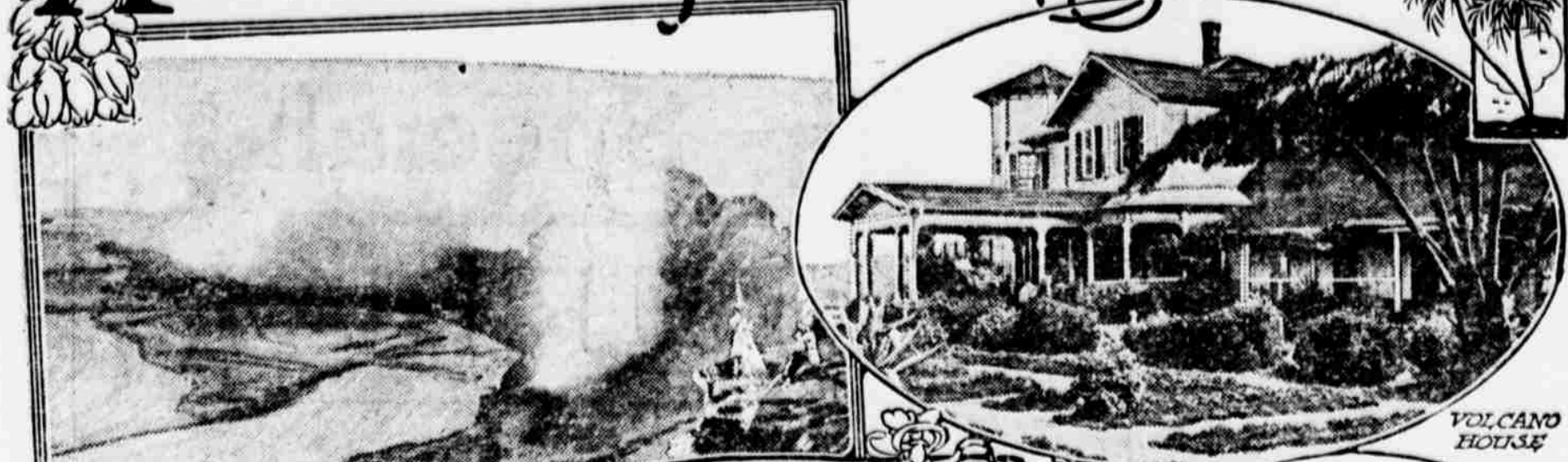


Kilauea Spouting Lava



KILAUEA is spouting lava, spouting as never before in its history since the Caucasian has known its "House of Everlasting Fire." This continuously active volcano in Hawaii National park is overflowing from the pit of Halemaumau. All of the trails in the old crater bottom have been destroyed. Five flows are running north, south and west and a mountain of lava, the largest in the volcano's history, is spouting high, surrounded by hundreds of other fountains. The lava lake rose eighty feet in eight hours. The main flow, 1,300 feet wide, is running at the rate of forty miles an hour.



Police guards are holding hundreds of tourists and automobilists at a considerable distance from the scene because of the danger of a greater outburst. And the spouting of Kilauea is one of the wonder scenes of the world.

Nevertheless, there are discriminating nature-lovers who have seen the world and declare that Kilauea's Halemaumau is greatest of natural wonders.

"The Hawaiian volcanoes," writes T. A. Jagger, Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcano observatory, "are truly a national asset, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science and the most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala is a mountain mass ten thousand feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit eight miles in diameter and three thousand feet deep, containing many high lava cones. Haleakala is probably the largest of all known craters among volcanoes that are technically known as active. It erupted less than two hundred years ago. The crater at sunrise is the grandest volcanic spectacle on earth."

E. M. Newman, the traveler and lecturer, says: "The fires of a visible inferno burning in the midst of an earthly paradise is a striking contrast, afforded only in the Hawaiian National park. It is a combination of all that is terrifying and all that is beautiful, a blending of the awful with the magnificent. Lava-flows of centuries are piled high about a living volcano, which is set like a ruby in an emerald hoyer of tropical grandeur. Picture a perfect May day, when glorious sunshine and smiling nature combine to make the heart glad; then multiply that day by three hundred and sixty-five and the result is the climate of Hawaii. Add to this the sweet odors, the luscious fruits, the luxuriant verdure, the flowers and colorful beauty of the tropics, and the Hawaii National park becomes a dreamland that lingers in one's memory as long as memory survives."

Miss Edna L. Smith of Aurora, Ill., a globe trotter with the gifts of appreciation and description says of Halemaumau: "As a spectacle it is the most infernal and brilliant thing I have ever seen and as a natural phenomenon it is the most thrilling sight I ever hope to see. Worlds in the making best describes what is going on there. Miniature molten mountains are turned out of the white-hot furnace to cool and you see how all sorts of stratifications are made. Then in turn miniature hardened mountains are swallowed by the burning lava lakes. And all the time the most tremendous roaring and hissing go on as the fiery lava is spouted high up in the air. It sounds as if some angry dragon were in the heart of the great crater spewing up flames and brimstone in a rage."

Kilauea's Lava Lake. The lava lake at Kilauea is the most spectacular feature of Hawaii National park. It draws visitors from all over the world. It is a lake of molten, fiery lava a thousand feet long, splashing on its banks with a noise like waves of the sea, while great fountains boil through it fifty feet high. This exhibition of one of the most amazing revelations of nature—the terrific and irresistible forces of the earth's internal fires—is accessible by automobiles almost to the very brink, and may be safely viewed.

Stephen T. Mather, director of the national park service, says of Kilauea, among other things: "I want to record my feeling that this is the most wonderful feature of the national park system, surpassing the geysers of the Yellowstone, the waterfalls of the Yosemite, and even the big trees of Sequoia park. It is the most awe-inspiring thing that I have ever observed, and I have no hesitation in predicting that when once the people of the United States realize what a remarkable thing this volcano is it will become the objective of thousands of visitors."

The trip from Hilo to Kilauea volcano is by automobile, a distance of thirty miles. From Hilo the road gradually ascends through sugar cane and pineapple plantations, to a high elevation and then plunges into a great forest of tree ferns, whose fronds are thirty feet overhead and provide a delightful canopy for many miles. At 4,000 feet elevation the trip ends at Volcano House on the rim of the crater. Here are unobstructed views of towering snow-capped mountains and the great crater, Kilauea, an enormous pit nearly eight miles in circumference and six hundred feet deep, enclosing an area of 2,650 acres. Filling the floor of this vast bowl is a sea of solidified lava, twisted and contorted into every imaginable shape, with jets of steam, vapor and sulphurous fumes rising from innumerable crevices and cracks. Almost at the center is the active throat of the volcano itself, called by the natives, Halemaumau, "The House of Everlasting Fire." This was, in Hawaiian mythology, the home of Pele, the goddess of fire.

Kilauea does not by any means confine its activities to Halemaumau. Last year, out on the Kau desert, about six miles from the fiery pit in Kilauea crater, molten lava burst forth from a subterranean tube leading through a crack beginning at the wall of the main volcano. This flow of lava was called the Kau flow of 1920, and is still at work building up a new mountain. The flow really began in December, 1919. It has now built up a great mound almost 200 feet in height. This mound has been designated Mauna Iki (Little Mountain). The Kau flow was easy of access, and hundreds of visitors saw its live stream of lava cascading over older flows. It was possible to approach to within a few feet of the lava and poke at it with a green stick.

Greatest Natural Wonder. This throat or inner pit is a mile in circumference, and contains at all times a raging sea of molten lava, its white-hot waves lashing and gnawing at the imprisoning walls, and its vast fountains of incandescent rock eternally flinging their fiery spray in air; seething and roaring in awful grandeur. The molten sea rises and falls periodically, at times even overflowing the rim of the pit and spreading out over the floor of the main crater, while red-hot crags and massive islands rise from its depths to either collapse in tumultuous avalanches or subside gently beneath the surface of the lava. The pit is fascinating by daylight, but at night the scene is enthralling. And it may be witnessed in perfect safety. The national park system of the United States contains several absolute unique natural wonders, such as the Grand Canyon, Crater Lake and the sequoias of Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant

Footprints 130 Years Old. It is in this Kau desert that Professor Jagger has just made an amazing discovery—the footprints in the hardened volcanic ash of the Hawaiian army flying 130 years ago from the wrath of Pele, the goddess who dwells in Halemaumau, King Keoua of Kau, as recorded history says, led an army of three divisions against King Kamehameha, who later united all the Hawaiian islands under his sway, in the year 1790. This year also recorded the last explosive eruption of Kilauea volcano.

Hawaiian legend records the fact that some of Keoua's warriors rolled stones into Kilauea crater to mark their disrespect for the goddess of the molten lake. Pele rose in her wrath, and, with a terrific explosive eruption, totally wiped out the second division of Keoua's army. The footprints found in the Kau desert are believed to be those of men of the first division, who, seeing the

destruction of their comrades in the rear, fled from the locality. The tracks will be enclosed and preserved. Kilauea is the center of a district unexcelled in volcanic marvels. There are many great craters within easy walking distance; interesting lava tubes or tunnels, wonderful forests of ancient Koa trees and tree ferns, banks of live sulphur, and bottomless fissures and earthquake cracks.

Hawaii National Park. Hawaii National park was established by act of congress approved August 1, 1916 (39 Stat., 432). The park at the present time is composed of three noncontiguous areas, two on the island of Hawaii, the largest island of the group composing the territory of Hawaii, and one of the island of Maui. Briefly, the park lands may be described as follows:

The Kilauea section, which embraces the crater of Kilauea and much of the surrounding region. Its area is 35,865 acres.

The Mauna Loa section, which includes the crater of Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater of the great mountain Mauna Loa, with some adjacent lands. The total area is 17,020 acres.

The Haleakala section, which is on the island of Maui, and includes the crater of the extinct volcano Haleakala. Its total area is 21,150 acres. A tract that will contain 399 acres, and will connect the Mauna Loa and Kilauea sections of the park.

Mauna Loa is intermittently active and the world's largest volcano. Near the top of this great mountain, towering to a height of 13,675 feet above the sea, is the crater of Mokuaweoweo, with an area of 2,370 acres, a circumference of 9.47 miles, a length of 3.7 miles, and a width of 1.74 miles. In October, 1919, a great flow of lava from the west side of Mauna Loa took place. It began in a rift well up toward the summit, and sweeping its way through virgin forests below finally reached the sea, where it pushed up a sand cone of great dimensions. It was called the Alikia flow, because it passed over the Alikia section of South Kona. It destroyed 1,800 linear feet of the main highway around the island. Leading from the crater itself and in the region just below are several rifts of great scientific interest. From these rifts, which in many cases are highly colored, numerous lava flows have issued, among them the great flow of 1881 which nearly destroyed the city of Hilo. In the line of these rifts are many spatter cones and other peculiar phenomena that attract the attention of the tourist.

Haleakala, "The House of the Sun," is the largest quiescent volcano in the world. The elevation of its summit is 10,032 feet. Its crater is nineteen square miles, or 12,160 acres; the circumference of the rim, twenty miles; extreme length, 7.48 miles; extreme width, 2.37 miles. The almost vertical walls drop half a mile or more. It is impossible to realize the great area of the crater. The whole of New York city, below Central park, could be buried within its depths, and the highest of that city's church spires would be but toys by the side of its slender cones; cones which rise like young mountains from the bottom of the crater, and which are relatively but fair-sized ant hills when viewed from the summit.

This vantage point is above the usual cloud elevation. The level rays of the setting sun illuminate every nook and corner of the stupendous crater and bring to view the outlines and delicate tints of the majestic pictures which have been hung in this mammoth gallery, to thrill and awe all who look upon them.

Sunrise on Haleakala. Sunrise, seen from Haleakala's summit, is a moving picture of nature's painting. Says a visitor: "Ten thousand feet above the ocean, which we could see far below, we waited, and soon were rewarded by a faint glow; then, as the sun rose higher above the horizon, the glow gradually changed to a beautiful orange red, and the clouds like great white downy rivers flowed and disappeared into the crater on the edge of which we stood. As the sun rose higher the colors in the crater became more and more intense, the shadows deeper and bluer, and then the sunlight began to brighten the sugar-cane fields far below fully 10 or 15 minutes after we had seen the first glow. We watched for almost an hour. It seemed like two worlds, one above the other, one alive and the other coming into life as the sun warmed it." Hawaii is a territory of the United States, annexed in 1898. The inhabited islands comprise a chain of eight, stretching over a distance of more than four hundred miles, with a total area of 6,500 square miles and a population of 256,180. From northeast to southwest the islands are Nihoa, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii, the latter giving its name to the group. Honolulu, island of Oahu, is the capital and chief commercial city.

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Didn't Seem to Mind. Yesterday I met an old schoolmate of mine who used to rank high in her studies but was rather untidy. I was surprised to learn that she was married (though I concealed it) and still more surprised that she was the happy mother of six boys. "I should think you would be dead, so much work," said I. "O, no," she smiled, "Come and see me some time. You'll find a house just like you'd expect me to have." "O, no, not that bad," I protested, and nearly died of mortification a second later. She only laughed merrily and renewed the invitation.—Exchange.

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