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U. S. MEDIATORS ARE BROAD MINDED

Why Lamar and Lehmann Were Selected by President.

BOTH EXCELLENT LAWYERS.

Men Able to Handle Delicate Legal Questions as Well as Show Patience and Diplomacy Were Needed, and Wilson Named Prominent Attorneys For the Positions.

Niagara Falls.—When President Wilson was casting about for two men to represent the United States government at the mediation conference on the Mexican situation he made up his mind that an essential qualification of this government's representatives was a masterful knowledge of law. He felt at that time that the conference might be long drawn out and that the mediators and the men whom this country and Mexico named to guard their respective interests would be confronted almost daily with legal problems of a more or less intricate nature. Furthermore, he felt that the men he selected must possess broad gauged



© 1914, by American Press Association. JUSTICE LAMAR (TOP) AND F. W. LEHMANN (BELOW).

minds which would be able to grasp the problems of diplomacy as well as those of the law. Consequently he selected two men who so far in their careers have advanced solely on their own merits as lawyers of extraordinary ability and men of unusual poise. One of them has arisen to the highest pinnacle of his profession, a position on the supreme bench of the United States. The other is considered by a majority of the members of the supreme court to be the ablest lawyer practicing before that tribunal.

One of them, Joseph Rucker Lamar, associate judge of the United States supreme court, is a Georgian by birth, a southerner of southerners and a member of one of the most distinguished families in the country—a family which has given many strong men to public life. The other is a native of Friesland, who came to this country as a child and spent his early life in Iowa. Catching him when he was young, the great middle west put its stamp on him forever, and any one would now recognize Frederick William Lehmann as a typical citizen of that section of the country.

As in their origin Uncle Sam's two representatives at the Niagara conference are totally dissimilar, so are they utterly unlike in personal appearance. Justice Lamar is tall, angular and austere looking. Mr. Lehmann is short, stocky and extremely jovial looking. The dissimilarity between the two men really ends with their origin and early training, for, while their outward appearance indicates that they are different in nature and general makeup, the fact is that their natures are really quite similar.

Mr. Lehmann indicates in every movement and expression that he is genial, good tempered and fond of the society of his fellow men. Justice Lamar is the same sort of man, but does not look it. Both are full of life and devoted to social intercourse.

In the matter of their work and their careers they have reached the same point by different routes. Although one of the youngest members of the supreme court, Justice Lamar is noted for the lucidity of his opinions, the depth of his thought and the literary style with which he writes on legal topics. Mr. Lehmann is noted for his clarity of thought, the almost tender care with which he prepares a case and the masterful manner in which he presents it before the higher judicial tribunals of the country.

FORTUNE FOR EDUCATOR.

Is Notified That He Is One of Three Heirs to \$25,000,000 Estate.

Lawrence, Kan.—Being the wealthiest schoolteacher in the United States is the situation which has been forced upon Professor E. M. Wollank of the Pittsburg Normal school, who has been notified that an estate of \$25,000,000 has been left to him and his son and a Louisiana banker. The fortune was left by a great-uncle who died several years ago in Berlin. The will provided the money go to the male descendants of the Wollank line. Professor Wollank, his son and a banker of Delhi, La., are the only heirs, and each will get one-third of the estate. "Of course I will be glad to get the money," Professor Wollank said, "but I intend to keep on teaching school." Professor Wollank has been at the normal school five years. He is a teacher of languages and is a widower.

GOSPEL AUTOS IN CHICAGO.

Will Try to Reclaim Wealthy as Well as Penniless "Savages."

Chicago.—Gospel automobiles were put into service here on the theory that there were more "religious savages" in Chicago than in "darkest Africa." Moody Bible institute dedicated the first of several such gospel autos which will tour Chicago. The speakers will consider the wealthiest residence districts and the poorest tenement sections equally "savages" and will work in both. Five hundred men and women will take turns preaching every night for weeks, first in ghetto districts, then along the lake shore. "We expect the wealthy will listen to the sermons just the same as the poorer people," said the Rev. W. W. Ketchum, who preached to a crowd at North Clark and West Division streets.

CONVICT MAY HARVEST CROP.

Kansas Governor Pardons Man Whose Family Needs Him.

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Hodges granted a parole of sixty days to W. F. Richards, a prisoner at the state penitentiary, so Richards might go to his home in Saline county and harvest his wheat crop. Richards entered prison last January under a sentence of from one to five years for selling mortgaged property. He was heavily in debt and, according to reports to the governor, his family has been dependent upon neighbors. Friends recently informed the governor the wheat which Richards planted last fall promised to yield an abundant crop. The governor decided the family needed Richards for the next sixty days more than the state of Kansas did.

CUT OUT BREAKFAST TWENTY YEARS AGO

Hopeless Invalid Then, Now Haskell Is Robust at 74.

Norwich, Conn.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Courtney Haskell have just been celebrating the twentieth anniversary of their adoption of a "no breakfast" rule. Flaky rolls, fragrant coffee, crisp bacon and eggs and delicately browned griddlecakes may have tempted them to break the rule, but they declare they have never yielded.

Twenty years ago Mr. Haskell was fifty-four years old and an invalid, hopeless of regaining health, he says. After eight years of "doctoring" he met a certain Dr. Dewey of Meadville, Pa., who advised him to omit the early morning meal. Mrs. Haskell had suffered from asthma for fifteen years, both resolved to cut out breakfast. "Now, for twenty years," says Mr. Haskell, "we have followed this plan of natural, hygienic, scientific, divine living, without the break of a single day, and whereas I was an old, wretched man twenty years ago, today, at the age of seventy-four, I am in the enjoyment of permanent, perfect health, doing better and more effective work than ever before."

Mr. Haskell says he persuaded Wu Ting Fang to adopt the no breakfast rule. During the most severe winter weather Mr. Haskell goes about gingerly carrying his hat, baring his head to the wind and storms and seeming to enjoy it and grow rugged by it. Mr. Haskell was at one time a wealthy bookman. He published James G. Blaine's life when Blaine was running for the presidency and was said to have lost heavily when interest in Blaine slumped.

BURGLAR LEAVES A NOTE.

Writes That the Children Make Too Much Noise to Suit Him.

Spokane, Wash.—A. L. White, president of the park board, was awakened by a servant calling that the house had been robbed. Investigation showed jewelry and clothing valued at \$700 had been taken. The burglar left behind a note which read: "Your kids make too much noise and keep waking up, and it is now 5 o'clock, so I cannot finish the job. Goodbye! I see you did not buy a new overcoat." Some weeks ago the White home was robbed of an overcoat, and it is believed the same thief was in the house a second time.

AFTER RIVER PIRATES.

Posse Organized to Exterminate the Wholesale Freebooters.

Martinez, Cal.—River pirates, whose depredations in the Carquinez straits and the tide lands of the San Joaquin valley have caused farmers a loss of many thousands of dollars, are to be exterminated, it was learned here. With the co-operation of the federal authorities Sheriff R. E. Veale of Contra Costa county has organized a picked posse to wage war on the inland freebooters. The chief source of revenue of the pirates is the merchandise produce piled along river levees awaiting shipment. The method of the gangs is to moor a scow at night in midchannel and row to the wharves, from which the produce is removed and brought to the bay cities and sold. The delta section has been a rich field for the gangs.

CASPIAN SEA SINKING.

Steamships In Many Places Unable to Reach Landing Stages.

St. Petersburg.—The scientific world in Russia has for some time been occupied with a curious natural phenomenon. The surface of the Caspian has since June, 1910, been continually sinking and is now beginning to be inconvenient for navigation, as steamers in many places cannot reach the landing stages. Professor Shoralski, commissioned by the government to study the subject, has ascertained that the amount of water contributed by the rivers flowing into the Caspian, especially by the Volga, has considerably diminished. It is therefore quite possible that the river water flowing into the sea is not sufficient to make good the loss caused by evaporation.

DOG FIGHTS FIVE MULES.

Result Is Four Dumb Patients For the Veterinary Hospital.

Clinton, Ind.—A bulldog attacked five mules in the barn lot near here. The dog took them one at a time, leaping at their throats. Repeatedly the mules shook off the dog, and twice they kicked him. One mule picked the dog up by the skin of the back and shook him. When thrown to the ground the dog caught another mule and held to its throat until it went to its knees. The men who saw the combat say that another mule then pawed the dog so fiercely that it lay unconscious till carried from the lot. The dog and three of the mules are now at a veterinary hospital.

TO ASK CITIZENSHIP FOR THE JAPANESE

Will Settle California Problem, Says Mikado's Agent.

Baltimore.—Dr. Shosuke Sato, who has been studying the Japanese question in California at the direction of the emperor of Japan, said here that he would report to his sovereign that the only way the California land problem could be settled would be for the United States to grant citizenship to the Japanese now holding land in that state. He also said he would recommend that no more Japanese immigration be allowed. "I have made a careful study of the California situation," said Dr. Sato, "and in my report to my government I will state that, in my opinion, there is but one way to settle the differences between the United States and Japan over the California question, and that is by granting citizenship to the Japanese now holding land in California. When this is done Japan will have no further trouble with the United States. There are at present about 100,000 Japanese in the United States, and over half that number are qualified to become citizens of this country. "I will also recommend that no more immigrants come to this country. The migrant can very easily be arranged by making an agreement or new treaty between the countries. "Japan will show her friendship for the United States by not pressing the California matter until the Mexican question is settled. The Japanese government is of the opinion that the California question is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the federal government and should be settled in Washington. The Japanese in California are now in a very bad way, and the people of California do not care what becomes of them. By giving them citizenship and a vote the tension would be relieved. Japan has nothing to gain by going to war with the United States, and I personally do not think that a conflict between the nations will occur. "As to Mexico, there are a number of Japanese who have gone to that country to engage in agricultural pursuits, but in my opinion it would be better for them to go to Brazil or some other country in South America. There is one thing certain—Japan will not meddle in the Mexican middle."

LOSES FIRST BATHTUB.

Relic of the Old Days of Seventy-three Sent to the Scrap Heap.

Loran, O.—Loran's first bathtub has been dismantled. Installed forty-one years ago in the Farrell House, historic hostelry, once the object of amusement to the entire countryside, it felt the ruthless hand of the plumber and was relegated to the scrap heap. The Farrell House, still standing, was built by M. J. Farrell in 1873. It was a wonderful building then, but more wonderful still was the copper lined, wood encased tub. Flaxseed Sprouts In Eye. Findlay, O.—After consulting several physicians, one of them an eye specialist, a Findlay woman rid herself of severe pains in one of her eyes when she extracted a flaxseed that had been placed there several days ago to draw out another object. When she examined the seed she found that it had begun to sprout, the rough edges of the sprout scratching the eye.

HIS INCOME TAX 2 CENTS.

Costs United States More Than Levy to Send Bill to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Among the first income tax bills to be sent out from the local office was one for 2 cents, addressed to a resident of this city. This is the sum total of his tax, computed on a net taxable income of \$2, minus all exemptions and deductions allowed by the law. Computation of this return required the services of several clerks in this city and Washington. The envelope and the paper cost the government more than the amount of the bill.

16,000,000 SEE MOVIES EACH DAY

Congress May Pass Censorship Law at This Session.

TO AFFECT 18,000 THEATERS

Film Makers Protest, Saying Their Products Are Good—Advocates of Proposed Measure Say Children Are Led Into Crime by Some Photo Plays. Some States Censor All Reels.

Washington.—Sixteen million persons daily attend the 18,000 moving picture theaters now in operation in the United States. A large proportion of the patrons are children. There are approximately 20,000,000 school children in the United States. The attendance of the picture shows therefore represents four-fifths of the daily enrollment of the public schools and far exceeds that reported by churches, libraries and other institutions of human betterment. These facts, or what are represented to be facts, were brought out before the house committee on education. The committee has under consideration a bill to establish a federal censorship commission over moving pictures. The measure has strong support, and the chances are that it will be enacted into law at this session of congress. It has been endorsed by clergymen, educators and some moving picture exhibitors. Other exhibitors oppose it on the ground that federal censorship would interfere with the business. Another objection urged against the bill is that its passage might serve as a precedent for legislation abridging the liberty of the press. Those who voice this objection argue that if the federal government undertakes to censor moving pictures it may extend the authority to printed matter. Advocates of federal censorship of moving pictures say that these exhibitions are hurtful or beneficial to the youthful mind according to their character. It is asserted that many crimes have been traced to children who had witnessed debasing scenes in moving picture houses. For this reason it is argued that competent inspection and effective censorship of films are needed. The two sides of the story were told in the house committee. "Many parts of moving picture exhibitions are perfectly proper," said the Rev. H. N. Pringle, assistant superintendent of the international reform bureau. "Other parts may be objectionable because they present at times pictures of murders, robberies, holdups, assaults, burglaries and nearly the whole catalogue of crimes. "Every few days you may see in the newspapers allusions by criminal court judges to the connection between juvenile crime and the demoralizing presentations just mentioned. This bill proposes the examination and censorship of picture films so that tainted and degrading amusement may not be sent out from about fifty film manufacturing firms and importing firms to nearly 20,000 moving picture theaters to injure millions of immature persons who daily see these productions. "W. Stephen Bush of New York, representing a moving picture publication, made a defense of American made moving pictures. "Respect for the ordinary decencies of life characterizes the producers of moving pictures," he said. "They are anxious to please, not to offend. It is a fact that the American producers supply not less than 75 per cent of the world's market of moving pictures. "No matter where you go in Europe, you will find a strong percentage of each program is made up of pictures made in this country. Why? Because the American pictures with negligible exceptions are clean. "They are made by men whose eyes and ears heed public taste and sentiment and who do not want to cater to any morbid or depraved taste. Now, censorship has been responsible in the countries of Europe for a great decrease in the number of pictures made, and absolutely no good is accomplished by the censorship such as exists in Russia, Germany and other countries. "It was brought out that Ohio, Kansas, Pennsylvania and California exercise censorship over moving pictures. Boards of moving picture censorship also are in operation in many cities, among them New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Cleveland. Censorship laws are applied to the business in England, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Russia and Canada.

WOMAN BASEBALL MANAGER.

Gets Out and Plays, Too, With Her Boy Team.

Galesburg, Ill.—Like Mrs. Helen Britton, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, in interest in baseball, and like Mrs. Britton heading a playing organization, Miss Sophia Mathis of the Galesburg training department of the Galesburg grade schools goes the St. Louis magnate one better in that she takes a position on the diamond in directing her players. Miss Mathis' one regret is that she can't wield a bat and twirl the ball with the kids in the eighth grade league, of which she is head. She's too busy keeping the teams in running order. No smoking and no swearing are in the disciplinary code of this amateur league, both strictly regarded.

WOODEN LEG BROKEN, SUES.

Washington Broker Wants \$25,000 Damages For Singular Mishap.

Washington.—A wooden leg, broken in a street car accident, and a number of hurts and bruises are valued at \$25,000 in a suit instituted in the district supreme court by Eustace Lee Noble, a general agent and broker, against the Washington Railway and Electric company. In his declaration Noble says one of the company's cars, on which he was a passenger, became derailed at Four and a Half street southwest, and his wooden leg was broken and rendered of no further use to him. The leg, he says, cost him \$200. Noble further complains that he was thrown against the seat in front of him and that he suffered severe bruises. He spent \$200 for a new leg, he says, and \$600 for medical attention.

INOCULATED RABBITS GONE.

Animals Carrying Deadly Virus Stolen From French Laboratory.

Marseilles.—Rabbits which had been inoculated with the virus of rabies, tuberculosis, typhoid and other deadly diseases were stolen recently from the laboratory of a bacteriologist in the suburbs of Marseilles. The bacteriologist had been experimenting in the production of vaccines. The police are making every effort to recover the animals before they are sold or eaten, but so far have found no trace of them.

HAS PLAN TO SOLVE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Michigan Man Taking Census to Aid In Colonization.

Lansing, Mich.—Labor Commissioner James Cunningham has started what he thinks will result in the taking of a complete census of Michigan farm hands. He is sending out blanks to every supervisor with the request that they be filled out and returned. The blanks ask for the number of farm hands employed by the month, the average number of months they are employed, the average monthly wages, the number of farms operated by tenants and whether or not there is a scarcity of farm help in the district. Some of the supervisors close to Lansing have already answered. "We hope if possible to get some data by which we may be able to start a sort of colonization system which may eventually relieve the farm labor market. "So far we have found that day farm labor is what is scarce. On the other hand, we have reports from some sections which show that there are many farms—large ones—which are only partially cultivated. "Our plan is to have the owners of those large farms cut them up into small parts and put on them Hungarians and other foreigners who are natural born farmers. Give them space enough to live on and raise enough for their own needs and at the same time guarantee them a certain amount of day work in the vicinity. We think in this way we can relieve the problem of day farm labor."

Mr. Cunningham has received the co-operation of fifty-three county clerks in his plans to have them act as agents for a free employment bureau at their respective county seats.

BIDS \$500,000 FOR A BABY.

But Rich Virginian's Offer Is Spurned by the Child's Mother.

Washington.—According to women connected with the Florence Crittenton mission, which is having a baby exhibit here to help raise funds for a summer camp and hospital for babies, a wealthy man from Richmond, Va., offered to endow the mission with \$500,000 if he was permitted to adopt a boy infant he had seen at the exhibit. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the Crittenton mission, said that the Richmond man told her that the boy, who is known as "Baby Frank," resembled a portrait of one of his ancestors. "Arrange for me to adopt him and I will have my lawyers draw up the papers turning over that amount of money to the mission at once," Mrs. Barrett quotes the man as saying. Mrs. Barrett said she told the man that the babies at the exhibit were not for sale and that she knew "Baby Frank's" mother would not consent to an adoption. In a statement Mrs. Barrett said that many persons who had visited the exhibit had remonstrated with the baby's mother because she refused to part with him. Almost all of them said, in substance, according to Mrs. Barrett: "They ought to think of the child and his future. This man is rich and can give the child every advantage."

TO DRINK RUM 214 YEARS OLD

That's What Wistar Institute's Directors Will Do In 1992.

Philadelphia.—Jamaica rum 214 years old is promised to the directors of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy of the University of Pennsylvania at the centenary of the institute. But the only directors who will be allowed to drink it will be those who are in office in 1992, when a dinner will be arranged for them for the specific purpose of drinking the rum. The centenary of the institute will be in 1992. A bottle of Jamaica rum was left unopened in this city by British officers upon their evacuation of Philadelphia in the War of the Revolution, and its history since that time is recited upon a card tied to the neck. The card was written by Isaac Wistar, founder of the institute. Mr. Wistar inherited the bottle from his uncle, Franklin Jones. In 1894, two years after he founded the institute, he presented the bottle to the institute, with the request that it be held for the centenary celebration. The bottle is of green colored glass and holds about three pints.

ADVOCATE NEW TIME RECKONING

Revised Calendar Would Cause Easter to Fall on Fixed Date.

Paris.—Recommendations by the international calendar commission at the meeting to be held in Berlin shortly by the International Association of Academics include the adoption of a perpetual calendar and a fixed, unchangeable date for Easter. The commission also advocates giving thirty-one days to June and September, thirty days to February and cutting down other months. The idea is to give to each month an equal number of working days, and it has been so arranged that the first, fifteenth or thirtieth of the month never falls on Sunday. So far as Easter is concerned, the commission will take no action unless it is sanctioned by the religious authorities. M. Lecoq, director of the Royal Belgian conservatory, one of the men interested, says the warmest partisans of the proposed reform are not utopians, but practical men. They are, he says, financiers and business men. M. Lecoq recalled that at a meeting of chambers of commerce the German delegates declared that German commerce lost millions of francs when Easter came in March. The two academic semesters, separated according to universal custom by Easter, are declared also to cause inconvenience in teaching, while spring vacations are apt to come during bad weather when Easter falls too soon. As to the actual division of the year, it is true, say those interested, that one is accustomed to the anomalies, but that it is nevertheless highly desirable to do away with them.

BRIDAL HAT 59 YEARS OLD.

Eler Wears It on Every Anniversary of His Wedding.

Jamesburg, N. J.—When he was married fifty-nine years ago Matthew Eler, now eighty, promised his bride he would wear the silk hat he wore then on every anniversary of the wedding. Mrs. Eler died sixteen years ago. Eler wore the hat the next day. The hat is a little less shiny than it was when Eler was a bridegroom of twenty-one, and it is slightly out of fashion. But he has kept it carefully and, with the exception of the year of Mrs. Eler's funeral, has worn it but once each year. Eler, who is one of the oldest pensioners on the relief fund of the Pennsylvania railroad, said that he hopes to wear the hat on many more anniversaries. "I bought it from John S. Stewart of New Brunswick, who died at the age of eighty-four two months ago," he said. "I remember the day well."

COUPLE MARRIED BY MAIL.

Superior, Wis.—Johannes Jacobus Kuyk after preliminaries which lasted several months is now a married man. His bride was Miss Maria Louise Grotenordt of Holland. They were married by mail. The bride is expected to arrive from Holland in the early summer. Final papers uniting the couple have arrived from Holland. A number of officials took part in the ceremony.

SHACKLETON TO TEST POLAR FOOD

Unique Experiment Seeking Light Rations.

EXPLORE NORWAY GLACIERS

Food Consumed in a Day by Explorer Weighs but Thirty-five Ounces and Has Highest Nutritive Value—Ship For South Pole Expedition Is Almost Complete.

London.—With the thoroughness which has always characterized his work Sir Ernest Shackleton is about to make a preliminary trial expedition under arctic conditions in the glaciers of Norway. This will be for the special purpose of testing the rations for his trip across the antarctic continent, which he hopes to make in four and a half months. No party ever started out without having food depots to make such a distance as that in a straight line, but Sir Ernest and his men have made special preparations for the attempt. They have with the aid of the royal army medical corps evolved the "perfect ration." It will average only thirty-five ounces daily as compared with the three pounds or more consumed by the average man, but it is believed it represents the highest nutritive value for polar travel. Sir Ernest will be accompanied by five members of his staff when he goes to Norway to conduct experiments with these rations and also test his tents and motor sledges. The party will don polar kit and travel among the glaciers. While the cold will not be as intense as in the polar regions, the country will furnish the same sort of sudden blizzards as are experienced in the antarctic. The party will test the effect and potency of the rations in most detailed fashion. Such an experiment never has been made before. Shackleton's new ship, the Endurance, has been almost completely fitted in Norway. The vessel is eighteen feet longer than his last ship, Nimrod, and is a beautiful specimen of wooden shipbuilding. It probably is the last of its class that will be constructed. The whole keel is made of solid oak five and a half feet thick, and the sides are two feet thick. The vessel belongs to the barkentine class and has the latest triple expansion engines and will steam at the rate of ten knots. The ship is fitted to consume both oil and coal. When in the ice oil will be substituted for coal, which will mean economy if it is delayed in the pack, as the boilers can be kept warm and full heat generated quickly. When the oil has been used the tanks will be filled with water ballast. The Endurance will take on 100 tons of coal briquettes at the South Shetland islands, so it will enter the Weddell sea with full bunkers. The second ship, Aurora, intended for the Ross sea side of the expedition, has been purchased and will be delivered at Hobart, Tasmania, at the end of August. The Endurance, which is to operate on the opposite side of the antarctic, will leave England early in August for Buenos Aires, when it finally will start for the antarctic base in October. Most of the members of the expedition will leave England in the Endurance, but Sir Ernest Shackleton will travel later by mail steamer and join his ship at Buenos Aires. The dogs, which constitute an important factor in the expedition, are a cross between a wolf and a Scotch stag hound and have been bred in northern Canada. The lightest of them will turn the scales at eighty pounds.



Photo by American Press Association. SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

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