

ROMANCE OF THE ARTIC IN MAC MILLAN'S POLAR EXPEDITION

(By International News Service Staff Correspondent). NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The return to civilization of Donald B. MacMillan, American explorer, brings to a successful close one of the most remarkable stays in the ice of the roof of the globe recorded in the annals of Arctic exploration.

Unusual good and unusual bad luck marked the expedition's history. No less than five ships were used to get the party into northern Greenland and on the two unsuccessful and one successful attempts to bring MacMillan back home again, but not a single person involved lost his life, and there were no more serious casualties than the loss of frozen toes. This is a unique record for an Arctic expedition lasting four years.

Although the enterprise cost about \$250,000 and was one of the most, if not the most, costly ever known, scientists of the American museum of natural history here are frankly delighted today with the wealth of new information and the specimens of minerals and the fauna and flora of the frozen north which MacMillan brings back.

WORKED ALL THE TIME

Most unflattering critics think an Arctic expedition consists of periods of intense labor interspersed with long, unexciting waits in absolute idleness while the weather prevents traveling far.

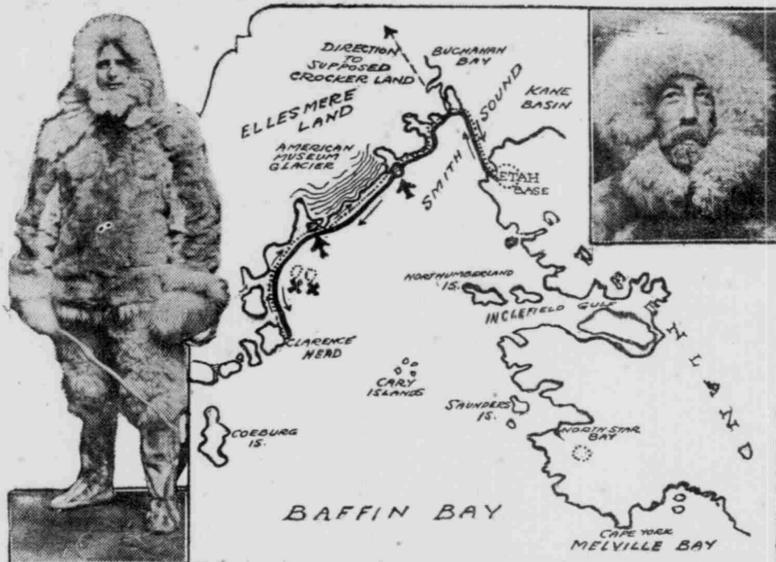
But this is a mistake. MacMillan was working all the time. Even when forced to stay near his main base at Etah, he kept busy, very busy. That is why, says MacMillan, he found the last four years the shortest of his life. Many times he went 26 to 40 hours without sleep, pursuing his scientific studies. And he had considerable time to devote to these studies, for actual exploring can only be done in three months out of the twelve.

MacMillan is eager to return to this bleak but interesting region of the north pole and will undoubtedly do so as soon as he can find sufficient financial backing.

WILL FLY OVER ICE

His next trip will be something entirely novel in Arctic exploration, for he proposes to use an aeroplane to widen his radius of action. "I expect to do as much in a day with an aeroplane as I can do in 20 days with the dogs," he explained.

MacMillan was a greatly pleased to learn of the progress in aviation which has taken place on account of



Donald B. MacMillan, American explorer (left); Capt. Robert Bartlett of the Neptune, who rescued him after four years in the Arctic (to right), and map of the region explored by MacMillan.

the great war during his stay away from the world. He thinks aeroplane construction has now been carried to a point of perfection where he can rely on certain types of fliers as fully as he does on his "huskies" and his snow shoes.

MacMillan left Sydney, N. S., aboard the Diana in July, 1913. The ship was wrecked off Barge Point, Lab., but was finally pulled off and taken to St. Johns, where the supplies were transferred to the Erik.

THREE RESCUE ATTEMPTS.

In the second ship the party reached Etah, on the west Greenland coast, Aug. 20.

It was more than two years ago that the first relief expedition was sent out. Dr. Grenfell's Labrador missionary schooner, the George R. Cluett, started in July, 1915, for Etah, but was unable to get through the heavy floes of ice encountered.

Dr. Edmund O. Hovey of the American museum, then fitted out the Denmark, but this ship failed also, and is believed to be still frozen in the ice off the Greenland coast. It was Capt. Robert Bartlett, companion of Peary on the trip when he reached the north pole, who finally succeeded where the others had failed. He used the staunch sealing steamer, Neptune, and by his feat he adds considerably to the reputation he made on his several voyages with Peary. Bartlett says the ice on this trip was the heaviest he had ever met. MacMillan was also one of Peary's lieutenants on the polar trip.

Many of the things MacMillan has accomplished in the far north will be appreciated only by the scientific world. But even the layman can understand his work in mapping a great stretch of the coast of Ellesmere Land, across Smith's sound to the west of Greenland; discovering the second largest glacier in the northern hemisphere; locating two new islands and disproving the existence of two more; showing that Crocker land, seen by Peary from the summit of an immense cliff, is only a mirage, and penetrating many miles over the frozen ocean beyond the point where Crocker land was supposed to begin.

REACHED JUST IN TIME.

When rescued by Bartlett at Etah, MacMillan and the members of his party were living on dog biscuit and ducks' eggs, but were in good health. They would probably have endured severe hardships next winter, however, if they had not been reached in time.

MacMillan crossed Smith's sound once every year he

spent in the north, and every time came through without a mishap, a remarkable feat in itself.

He found rich mineral-bearing rocks and extensive coal fields. The exact nature of these discoveries is not yet entirely disclosed. A complete report will be given out by the American museum. The expenses of the trip were borne by the museum, the American Geographical society, the University of Illinois and various persons interested in Arctic exploration.

With his thousands of specimens so valuable to the scientific world, MacMillan brings back an insignificant tin box, which to one person in the world means more than a hundred nar-whale skeletons. MacMillan told the story of this little box as follows:

"I gave this box to a little Eskimo girl, who will cry her eyes out over the loss of it. She insisted upon coming with us from Etah. Forty miles from there we had to chase her off the boat, and in her hurry she left this tin box. She can comfort herself with the other treasures, priceles to her. I gave her a little silver watch, a tooth brush, bits of gandy cloth, a rat trap, some paraffin, which she used as shoeing gum, and a piece of soap. I first saw the child when I came north with Peary on the trip when he found the pole. W. Elmer Ekblaw and all the members of the party gave high praise to Dr. Morton P. Porsild, a noted Danish scientist, head of the Danish government scientific station at Godhavn, Disco Island, Greenland. Ekblaw was the first American scientist to spend any time with Dr. Porsild, although students from several European countries have been sent to the station for instruction.

Dr. Porsild is doing work in botany, geology, astronomy and zoology and in the study of Eskimo culture which will gain recognition from the whole scientific world," said Ekblaw. "He and his wife have been at Godhavn since 1905; their daughter was born there and has never been out of Greenland. He initiated his work and the Danish government was so impressed by its value that they allow him 10,000 crowns (about \$2,850) a year to carry it on. It extends throughout the Baffin bay region and along the east coast of Greenland.

Dr. Porsild is 45 years old, but looks older. He has a beautiful home, an extensive library and a well-equipped laboratory. The numerous hot springs at Godhavn render the climate and vegetation similar to those some 600 miles to the south."

MANY WOMEN OF UNITED STATES ARE NOW "ENEMIES" BY MARRIAGE

International News Service. LONDON, Sept. 15.—American women who have been expatriated through their marriage to foreigners have a pathetic role, indeed, to play during these days that try the souls of humankind. Expatriation, always bitter to the patriot, becomes an overwhelming burden to the American in these times when their country, the noblest of them all, is about to strike the most tremendous and majestic blow ever struck by a nation at war.

Even to be expatriated to a friendly ally may well prove rankling to an American who possesses a full measure of patriotic pride, and to be marooned from the civilized world in the ranks of our enemy is proving as bitter as hemlock to numbers of true Americans at heart. Among these the most poignant sufferers are the erstwhile American girls, now the wives of enemy aliens who, in their distress have, almost to a woman, identified themselves with the Red Cross of their husbands' countries. They feel that, at least in this one respect, they may conscientiously quiet their broken hearts with the thought that they do a work which the great United States in its honest myriads of hearts will heartily approve.

Among the more prominent of those who suffer thus appears the former Gladys Vanderbilt, who has been an angel of mercy in Austria-Hungary and who now finds herself unwittingly exiled against her home land and family.

Her husband is a staff captain with Gen. Dankl in that dangerous Galician sector, where the Russians once hoped to make the critical drive of the war. Her brother, Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, is now in the field in the United States with the 22d engineers, preparing to seek the European battlefields where it is within the realm of possibility that he will find himself directly and personally opposed to the dashing young man who married his sister.

So there is a sad young woman over in the far land, laboring for the Red Cross, the wounded and for a cause that is not that of her family and the friends of her childhood. Indeed, it was the death of her own brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, that had as much to do with moulding American sentiment against the Teutonic powers as any one incident of the war. Whatever may be the fact of the real cause of the underlying break, the public mind holds most prominently

the sinking of the Lusitania as an item of resentment, and the most prominent victim of that ocean disaster was her own brother, sent to a watery grave by a torpedo that came from a U-boat.

One brother dead as a non-combatant victim of war, another in khaki ready to fight, a couple of nephews wearing the uniform of America and scores of relatives and friends either in the ranks or in the councils of the Republic, the position of this unfortunate young woman is indeed one of the most pathetic stories of the whole catastrophe that is shaking the world.

While she is by reason of these queer international complications the most striking figure in the martial horrors of Cupid, she does not stand alone. A score of titled women a few hundreds without titles, but still women with hearts and loves, are in the same boat.

And the most pitiful phase of the whole situation is that their adopted countries do not trust them, in spite of any sacrifice they may make. Studying the records of ages, one finds that time and again some woman of high place and mind has cast to the winds love, personal wishes and even life itself to serve her own land.

There is a higher law that is not defined that says to every man and every woman that personal ties are secondary to the grand duty of patriotism, and it is this higher law that makes the officials of the central military powers fear and distrust any wife whose land is not their own.

Eismarck the iron chancellor, put the thought into concrete form when he issued an order that no German diplomat in the service of his country might marry a foreigner. The order fell into disregard when the kaiser took the reins completely in his own hands until shortly before the European war, when it was revoked. In the meantime those had credit into the German and Austrian diplomatic society a number of brilliant American women who are now under the ban of the old military law and who are alien enemies of their native land without being trusted friends of the one to which Cupid led them.

Thus it was that Lillian May Langham, a beauty of Louisville, Ky., came to be the bride of the late ambassador to Washington, Spock von Sternburg, and likewise through the hiatus there came to Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, his successor in this country, Miss Jeanne Luckmeyer, one of the fairest of the daughters of New York. And Miss Constance Hoyt was another of the rich Americans who went to the diplomatic court of Germany through her wedding to Baron von Stamm.

In many cases American girls with money and without married into the German army set and into the leading business circles of the country. Germany, before the war, treated the American woman who came to her arms with great consideration. The touch of

business did not rankle at the imperial court because the kaiser himself embarked in trade and was as proud of his pottery as he was of a new regiment.

But, there was a sadly different story to be told in Austria, all of which adds to the predicament of the



Some of the prominent American women who have been expatriated by reason of their marriage to enemy aliens. Under American law an American woman is no longer an American citizen if she marries a foreigner, in marrying she automatically assumes the nationality of her husband. At the left is Baroness von Sternburg, formerly Lillian May Langham. At the top in the center is the Countess Colloredo Mansfeld, formerly Miss Nora Iselin of New York. At the bottom in the center is the Countess Zichy and at the right the Countess Szecheny, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt.

WHY THE UNITED STATES OWES INSURANCE TO ITS SOLDIERS

By William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury

One of the darkest pages in the history of the innumerable wars which has afflicted the earth for centuries is the recorded failure on the part of every nation to make any sort of adequate provision for those who have had to sacrifice and suffer, cost, namely, the soldiers who were sent to the front and their wives, children, and other dependents who were left at the rear. Until the European war broke out this question of fundamental justice and humanity to the fighting men and their dependents seems never to have received proper consideration.

There is no more paramount duty than for each nation which is sending its men to war to tell them in advance, as a part of the just consideration for the priceless service they are called upon to perform, what will be done for them in the way of actual compensations for the injuries and disabilities they incur, what will be done for the support of their wives, children and other dependents while they are away from home, and what will be done for these same dependents if death overtakes them.

Some of the belligerents have provided for certain allowances to dependent families while the men are alive, for certain compensations to the dependents in case of death, and for certain indemnities and

compensations in case the men are totally or partially disabled in the service. But these steps, advanced as they are, are not enough. It remains for the American people, the richest and most prosperous on earth, the most able to do justice to its fighting men and their dependents, and the most humane and progressive in their ideas and ideals, to set an example to the world of just, generous, and appreciative treatment of her heroes.

An Advanced Step. The war insurance bill now pending in the congress is the most advanced and humane step ever taken by any nation to protect and justly compensate its fighting men and their dependents. It ought to be passed and quickly passed. The selfish interests of no class of people or organized body should be permitted to stand one instant in the way of this elemental and essential act of justice and humanity. Therefore it has been the practice of nations at war to leave the wives, children, and other dependents of their soldiers unprotected for as long as the mercy of charity, to become charges upon the communities in which they live, to endure all the humiliations which proud people must experience when they realize that they are public charges, to pay nothing of the unsatisfied wants which charity does not reach

and the suffering inevitably resulting from such a distressing condition of affairs. The nations of the world have failed to realize that when men are called to the colors their families and dependents are also called and are equally compelled to make terrible sacrifices. Until this fundamental fact is driven into the consciousness of the people we can not deal intelligently, justly or humanely with this burning problem of every war, this problem that reaches down into and tears the very heartstrings of humanity. Unless we grasp the fact that the commandeered soldier means also the commandeered family and dependents of the soldier, we have advanced to the point where we can consider the problem humanely and justly and apply the necessary remedy. We can not, of course, compensate for the destroyed life of the hopelessly mutilated and maimed body, the agony of the suffering wife and children, mother and father, but we can ameliorate these sufferings; we can mitigate the horrors of war to the extent that we provide against want and needless suffering. The practice of most nations has been to fight wars at a conclusion regardless of the essential sacrifices of the fighting forces and the sufferings of their dependents, and then, after the war

—perhaps many years after the war —to do tardy and partial justice by passing pension bills with their accompaniments of favoritism and political expediency, inequalities and inequities, so that those who are favored with influence get the largest consideration and those who have none get little or nothing. The years of suffering, before even these pension provisions are made, have gone and can never be compensated for and the losses incurred during that interval can never be rectified.

Old Method Unfair. Under this old unfair and unjust method no man knows what is going to happen to him or his dependents. He is left to the uncertain chances of the future. We know from history that nations have been as a rule, notoriously ungrateful in all these matters. We have only to read the pages of our revolutionary history to have our cheeks burn with shame at the ingratitude of the colonies to the gallant men of the continental armies who fought and secured the liberties we enjoy today. But why dwell upon the injustices and inhumanities of the past? Let us turn our vision to the future and make reparation for all the delinquencies by doing now these humane and just things which will mitigate not alone the rigors and horrors of war, but will give

our men, as they go forward to fight, a higher courage and renewed inspiration to sacrifice to the utmost, knowing, as they then will, that their government will not permit their loved ones to starve if they perish, nor them to become charges upon the communities in which they live if they return slighted, legless, armless, or otherwise totally disabled for the remainder of their days. Not only is it the very essence of intelligence and humanity to give our men and their dependents these grateful and soothing assurances, but it is economy of the highest order to make our fighting forces splendidly morale and spirit with which this knowledge will inspire them, and the morale and esprit with which this knowledge will inspire the civil population, through whose industry and patriotism the fighting forces in the field must be supported.

Therefore, we should let every man and his dependents know, as that man goes to the front, that the government is going to do the following things as a part of the compensation for the patriotic service he is going to render, and not as a gratuity or as charity or as a pension.

First. The government will make an adequate monthly payment to the dependents of the soldier so long as he is away from home and alive. The bill provides that each soldier must give to his wife and children at least \$15 per month out of his pay. The government will add another \$15 for a wife alone, with an increase for each child. For instance, a wife and two children would receive a total of \$47.50 per month. If the man has neither wife nor child, but has a parent, grandparent, brother, or sister, actually dependent upon him for support, the government will make an allowance to them, provided the man himself gives them at least \$15 a month out of his pay. In that case the government will allow \$10 a month for each parent and \$5 a month for each brother and sister. Even if a man has a wife and child and these other relatives are actually dependent upon him, the government will make an allowance to them if the man gives them at least \$5 a month out of his own pay. The highest amount the government will give over and above the amount the man gives out of his own pay is \$50 per month.

Second. If the soldier is killed in battle or dies as a result of wounds or disease incurred in the service, the government will pay a minimum of \$20 per month to the widow alone, with an additional allowance for each child, so that for a widow and four children the total payment per month will be \$60. Third. If a man comes back partially, or totally disabled permanently, the government will pay him certain specific amounts ranging from \$40 to \$200 per month to compensate for his disabilities. Fourth. The government will educate the disabled men for a new trade or occupation if his injuries are of such a character that he can not resume the trade or occupation in which he was engaged at the outbreak of the war. This will give each disabled man the hope of increased efficiency and earning power in addition to the compensation the government allows him, making him a more useful citizen and effective economic unit while camps. Why Insurance is Important. Why is this insurance not only just but important? Because the amount the government will pay to the soldier's dependents in case of death, however generous it may be, may be wholly inadequate to sustain the soldier's family in the position in life to which they are accustomed, or to give them the advantages they ought to have. Take the case of a man killed in battle, leaving a wife and four children. The government will pay

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that he is given the opportunity of making additional provision for his loved ones by insuring his own life and thus supplementing, in case of his death, the compensation the government pays to his dependents. To illustrate: A private soldier receives in the foreign service \$22 per month or \$264 per annum. Under the law he would contribute one-half of this amount, or \$132 per annum to the support of his family. He could take out \$10,000 insurance, at a cost of \$80 per annum, to be payable to his family in annual installments covering a period of years. The soldier would have left \$112 per year, or almost \$1 per month—more than enough for his ordinary needs while he is on the battle front or in the training camps.

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