

SAYS CRUSOE'S CAVE HABITABLE AND UNCHANGED

Scientist Brings Back Interesting Facts From Hero's Island.

COVERED 25,000 MILES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Little boys who yearn to live in the footsteps of Robinson Crusoe will be happy to learn that the cave in which Defoe's hero lived for four years is still habitable and unchanged since the day when Crusoe and his man Friday reigned supreme.

This cheering news for the younger generation was brought back to civilization by Dr. William Alanson Bryan, professor of zoology and geology of the University of Hawaii, after a year's travel in Latin America and south Pacific waters in search of evidence to prove or disprove the theory of continental submergence of the Pacific as the explanation of the existence of the various island groups of Polynesia.

The search for evidence carried Prof. Bryan over 25,000 miles of land and sea travel filled with hardships and perils, the recounting of which outdoes the exploits of Robinson Crusoe.

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Prof. Bryan also made extensive investigations in Easter Island, the most highly isolated land in the world inhabited by a primitive people.

ALSO VISITS EASTER ISLAND.

"This Island," he explained, "is 2,100 miles off the coast of Chile."

In order to reach it, I traveled by a small tramp sailing vessel, the trip occupying two months of time and requiring more than 7,000 miles of sailing.

The primitive inhabitants of these islands were Polyneians, and were celebrated for their wonderful stone monoliths, of which between 500 and 600 remain on the island in an area thirteen miles long by seven miles wide.

A few primitive monuments always been just how these monuments were made and transported from one part of the Island to the other, and set up in native burial temples by these primitive people.

"Many of the monuments weigh as much as fifty tons, and there are as

many as sixteen set up in a single town."

Marshal Foch to Be 4th Honorary K. C.

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