

OCEANOGRAPHY INSTITUTE FOR PACIFIC OCEAN

A projected Pacific scientific institution for the study of Oceanography, with a headquarters in Honolulu, advocated by William Alanson Bryan, formerly with the Bishop Museum, and now on his way east to enlist support for the scheme, was laid before the Social Science Club recently. It was an extended report on a suggestion made by Mr. Bryan last summer in New York before a scientific institution. The matter was then given considerable impetus through letters which Mr. Bryan received from prominent scientific men all over the country.

Among those commending the scheme were W. H. Holmes, Chief of Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution; Chas. D. Walcott, Director, United States Geological Survey; Sir John Murray, Director the Challenger Exploring Expedition Around the World, etc.; R. Rathbun, Assistant Secretary in charge of National Museum, Washington; Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University; Charles R. Bishop, one of the founders of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum; Barton Everman, Assistant in Charge Scientific Inquiry Bureau of U. S. Fish Commission; C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey; H. W. Henshaw, Administrative Assistant of the U. S. Biological Survey.

As a preface to the proposed Pacific Institution, Mr. Bryan gives the history of the four years' scientific cruise of the British man-of-war Challenger, and tells of the science of Oceanography. A trifle over a century ago the Challenger left Sheerness, England, on its wonderful journey of discovery around the world. Although something less than four years were expended in exploration and observation in idly dropping a plumb line into the water, so unthinking men said, it took nearly five times as long to put the data obtained in comprehensive order. This voyage is one of the greatest monuments to English science. It was conducted in the main under Sir John Murray.

Mr. Bryan says it is not to be supposed that the Challenger completed the work of deep sea exploration. Since then other epoch-making expeditions have been carried out. This science of the ocean has become so important that the Prince of Monaco is now its chief patron and benefactor. The Prince has recently organized the Institute of Oceanography in Paris and will endow it with a fund of \$1,000,000. The institute will be broadly international in its scope with the leading oceanographers of all countries in its scientific council. Its business will be to furnish the facilities for the prosecution of oceanographic research, to assist investigations, to conduct explorations and to publish results. In line with this is the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C. This was launched with a \$10,000,000 endowment.

Mr. Bryan in treating of the advantages Honolulu offers for the establishment of a college for the study of ethnology and biology, states that the islands possess extraordinary and unique natural and strategic advantages for such investigations, such as can, in time, develop a great twentieth century international institution of discovery and research for this part

of the world; an institution that will not only be of inestimable value and credit to these islands, but a power for good in the world; one that would mean more to the development of this ocean than would the mere duplication here of any one of the greatest American educational institutions of today.

Mr. Bryan states that the idea of exploring the Pacific Ocean is not a new one. For years it has been the dearest dream of ethnologists, botanists and geologists. The chief object of the present plan, he says, is to establish in Honolulu a scientific institution which would have as its chief object the promotion of an ethnographical and biological survey of the Pacific Islands and their shores and in so doing to encourage in a general way, investigation, research and discovery in the ocean at large. He says he submitted the plan in writing to the gentlemen above mentioned, who commended the project.

If the exploration of the Pacific Islands is to be undertaken during the present generation and the Hawaiian Islands made to reap the chief benefits, the islands must provide many of the facilities necessary in the carrying on of the research work. Mr. Bryan believes there are men in the community who will take an interest in the project. "Scientific men of all countries," says Mr. Bryan, "admit that the Pacific Ocean, with its cloud of islands, hundreds of which have not been landed on by a scientific man, presents the greatest field for systematic scientific labor yet remaining to be worked out and put in order. The desirability of Honolulu's serving as a center for this work is now generally recognized. Until recently the region under consideration had been regarded as so remote from the centers of civilization that it would be difficult, many thought impossible, to carry on such exploration as here proposed. Happily, inaccessibility is no longer a reason for delay in attempting so important a work. Mr. Bryan subdivides the plan as follows:

THE PROPOSED EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The plan for field work would be to acquire, if possible, an especially equipped yacht of from five to seven hundred tons capacity, which would be provided with sails as well as oil-burning engines and fitted with the necessary accommodations for fifteen scientific men, including laboratories, field library, storage tanks, etc.

This vessel, using Honolulu as a base, and establishing secondary focal points from which to carry on its work, would make cruises to the various groups of islands in the Pacific region. The voyages can be so arranged that the entire region, with its more than two thousand islands, could be covered in about fifteen excursions. Thus the vast territory would be worked over group by group, with a fully equipped corps of especially trained field scientists; the time required to complete the work, of course, varying with the number and size of the parties in the field. Each group would be as completely studied as was possible before taking up work in a second group. In this way the work, for example, on the Society Islands, would be uniform and complete, every department of their ethnology and natural history would be treated, both in the field and in the subsequent publication, by a specialist, who, by reason of a carefully arranged plan, would study each island with an understanding of the great ultimate object, namely, knowledge of the Pacific ocean as a whole. The data thus gathered would be even and of a comparable character.

The expedition, through the central office in Honolulu, would be affiliated with the various universities and museums of the world in such a way as to offer the much needed opportunity for actual field work to the graduate students of those institutions. Thus the undertaking would be supplied with a constantly increasing corps of young and enthusiastic naturalists for the arduous work of the field exploration, who would bring with them to the work the support of their special institutions, by reason of their appointments on the expeditions having been gained, in the main, through meritorious work during their preparatory courses. It is evident that work of this character is not only supplementary to the university and museum training, but that such an expedition would furnish scientific employment for many graduates of our colleges and universities along the line of their special training, and would provide a means of doing post-graduate work under remuneration during the critical time between leaving college and the finding of satisfactory or permanent employment in scientific pursuits. On the other hand, the expeditions would be carried on at a minimum of expense, while offering splendid facilities for the development of the scientific men of the future.

SCOPE OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

Of the many subjects which require immediate investigation in this vast region, perhaps none are of greater importance than those with which the science of ethnology deals. The rapid changes which civilization and commerce are effecting will soon obliterate all that remains of the civilization of a primitive people, the importance of the study of which is best understood when it can be truthfully said that none of our authorities agree on the origin or racial affinity of these races nor do they concur on the direction from whence came the original inhabitants of this great ocean.

Therefore, the main work of the expeditions would be to study first-hand the races of man inhabiting the Pacific, in a manner similar to that in which the Bureau of American Ethnology has studied the American Indian. Such work should cover their physical, mental, linguistic, social, religious, aesthetic and industrial development, as well as the problems of race mixture and the causes of racial decay among the many primitive tribes inhabiting the multitude of islands scattered over the hundreds of thousands of square miles of ocean included in the region. Since the material for the elucidation of these problems does not exist in any museum or museum, exhaustive collections must be made, both in the field and by purchase before it is too late to secure them for the purposes of comparison and study.

Next in importance is the subject of land biology. The limited size of the majority of the islands makes the extermination of existing peculiar forms a matter speedily accomplished by the introduction of foreign plants and animals, or unusual conditions, so speedily indeed, that among the birds on the island of Oahu, the number of forms known to science which have been exterminated since their description, exceeds those now existing on the island. In Polynesia there yet remain many islands unexplored by scientists and thousands of forms of birds, reptiles and invertebrates that are undescribed.

In the plant world similar conditions exist, there being hundreds of species which are unknown; while the geographical extent, abundance, native names and economic uses of all the plants of the region should be investigated and recorded. Such a survey would aid in the development and utilization of the resources of the tropical islands of the world.

The value of a study of the shore fauna can not be exaggerated. A vessel equipped as is here proposed would be able to accomplish wonders in this direction while investigations were being prosecuted on shore. Those who have perused the results, as far as published, of the expedition of the U. S. Fish Commission ship Albatross in these Hawaiian waters can form an idea of the possibilities of a careful investigation of the coast faunas down to the limit of the effect of light on ocean forms. The value of a work as systematically conducted about the various groups of islands in our region can scarcely be estimated.

HOW AN ENTOMBED MINER WAS KEPT ALIVE UNTIL RESCUED

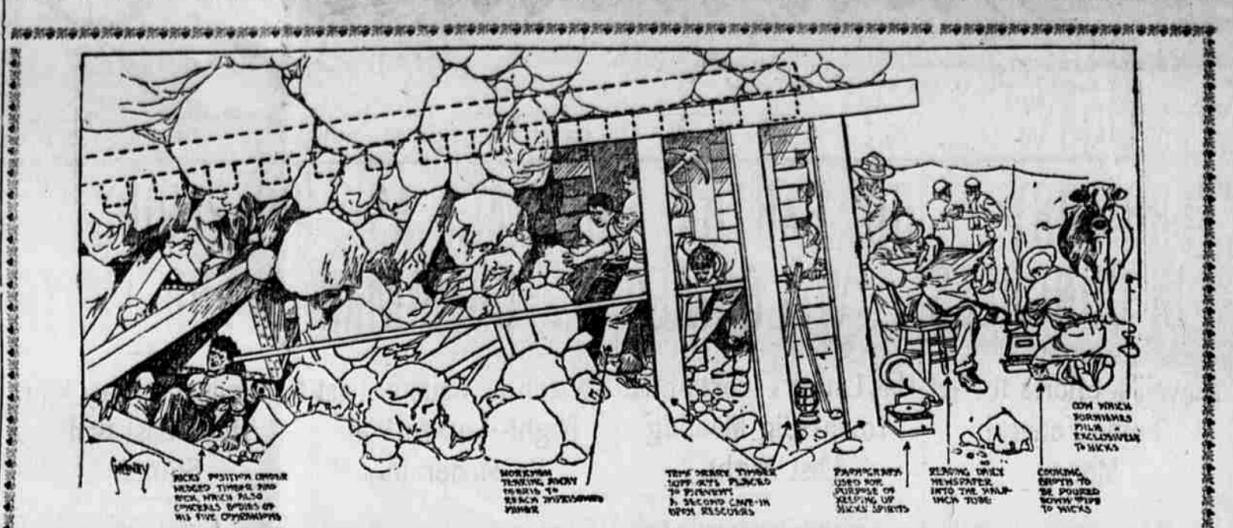


DIAGRAM SHOWING SECTION OF COLLAPSED TUNNEL IN KERN RIVER CANYON WHERE L. B. HICKS AND FIVE OTHERS WERE ENTOMBED; THE ORE CAR AND TIMBERS WHICH FORMED BRIDGE OVER HICKS, THE SIXTY-FOOT PIPE THROUGH WHICH HE WAS FED AND TALKED WITH AND THE RESCUE PARTY AT WORK ON THE MASS OF DEBRIS WHICH BURIED HIM IN DARKNESS FOR MANY DAYS.

The rescue of L. B. Hicks, the entombed miner, in Kern River Canyon, Cal., was safely effected in the manner described below and in the accompanying picture. A 60-foot pipe was driven to the place where the man was caught and through this he talked and was fed.

BAKERSFIELD, December 17.—The rescue party running the tunnel to Hicks, the entombed miner, is tonight directly above him, but despite this they will not be able to take him from his cave for many hours yet, on account of the great danger that a false stroke of the pick or too hurried progress will precipitate the loosened debris on the miner.

Early today the rescuers drove through the last seam of granite in which they have been working for some time and broke into the loose dirt and rock of the cave-in. Calculations were made and it was determined that they were directly above Hicks. Through the pipe the miner shouted to the shaft above that he could not hear the rescue party, but that care must be taken in sinking the last few feet, as a great boulder

hung loosely above him, and that the slightest jar might release its great weight on his helpless body. Accordingly the last few feet of earth will be bored cautiously. The rescue will probably not be consummated before daylight.

VOICE FROM THE TOMB.

Dr. Stanchfield was telling Hicks the news today when the entombed man interrupted him with: "What, let the Japanese come into our schools? No, sir! They are no better than Chinks. I know the pest. I was in Japan." "Shut up, Hicks, you are a fool and a lucky one. Cheer up and strike up a tune that makes you feel like a prince—Oh, the sun shines bright on my Old Kentucky Home, 'tis summer—"

He sang the song through, a cheery ringing voice from the grave in the granite mountain and then for fifteen minutes he attacked that part of the President's message relating to the Japanese question. The doctor had read him portions of the state document shortly before. (Applause from a surreptitious listener at the top of his 'feedpipe'.)

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Formerly when a college, university, hospital, or even a museum was to be established, it was permissible to be guided solely by the existing necessity. It was not the rule to think such things out far ahead. In some cases it would almost seem to have been regarded as interfering with the ways of Providence, to plan. Happily, that time has passed. There are no new universities being built on the antiquated, haphazard lack of plan exemplified in the old University of California. In lieu of taking no heed for the future in such matters, men now, cognizant of the laws of evolution and growth, make plans accordingly. Extensive enterprises, especially great philanthropic enterprises, are delineated with a view to their ultimate, rather than their immediate fulfillment. The plan is boldly drawn as complete as may be and the beginning made in a small way when necessary, but every subsequent step is taken looking towards its completion.

In such plans everything is reduced to units. The most important things are done first. A museum planned to ultimately cover fourteen acres has the one wing up and in use. A university like Chicago or Stanford does not put up a building or lay a cement walk without reference to the original plan. What a saving of time, money and energy if California University and Harvard and Yale could have been so ordered!

With this thought in mind to encourage us in considering an undertaking which involves so much, let us return to the second part of this plan. In order to carry on in a comprehensive way the administrative and resident research work of such an exploration as has just been sketched, and at the same time provide adequately for the inevitable lateral expansion of such an undertaking, it is proposed to form in Honolulu a Pacific Scientific Institution. This would be a corporation under the control of an especial board of trustees, empowered to receive, in trust, funds, property or equipment for the prosecution, promotion and maintenance of scientific research in the Pacific Ocean. Their first duty would be to establish central offices of administration, which could be housed in buildings of a more or less temporary character. Having the expedition organized and in the field, they would provide for the laboratories, library, printing equipment, etc., as they would be required.

In order to prevent the duplication of equipment, they would, when practicable, affiliate with the various scientific institutions already well established in Hawaii (as the Honolulu Aquarium, the Historical Library, the Bishop Museum, Oahu College, the Experiment Stations and similar institutions), or such as may be established in the future with the object of forming a local institution with adequate facilities for prosecuting in the fullest and most satisfactory way the research work involved in the foregoing plan of exploration.

It would be the purpose of such a trust to add as rapidly as circumstances would permit to the equipment that is already possessed by this community such desirable institutions as a biological laboratory, an aviary or zoological garden and a garden of acclimatization or botanical garden. To these could be added such other scientific institutions or facilities as may in the future be desirable. To facilitate the research work it is proposed to arrange from time to time for especially endowed tables of research under the control of the new institution. These will be provided by patrons and interested institutions in

"You caught me did you, old man," he shouted up. "You need not think I'm crazy. I do a little speling to myself once in a while just to pass the time. These first few days when you would not have traded a corpse for me and give five cents to boot, I delivered more orations than Dan Webster."

There was a long silence and then he was heard laughing. It gives one a queer feeling to be keeping in touch in such a strange manner with the actions of a man buried alive. You are in the sunlight and he is down nearly 100 feet below the inside of a mountain in a little cramped trap, blacker than night, and everywhere his hand is thrust it touches unyielding rock and earth. He continued to address remarks to the walls of his sepulcher.

"God bless you! God bless you," he shouted. "I hear you coming. That must be Bill working in the face, its pretty hard around there." Another long silence, in which Hicks must have been straining his ears.

SAVES HE WON'T SLEEP.

"God," he exclaimed, "I thought they

had stopped, but I heard them driving in the lagging now. I ain't going to sleep a wink tonight. Tomorrow I'll be lying in bed at the hospital."

He rapped on the pipe and Dr. Stanchfield answered. "What you want, old man?" the doctor asked.

"Doctor, how can I go up to the hospital when I haven't got any clean clothes?" he complained. "I ain't fit to lie in a clean bed. I wish you would bring up my things from the camp." "Don't worry about clothes," called Dr. Stanchfield. "We have everything you will need at the hospital."

"What do you think of that," he exclaimed, placing the plug in the pipe. "A man who has been in his situation for ten days asking for clean clothes. I think you will find that there are other features about this case which are without parallel in human experience," he said to the Examiner man.

"There isn't one person out of ten thousand who would not have been driven insane by Hicks' experience, yet he appears to be in good physical condition. I judge from the strong, clear tone of his voice that this is the case.

PLAQUE OF THE NIGHT.

Keeps Thousands of People in Honolulu Awake.

Keeps you awake; can't sleep a wink. Breeds misery by day, profanity by night. Know what it is? Itching Piles. Itch, itch, itch. Nearly drives you crazy. Itching away in any position, any time. Doan's Ointment cures Piles, Eczema and all itching skin diseases. Read what a local citizen says: William Preston has been a resident of Victoria, Australia, for over half a century and is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema." Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHRISTMAS AT CAMP M'KINLEY

The evidence that the soldiers are among the living and in the memory of some of the people was fully shown yesterday morning, when the many long tables at Camp McKinley were spread, and the call for breakfast blown; each soldier at the camp found on his plate a neat little package, nicely wrapped and tied with a piece of white ribbon. In each package, with the present, was a card with no name on it, but a few words written which undoubtedly left an impression upon each reader. The name of the person giving these many presents, which numbered over two hundred, will not be made public here, and many of the boys are yet wondering to whom is due their appreciation. The giver will never know just the extent of the kind thoughts given and appreciation felt upon receiving these presents, but it is hoped that at some time to come she may be made to feel the many blessings due her for this noble deed; and that her Christmas and New Year may be pleasant and happy, is the wish of every boy at the camp. A SOLDIER.

PRESENTATION TO POOR.

Frank C. Poor, who has officiated as secretary for Honolulu Harbor No. 54, for the past year was presented with a handsome silver tea service on Sunday as a mark of appreciation of the faithful services he had rendered. The presentation committee was composed of Captains Tullett, Thompson and Bennett, the former making the speech which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Poor. The set is a beautiful one and is highly valued by the recipient.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR.

Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanagan, provincial Constable at Chapeau, Ontario, Canada, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in the forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I tried it, and after using two small bottles, I was completely cured." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

John Drew, of Castle & Cooke's office staff, will go to Tehuantepec in the Arizona.