

Bartlett Plans Another Expedition to Far North.

Newfoundland Explorer Will Again Lead Way to Scientific Accomplishment--Former Sealing Master Whose Name is Household Word in America Still Holds Terra Nova Dearest of All Lands.



FAMOUS EXPLORERS GATHER FOR MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS. Front row, left to right: Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, companion of Peary on dash to North Pole; Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of National Geographic Society; Dr. Robert F. Griggs, leader of expedition which discovered Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in Alaska; N. H. Barton, recently returned from expedition to Culicillo, Mexico. Back row: Dr. Willis Lee, explorer of Carlsbad Caverns; Frederick Wulfin, who explored Little-known Kwachaw, where he found Chinese peoples; Nell M. Judd, who explored Chaco Canyon, "the New York of America" in 1875. Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

(By RICHARD T. JOY.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—To prove beyond doubt whether or not the continents of America and Asia were in some far distant age connected by an isthmus across what is now the Behring Strait and to determine the exact former location of such isthmus, is the task to which Commander Robert A. Bartlett, U.S.N.R., has now set himself. During a pleasant two hours' chat which the writer had with Captain "Bob" at the Rascall Club here yesterday, the explorer discussed his plans for the future which included the next Arctic trip he proposes to embark upon in the interests of science. Just how soon this expedition can be undertaken depends upon how expeditiously preparations must be made. These preparations must, of necessity, be of an elaborate and extensive character because the trip to the far north which the undertaking involves will, it is expected, occupy all of four years.

SCIENTISTS BACK PROJECT.

Captain Bartlett's endeavours in the direction of further scientific discovery have the enthusiastic backing of America's foremost geographers and the support of many leaders in various branches of scientific research and it is from such quarters that, it is hoped, the necessary financial aid will be forthcoming as soon as the project in all its details has been outlined. The primary requirement for the expedition, Captain Bartlett explained, is a suitably constructed vessel, suitable for drifting and having all engines instead of steam power. This vessel will have to be built in such manner as to render it indestructible by ice and it is proposed to have the work done in one of the shipyards on the Pacific Coast. One of Captain Bartlett's friends has offered him a thirty thousand dollar engine for his craft, and there is every indication that other interested individuals and organizations will give practical demonstration of their faith in the expedition which will, it is confidently believed, add materially to the world's wealth of scientific knowledge.

OPINIONS ARE DIVIDED.

While there appears to be an unanimity of opinion among other scientists on the point of the land connection between the two continents which are now separated by a strip of water only twenty-six miles across at its narrowest part, scientists do not agree as to its location which it is contended by many to have been directly across from Point Zepp on the Siberian side to Cape Prince of Wales on the Alaskan side. Others claim to have good grounds for the contention that the former land-link between the continents was farther to the eastward in the direction of Herald and Wrangle Islands. Captain Bartlett's expedition will not alone be equipped to make complete investigations of the scene but formation in these locations but it will also be prepared to make studies of and comparisons between the geological conditions and biological existence of the two lands. For the former work a dredging process will be necessary while land investigation activities will be undertaken on a large scale. In this phase of the

work Captain Bartlett anticipates difficulties on the Siberian side in connection with which arrangements must be made to between the United States and Soviet governments.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

Capt. Bartlett's trip to the Northward which covered the greater part of last spring and summer was fruitful of many finds that have been welcomed by the scientific world and a great deal of valuable information about tides, ice conditions, etc., was gathered. Some of the largest and most valuable scientific collections in the country shelve in the numerous specimens of hitherto unknown sea life which Capt. Bob was able to bring along with him from that Arctic trip which, though practically void of spectacular results, was nevertheless eminently satisfying in many ways.

IS WELL QUALIFIED.

It is generally recognized by scientists that no more thoroughly qualified man than Captain Bartlett can be found for research work in the Arctic regions. He is more familiar, perhaps, than any other with all sorts of conditions there and it is realized that any expedition which he heads for purposes if northern exploration will not be hampered by lack of adequate knowledge or be delayed by such preliminaries as less experienced voyagers must find inevitable. In a word, Captain Bob Bartlett is looked upon as pre-eminent in his particular field, not merely because he is of proven ability but also because he is as keen in scientific research as the most enthusiastic in that important field. He is undeniably keen on the present project and is anxiously looking forward to the moment when he can proceed to Seattle to arrange for the building of the vessel which he hopes will make history even more remarkable and valuable than that made by the famous "Roosevelt." It is right there, by the way, that Captain Bob looks for his troubles to begin. He says it will cost for the labor alone on the vessel he has in mind \$34,000 more than the total cost of the "Roosevelt" and that, when completed, this remarkable craft will represent a total outlay of half a million dollars. Notwithstanding that and the fact that the Government will take no part in financing the expedition, he is confident that the money will be forthcoming sufficiently freely to ensure the success of the project.

ABANDONED SHENANDOAH FLIGHT.

It is known to many that Captain Robert Bartlett was in some way identified with the United States Navy proposal, since abandoned, to have the dirigible Shenandoah make an extensive exploration trip to the Far North, but to few has it been known that the proposition originated with him, that the entire plans were formulated by him and that by his persistent arguments on the strength of the merits of such a flight naval authorities were finally induced to give consent to the undertaking being adopted by the service whose moral and financial support it was to have had. Captain Bartlett spent many months in trying to convince stubborn politicians that

the Arctic air flight would be worth while. He warned the Government that if the United States did not get in the field as quickly as possible the laurels would certainly be gathered by either Norway or England and that the glory of Peary's achievement would be decidedly overshadowed by the greater accomplishments on the part of foreign explorers who would be sure to get practical national support. He had to contend with ignorance, obstinacy and, worst of all, indifference; and he had to deal with countless objections, some well-founded and others so silly that they were unanswerable. The idea prevailed that sufficient had been done when the Pole was discovered and that the millions of miles of unexplored territory could well enough wait to be attended to at some time in the vaguely distant future. The one strong supporter Captain Bartlett had was Secretary Denby who was really keen on the project and so it was that when the Teapot Dome scandal put an untimely end to Denby's regime, as head of the Navy Department, it likewise killed all hopes of the Shenandoah's proposed exploration trip into the unknown North.

STRONG FOR HOMELAND.

"Bob" Bartlett is in many respects one of the most remarkable men of his time but the trait that strikes one most forcibly is the quality of his patriotism. He is as ardent an American as it is possible to find from the Atlantic to the Pacific and yet no truer or more genuinely patriotic Newfoundlanders lives than he. It is easier to learn of his immense activities in and on behalf of this country from his friends than it is from him, but it is a much simpler matter to get him to talk of Newfoundland than it is to get him off the subject. Speaking of the seafishery, he expresses the belief that the day is not far distant when sealing owners will combine and build two or three large ships for the prosecution of the voyage which will bring in enough seals to meet the normal demand which he thinks will continue around 200,000 or 250,000 seals. There is no mistaking the interest which Newfoundland, its affairs and its future have for this distinguished son of the homeland.

ATTENDED GEOGRAPHERS' SESSION HERE.

Captain Bartlett's present visit to Washington was in connection with the annual session of the Association of American Geographers of which organization he is a leading member. This association operates in conjunction with the National Geographic Society of which Captain "Bob" is a gold-medalist and an officer. The National Geographic Society has for its principle aim the dissemination of geographic knowledge and one of the direct services it renders to schools throughout the country is the issuance of weekly sets of bulletins to some 20,000 school teachers for use among about 750,000 students. The gathering of American Geographers included some of the world's most renowned explorers, all of whom have to their credit noteworthy achievements in their particular fields of endeavor.

Star of the Sea Parade

SOCIETY HAD BIG TURNOUT.

The Newfoundland Fishermen's Star of the Sea Association to the number of 500 held a church parade yesterday, attending last Mass at St. Patrick's, Riverhead. Headed by the Society's flag drawn by three horses, and the C.L.B. Band, and also accompanied by the C.C.C. and Mount Cashel Bands, the parade moved off from the Hall on Henry Street, and proceeded via New Gower, Hamilton and Patrick Streets. At the church solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. St. John with Rev. Fr. Nolan as Deacon and Rev. Fr. Summers as Sub-Deacon. Rev. Fr. Sheehan being Master of Cere monies. His Grace Archbishop Roche was present and was attended by Rt. Rev. Msgr. McDermott and Rev. Dr. Kitchin, Pastor of St. Patrick's. After the service ranks were reformed and the Society paraded via Duckworth St. to Government House followed by a large number of citizens, when the President, Major Peter Cashin, M.H.A., addressed his Excellency the Governor as follows:—

Your Excellency.—It gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency and Lady Allardice on behalf of the Nfld. Fishermen's Star of the Sea Association their sincere felicitations and Season's Greetings. Our Society was founded in 1871, having as its first President Capt. Wm. Ryan, who held office until 1873, when Capt. Wm. Jackman became President and held office until his death in 1877. Whilst it is not my intention to go very deeply into the history of our organization, I think it is only fair for me to say that both these gentlemen were true born Nfld. fishermen, and Vikings of the sea, and I would like to say in passing that 53 years ago to-day Capt. Wm. Jackman, who was then President of the Society, called on the Governor of the day followed by thirteen hundred men, the forefathers of those whom I have the privilege of leading here to-day, and who only a few short months ago did me the honor of electing me President of their Society, and whilst I am not a fisherman in the true sense of the word I feel proud of the fact that I was born the son of a fisherman. Our organization is solely a Catholic Benefit Society, having as its main object the welfare of its members and the progress of our country. Its ranks are filled from the masses not the classes, and when all are alike united in religious sentiment. Our sons will grow up useful, self-reliant men, our daughters industrious, noble women, and from this class comes every benefactor of mankind. Four years ago our Society suffered a very heavy loss by the burning of their hall, which gave us a sort of a temporary setback, but I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that due to the indefatigable energies of our members a new building has since been erected, and to-day we boast of being the strongest Society in the Island. Our membership is increasing by leaps and bounds, and we hope that when we pay our respects to Your Excellency twelve months from now, that our ranks will be increased twofold. I would like to assure Your Excellency of the unswerving loyalty of our Society to the British Crown, and state that numbers of our members paid the Supreme Sacrifice during the Great War, whilst amongst us here to-day are many returned veterans. Therefore on behalf of our organization, I would request Your Excellency to convey to his Majesty the King the greetings of the Nfld. Fishermen's Star of the Sea Association, as well as our individual sentiments of love for our country and loyalty to the British Empire as a whole.

His Excellency replying complimented the Society on the excellent turnout, and extolled the good work that the organization was doing. He was pleased to note that it was in a flourishing condition, and he extended to one and all the best that was going in 1925.

The Palace was next proceeded to, where His Grace Archbishop Roche was present with the priests of the city. President Cashin extended to his Grace the Society's good wishes, and hoped that his Grace's health was improving. Archbishop Roche was glad to see the old custom of parading revived, and congratulated the Society on their large numbers. He referred to the fact that the Society was the first to call at the new Palace, and spoke of the help the Association had always been to the church, exhorting the members to stand by the rules, and wished the society continued success during the coming year.

On return to the hall the President addressed the members, complimenting them on their turnout. A message from the President of the Star of the Sea Association Bell Island was read and replied to. The fact that 50 new members were enrolled before the parade was referred to, and all were asked to put forth every effort to make 1925 a banner year. The Society is concluding the celebrations tonight with a re-union of members and their lady friends at the club rooms.

Men's and Women's American Ice Creepers, guaranteed not to loosen or break, 35c. per pair attached, at PARKER & MONROE, LTD.—Jan 7/25

Hoover's Prediction

Says 1925 Will Be Best Year Since the War—United States Secretary of Commerce Finds Large Assurance of World Peace and Economic Stability.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The new year begins with the economic structure of the world upon a more solid foundation than at any time since the war, Secretary of Commerce Hoover declared to-day, after studying the annual survey made by his department.

"Generally the world is producing more goods, there is fuller employment, there are higher standards of living, more assurance of economic stability for the future and more promise of peace than we have seen for many years," said Mr. Hoover. "The world is by no means free from liability to economic shock, yet the forces to-day in motion all tend to great promise for the forthcoming year."

"In our country the outstanding economic development of the year has been the very large recovery in agriculture after its two-year lag behind the recovery of industry. The farmers have a large measure of losses in the last three years yet to recover but their outlook is encouraging."

"While there has been a good deal of adjustment in prices of single commodities during the year, the average wholesale price of all commodities has varied but 3 per cent. as between the ends of the years 1922, 1923 and 1924. It would thus appear that we are tending to the common level in prices of about 50 per cent. over pre-war, which seems to represent at least our present economic plane in prices."

Industry Wage Stable.

"The average wage in industry has been stable during the last year and remains around 100 per cent. above pre-war, while the cost of living has maintained almost exactly the same level at the end of the last three years, 1922, 1923 and 1924, about 72 per cent. over pre-war. Our labor, therefore, continues to enjoy the highest real wages in its history. There was some unemployment in the middle of the year but it has now been largely overcome."

"Two industries, textiles and northern soft coal, have lagged in recovery. The textiles are suffering in part from sharp competition of foreign imports, and in part from shift in national habits. An improvement may be looked for in the forthcoming year."

"The construction work of the country has maintained high activity. While the shortage, particularly of housing and business buildings, due to the cessation of construction during the war, has been to a large degree overcome, yet continued high real wages and general prosperity create a demand in excess of that due only to increasing population, because of the insistence of a population of rising standards of living for more elbow room and better housing generally."

Foreign Trade Expands.

"Our foreign trade has shown considerable expansion during the year in exports and some decrease in imports. The increase in export figures has been due in some degree to the higher prices of agricultural produce, though chiefly to general expansion in all exports the decrease in imports has been due in large part to lessening activity in production lines at the middle of the year, thus reducing the requirements for imports of raw material."

"The total of our exports for the year will show about \$4,600,000,000 and our imports about \$3,600,000,000. The merchandise balance will be about \$1,000,000,000 in our favor. "Our invisible exchange will show larger balances against us than in 1923 because of the greater volume of tourist travel, increased freight charges paid foreign shipping, and above all the largely increased volume of loans and investments to foreign lands, which will probably amount to as much as \$1,000,000,000 as against one-third of that amount for 1923."

"International trade in the world as a whole shows a larger movement of commodities during the past year than at any time since before the war."

Duke of York Gets Thrills as Wounded Rhino Charges Him

NAIROBI, Kenya, East Africa, Jan. 2.—The Duke of York, second son of King George, who is visiting Kenya with his bride, had a thrilling experience while on a rhinoceros hunt on Sunday, it is learned.

The Duke stalked a huge rhino and fired at him, whereupon the animal charged. The royal hunter stood his ground and fired again when the rhino was 30 yards from him. The big game hunter Anderson, another member of the party, fired simultaneously and the rhinoceros fell dead. The Duke is described as being delighted with the adventure.

MINARD'S LINIMENT, THE ATHLETIC REMEDY.

ALL ABOARD! STAR MOVIE To-Night!

Opening Engagement of the Colored Troupe

in the following:

- 1.—Selection: "Yes, Yes, In Your Eyes," by the Band.
- 2.—Solo: "I Wonder What's Become of Sally," Mr. H. Robinson.
- 3.—Clarinet Feature: Original Charleston Street, the Band.
- 4.—Solo: "Asleep In The Deep," Charles B. Foster.
- 5.—Selection: Piano, Mr. L. Bradley.
- 6.—Selection: "June Night," the Band.

First National—The Pictures of the Best—Presents JANE NOVAK, BEN ALEXANDER and EARLE WILLIAMS,

Jealous Husbands

IN EIGHT PARTS—A STORY THAT SUITS US ALL.

Twelve Miles Down

An Attempt to Explore the Earth's Core.

Great interest has been aroused in scientific circles by the proposal of Sir Charles Parsons, the eminent turbine engineer, to sink a shaft 12 miles down into the earth, with the object of discovering hitherto unknown minerals and chemical elements. Sir Charles states that the task would occupy about fifty years and would involve an expenditure of approximately £20,000,000.

Many engineers are inclined to regard the idea as impracticable, but experiments made by Professor F. D. Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, have shown fairly conclusively that in limestone a depth of fifteen miles is not beyond the resources of modern engineering, while in granite a depth of thirty miles might be reached.

The World's Deepest Mine.

So far the greatest depth that has been attained by boring is just over a mile, while the deepest mine that at Morro Velho, in Brazil, is a mile and a quarter down. In this wonderful mine the problem of augmenting pressure is solved by the installation of a series of air locks, by means of which the miners are enabled to breathe in comfort.

Sir Charles Parsons proposes to adopt a similar system if his system of boring materializes. A second problem, that of heat, presents greater but not insurmountable difficulties. A plan has been devised by means of which the internal heat could be pumped to the surface and there harnessed, as it were, by special machinery, while with the aid of refrigerating apparatus the workers would be enabled to carry on in an even temperature at the greatest depths.

Diamonds in the Depths.

The temperature rises about one degree for every thirty yards we go beneath the surface, at which rate water would boil at two miles down; iron would melt at seven miles; and the hardest known substance would dissolve at just under thirty miles.

Another difficulty would be the frequent inrushes of water, while the question of keeping the sides of the shaft intact presents certain definite obstacles, although the use of special steel plates would probably obviate most of these.

It is strange that an expedition into the earth's interior has never been seriously attempted. If we could sink a shaft only twelve miles into the ground we might strike all the coal and oil that would be needed in millions of years. In all likelihood we should find radium, gold, silver, diamonds, and other gems of untold wealth, as well as wonderful new metals and fresh sources of energy.

How old is the Earth?

Quite apart from these romantic possibilities, the scientific results of such an enterprise would probably be epoch-making. For example, geologists would have at their disposal facts that would eclipse most of those already in their possession. In all probability we should be able to ascertain definitely the age of the earth, a subject on which there is at present a great diversity of opinion. Estimates vary from a few thousand years to 500,000,000 years, the last-named figure being deduced by the Abbe Moreau, one of the most famous of living French scientists.

Another point that might well be cleared up is just how long there has been life on this planet, a question which is constantly exercising the minds of learned men. These and many other problems of vital interest would, at any rate, stand a good chance of being settled finally by this fascinating twelve-mile journey beneath our feet.

WILL MAKE ANOTHER TRIP.—S.S. Sebastopol, which arrived from Trinity on Saturday morning, will make one more trip north. There is considerable freight offering for the north at present.

Unknown Stoker

HELPED STANLEY DISCOVER ARUWIMI.

The actual discoverer of the Aruwimi, the Forest of Perpetual Night, and the pygmies, says William Le Queux, the famous explorer, in the book of reminiscences just published entitled "Things I Know About Kings, Celebrities and Crooks," was an unknown ship's stoker. When Stanley returned to England from Africa, this illiterate, uncouth stoker called on Mr. Le Queux, who was then an assistant on the London Globe, and the wanderer was seeking for a journalist to write down his African experiences and hoped to obtain money for passage on an outgoing vessel, intimating that Africa again appealed to his wandering instinct. Le Queux was interested and arranged an interview between him and Stanley. Stanley gave

the man some money, and when he had gone the famous explorer stood aghast, and at first could not utter a word.

"Only fancy," said Stanley, "that fellow has done all the journey that I have done—and more," he gasped. "He was alone! He is a greater traveler than I have ever been." A few days later, "Through Darkest Africa," was published throughout the world, says Mr. Le Queux, "but to the day of his death, a few years later, he (Stanley) befriended the unknown stoker, who had really been the actual discoverer of the Aruwimi."

A remarkable display of dresses and stage fittings and Chinese lanterns in "The China Shop." Enough fun to make your sides ache and to cure all your disorders. College Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday, in aid of the College Clinic.—Jan 12/25

Oranges — AND — Grape Fruit

Just received from Jamaica: A big consignment of the above fruit, which we are offering at an exceptionally low price for quick clearance.

NOTE THE PRICES:

ORANGES. Per Dozen .25c. & 35c.
GRAPE FRUIT. Per Dozen85c.

The Royal Stores, Ltd.,
Grocery Department

Jan 9, 12/24

Ronish, Kolher & Campbell, Heintzman and Sherlock Manning PIANOS

With these high grade instruments on our Show Room floor, we can satisfy the needs of the most critical.

Let us discuss our instalment plan with you; it greatly simplifies the purchase of a Piano for the home.

A. M. Penman Co.
Pianos, Chesterfields, Organs.