict
150 years ago which made possible a new nation.
Long before the Revolution the new breed of
American frontiersman was crossing over the
Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky mountains, and
Abram Wood, Thomas Butts, Robert Fulton and
James Needham, whatever the motive, whether
for trade or homeseeking, which led them there,
won for themselves the right to be called
"Explorers." Hard on their heels came the Long
Hunters of Kentucky, such men as James Finley,
Daniel Boone, Richard Henderson, James Robert-
son and John Sevier.

Under the flag of the new republic the westward
push continued. In 1803 the two young Virginians,
Lewis and Clark, set out upon their "magnificent
adventure" and two years later Zebulon M. Pike
began the explorations which were to make him
famous and give him the mighty monument in the
Colorado mountain peak which bears his
name. Army officers, hunters, fur traders, trap-
pers, scientists, engineers—all sought to dis-
pel the mystery of what lay "behind the Ranges"
and when their work was done there was written
on the roll of Explorers such names as Stephen
Long, James Pursey, John C. Fremont, Kit
Carson, Jedediah Smith, John Colter, Jim Beckel,
Hugh Glenn, R. B. Marcy, John Wesley Powell,
John W. Gunnison, Edwin James Becknell, Mc-
Knight, Beard, Chambers, Wyeth, Meek, Jenny,
Reynolds, Ashley, Lisa, Bonneville, Jackson, Fitz-
patrick and Sublette.

When the furthest reaches of the last great



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

West had been explored the Explorer breed had
to turn to other lands to satisfy the urge to "Go!
For to admire and for to see." There was still
the mystery of Africa, the Dark continent, so a
new race of explorers was born and it added to
the long roll the names of DuChallin, Chinese
Gordon and David Livingstone, the greatest of
them all. The story of this Englishman who gave
his life to the work is one of the most romantic
in all history. No less romantic is the story of the
young American newspaper correspondent, Henry
M. Stanley, who set out to find Livingstone, lost
somewhere in the wilds of Africa and persisted
until he was successful. The world has particular
reason to remember Stanley at this time because
there was recently erected in St. Bride's church
in London a memorial tablet to the memory of
this man who not only rescued a fellow explorer,
but who made other expeditions, as a result of
which the term "Darkest Africa" disappeared to
be substituted by the knowledge of one of the
most interesting continents on the face of the
globe.

With the mystery of Africa solved the minds of
these hardy breed of adventurers next turned to
those places where the extreme of cold made
exploration even more perilous than did the
extreme of heat in the regions of the equator—the
North and South poles. So the Arctic and An-
tartic regions added to the honor roll the names
of Andree, Wellman, Nansen, Franklin, Greely,
Wilkes, Reynolds, Shackleton, Scott, Amundsen,
Stefansson and MacMillan. And it was an Ameri-
can, Robert W. Peary, who planted the Stars and
Stripes as the first flag of any nation at the point
that is farthest north in the whole world.

Even when the North and South poles had
joined the class of the Dark continent as mysteries
that were mysteries no longer, the race of explorers
was not yet satisfied. Down in South America
there was a mysterious river named appropriately
the River of Doubt, so a former President of the
United States, Theodore Roosevelt, set out to
solve this enigma and did it. His sons also have
carried on the family tradition and a year or so
ago returned from the recesses of Tibet, bringing
with them specimens of an animal described by
one of the earliest explorers, Marco Polo, the
mountain goat which bears his name, the Ovis
Poli.

Five hundred years of exploration have not yet
yielded all the secrets of unknown land upon this
earth. There still are places which have not yet
known the tread of civilized man's foot. But let
it not be thought that the old breed of Explorers
that gave to the world a Christopher Columbus, a
Lewis and Clark, a Henry M. Stanley and a
Raald Amundsen, is yet extinct. For the "face
of the globe is acrawl with expeditions seeking
scientific data and high adventure. Secrets hidden
in the far corners of the earth are attracting
eager hordes of inquisitive students of both sexes
and the graveyards of history are being ransacked
by indefatigable searchers for light on the remote
past." Only a year or so ago the whole world
was thrilled by the news of the discoveries made
in the valley of the Nile and King Tut became a
name as familiar to newspaper readers as Calvin
Coolidge or Babe Ruth.

During the year 1920 the Smithsonian institu-
tion sent out no less than 35 field expeditions to
four continents. If you would know of the romance
of modern exploration get a copy of the little
pamphlet issued by the Smithsonian which some-
one has suggested might properly be called "The
Adventures of Science." In it is told briefly the

story of these thirty-five expeditions to Sumatra,
to China, to Algeria, to Belochistan, to southwest
Africa and to Alaska for the purpose of capturing
live wild game, unearthing buried villages which
flourished in prehistoric times, collecting fossil foot-
prints, and fossil elephants and shells and gather-
ing ferns in West Indian mountains and minerals
in Mexico.

During the same year the American Museum of
Natural History sent out thirty-four expeditions
and the Field museum of Chicago had twelve out
at one time. In fact, there is scarcely a place on
the face of the earth where you can go now with-
out finding some of these modern explorers at
work or stumbling upon evidence that they have
been there before you. Last summer there was
something of a "traffic congestion" of explorers
in the Arctic. Byrd and Amundsen flew over the
North pole in an airplane. The Greenland expedi-
tion of the American Museum of Natural History,
under the direction of George Palmer Putnam,
made an 8,500-mile trip in the schooner Etie
Morrissey, went within 700 miles of the pole, picked
up the University of Michigan expedition, com-
manded by Prof. William Herbert Hobbs, at Nova
Scotia, took it to South Greenland, brought it
back in October and finally arrived in New York
harbor with a cargo of specimens for the museum's
hall of ocean life.

The Field museum expedition, headed by Com-
mander Donald B. MacMillan, spent two and
one-half months in the frozen North trailing the
footsteps of the ancient Norsemen. But Ameri-
cans have no monopoly on polar exploration. The
French have two very expeditions planned or under
way, to search for the magnetic pole and explore
that region. Up in Alaska the United States navy,
the geological survey, the bureau of ethnology
and about a dozen other government bureaus
have been or are now carrying on their explora-
tions in that territory. One of the most adventur-
ous of these is the exploit of Lieut. Ben Wyatt,
aviator, who has set out to map an area of 40,000
square miles, a job that will take him at least four
years. In the interior of Alaska Dr. Ales
Hrdlicka of the bureau of ethnology is mapping
the probable route by which primitive man first
found his way to this continent and in the Bering
sea, John Treadwell Nichols of the American
Museum of Natural History is making a similar
study of the Asiatic fish which have invaded
American waters.

It is in the Old World, however, that some of
the most interesting expeditions which are turning
back the pages of history are under way. The
Fauntleroy-Vernay expedition of the American
museum has been exploring in northern India and
went through the dangerous passes of the Hima-
layas to Chinese Turkestan, visiting a number of
regions never before penetrated by scientists. In
central Asia a Russian expedition has announced
discoveries so extraordinary that they sound more
like fairy tales than sober facts of the present
time. In the "Dead City" of Khara Khot in the
Gobi desert they report the discovery of a library
of 25,000 volumes in an extinct language, and in
the tombs of the "Seven Kings of Tartary" treas-
ures as perfect as the day they were placed there,
at least 6,000 years ago. Similar treasures are
being found by expeditions sent out by the Metro-
politan Museum of Art, by the oriental institute
of the University of Chicago, by the University
of Michigan, by Harvard university, and the Boston
Museum of Fine Arts, all of which are working
in various parts of Egypt.

In Mesopotamia there is a Field museum-Oxford
university joint expedition, one financed by the
British museum and another by the University of
Pennsylvania, all of which have announced
important discoveries which throw new light on
the ancient civilization of that region. Pennsylvania
also has an expedition in Palestine which has
already discovered the Temple of Ashtorah
and predicts further remarkable discoveries before
its work is finished.

Nor is the Old world the only place where the
secrets of forgotten peoples are being sought. In
the jungles of Central America, Mexico, Ecuador,
Peru and Brazil, scientists working under the
direction of a number of institutions are bringing
to light more information about the Mayas and
the other Indian or pre-Indian races. These
include the American Museum of Natural history,
the Peabody Museum of Harvard, the Carnegie
Institute, the British museum, the National Geo-
graphic society, the Field museum, and the British
Royal Geographical society.

These are some of the expeditions that are
already in the field. Add to them the expeditions
that are constantly going forth and it is easy to
believe that within a short time not a spot upon
the face of the globe will remain unvisited by man.

Then the dune continues to pile
up among the stems of the tree and
bush colony, which keeps ahead of its
smothering level either by starting new
individuals or by throwing out roots
from the upper branches of the plants
already there.

Unavoidable Waste
At least \$5,000,000 a year goes down
the drains of London in the form of
soapsuds. Fat or oil used in makin-
soap is worth something like 10 cent

Retain Colonial Uniform
The Connecticut Foot Guards wear
the same type uniforms as worn in
Colonial days. The City Troop of
Philadelphia is another Colonial or-
ganization still in existence.

Weeks Memorial Bridge at Harvard Dedicated



With planes droning overhead and Gov. Alvin T. Fuller of Massachusetts and other notables in attendance, the John W. Weeks Memorial bridge spanning the Charles river and connecting Harvard college with the new school of business administration was dedicated. The bridge is for pedestrians only.

Many Are Made Rich in Australia

Gold and Gems of "Never-Never Land" Brought Big Fortunes.

Melbourne, Australia.—In the vast
Never-Never Land of Australia many
surprises await the explorer. It is the
belief of geologists that the mineral
resources of that country have been
barely touched and it is not improb-
able that other areas of gold nuggets
scattered over the surface may be
found, similar to the discoveries at
Ballarat and Bendigo in the decade
following the gold rush to California.

It was in 1851 that world-wide atten-
tion was attracted to the possibilities
of the mineral richness of Australia
by the discovery of gold in New South
Wales. The first nugget weighed a
little over a pound. The news spread
slowly, due to the remoteness of the
island continent from the other more
settled parts of the world. But when
the report finally reached the United
States, many of the "forty-niners" of
California made the long voyage to the
antipode and joined with others in the
rush to the new mining camps.

Nuggets of Enormous Size.
Excitement over the rich mineral
discoveries was augmented from time
to time by the finding of gold nuggets
of enormous size and richness. The
Ballarat district, in the state of Vic-
toria, has the record of being prob-
ably the most remarkable locality in the
world in the matter of yielding gold
nuggets. These rich lumps of mineral
were found scattered over the surface
of the ground, and many prospectors
piled up quick fortunes by the simple
process of picking them up. It was
at Ballarat that the famous "Wel-
come" nugget was found in 1858. It
weighed 2,217 ounces and was valued
at something like \$40,000.

The "Welcome" nugget was not the
largest lump of gold found in Aus-
tralia, as seems to be commonly sup-
posed. In 1859 an enormous nugget
was unearthed at Mount Molligut,
near Dunolly. It was valued at \$47,
570. That was a pretty big fortune
for a poor prospector to suddenly come
across. It was named the "Welcome
Stranger."

Record Mass of Gold.
Upon a claim at Hill End, New
South Wales, the largest mass of gold
ever found was dug out in 1872. In
reality it was almost a nugget, as it
contained but little quartz. The spec-
imen measured four inches thick. It
was valued at more than \$85,000.

Many chance discoveries of gold and
other precious minerals have occurred
in western Australia and other parts
of the country. Stories of prospectors
and wayfarers who found nuggets and
outcroppings in unexpected places, and
the fortune that these discoveries led
to, are told and retold to the visitor
to the different mining camps.

The total yield of gold of Australia
since 1851 is approximately three bil-
lion dollars.

Deserted Mining Camps.
There are several mining camps
from which the glory of former min-
ing riches has departed. Notable
among these are Bendigo and Ballarat,
both in the state of Victoria. The
riotous "diggings" of the earlier days
have been replaced by substantial
towns which depend largely upon other
industrial and business interests for
their support.

In Bendigo there are to be seen on
every hand evidences of the mining
activities that formerly prevailed
there. All around the town are the
holes made by prospectors and aban-
doned claims and mines which had

been in Australia, this country has
given a yield of the stones to the
value of about \$700,000. The sapphires
of Queensland are of matchless
beauty. They have found their way
into the gem collections of many peo-
ple in different parts of the world.

The principal district where these
stones are now obtained is known as
the Anakie field. It is situated about
200 miles west of Rockhampton, state
of Queensland, and embraces a terri-
tory of 400 square miles. It is a wild,
mountainous region that has been com-
paratively little explored and contains
few permanent settlers. The sapphire
miner pitches his camp in the desolate
country, builds himself a wash-
ing bed and digs the gravel out of the
banks of the dry water courses that
run through the region. When the
sand and dirt have been washed away
it is an easy matter to pick out the
beautiful gems. It is fascinating work.

Yields All Kinds of Sapphires.
The Anakie field yields every known
variety of sapphire. These include
the regal cornflower blue, the rich yel-
low and orange stones, the colorless
gem that closely resembles a dia-
mond, the true blood-red ruby, the
royal-purple oriental amethyst, the
silkly cat's-eye and the shimmering
moonstone.

The opal deposits of Australia are
enormous—probably larger than any
other country. In New South Wales
opals to the value of more than \$7,
000,000 have been mined during the
last 35 years, and the opal fields of
Queensland also have a large record
of production. It is in the remote and
little known region of that state, more
than 600 miles in the interior, that
opals are found in large quantities.
It is stated that the proved opal re-
serves north and south for 400 miles and has
a great width.

600 Wreaths on Grave of Hungary's Godmother

Szekesfeharvar, Hungary.—Six hun-
dred wreaths were placed on her
grave and a tree bearing 570 burning
candles was planted nearby when
Maria Molnar, eighty-nine, of this vil-
lage was buried.

Each candle represented a child to
whom Maria had stood godmother.
Two hundred and ninety she had held
in her arms while the priests chris-
tened them and 280 she had spon-
sored on their confirmation day.
She was known locally as "Hun-
gary's godmother."

King Gustav Visits King Alfonso



King Gustav of Sweden has been paying a visit to Spain, and is seen above chatting with King Alfonso during their trip to the Infantry academy at Toledo.

PREHISTORIC STONE MIRROR FOUND IN WESTERN CANADA

Rare Specimen Is Discovered by Archeologists at Site in British Columbia.

Hazelton, B. C.—While there may
not have been beauty parlors in the
prehistoric days, the Indian braves
and belles who inhabited what is now
central British Columbia had their
own methods and appliances for en-
hancing their charm.

The "rouge and cosmetics" used
were obtained from natural coloring
materials, but a discovery made here
recently shows that hand mirrors also
existed in their days. The discovery
was made by a donation archeolo-
gists' party in the prehistoric part
of the ancient Gitksan village site, imme-
diately below Hazelton, of one of the
extremely rare stone mirrors known
to have been used by the totem pole
Indians of the Skeena valley area.

The specimen is a thin slab of black
stone, one end of which is narrowed
for a handle, and the other end has
its flat surface highly polished. One
of the older Hazelton Indians demon-
strated to the archeologists how this
was used. The mirror surface was
wet and when this is done the pol-
ished surface actually reflects the hu-
man face so clearly that individual
features and the color of the eyes are dis-
cernible.

The specimen secured is being sent
to the national museum at Ottawa for
preservation among the prehistoric In-
dian relics.

"Jim," 77, Steps 12 Miles When He Needs Exercise
Norway, Mich.—Although "Jim"
Bailey is seventy-seven years old, he
claims he can "step out" and walk
many miles with most anybody. Just
to prove his mettle he often walks 12

miles, from this city to Loretto. "Jim"
refuses to ride in automobiles, he says,
when he is out for a little limbering-
up exercise. He doesn't even stop to
rest on the way.

"Old Jim" is a retired miner, is a
bachelor. He says he doesn't know
whether that accounts for his being
able to hike like he does and when
asked why he never married, "Jim"
replied: "Well, I never stood still
long enough for Cupid's arrow to hit
my heart."

She Writes a Note to Say House Is on Fire

Somerville, Mass.—When Mrs. A. M.
Smith noticed smoke issuing from the
basement door she sat down and wrote
a letter to the fire department. The
note gave her name and address, and
set forth her suspicions that the house
was on fire. A messenger was sum-
moned and eventually the lieutenant
in charge at the nearest fire station
learned of the situation. When the
department reached the premises the
overheated furnace had cooled con-
siderably.

Growth of Pine Trees Leads to Destruction

How the pine trees of the New Jer-
sey "barrens" pave the way for their
own destruction and burial under
mounds of sand, and lay the founda-
tions for dunes, is told in the Botani-
cal Gazette by Dr. Arthur E. Kelley,
of Rutgers university. Pines growing
in this sandy region develop a habit
of producing bushy branches very
close to the ground, which is rather
alien to their usual mode of growth.

Why they do this is not known, but
these low branches are their undoing,
for they catch the wind-blown sand
and deposit it in a craterlike mound
about the trees. In the central de-
pression around the trunk a little soil
gathers, largely from decaying leaves,
and in this seeds of other trees and
bushes find a foothold. Sand catching
among their stems fills up the depres-
sion and finally smothers the original

tree. Then the dune continues to pile
up among the stems of the tree and
bush colony, which keeps ahead of its
smothering level either by starting new
individuals or by throwing out roots
from the upper branches of the plants
already there.

Unavoidable Waste
At least \$5,000,000 a year goes down
the drains of London in the form of
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