Survey of the World's News

WHEN the MacMillan expedition to Crocker Land sails in July it will carry the most complete and modern equipment ever taken into the polar regions. A seismograph and a complete wireless outfit will be included and apparatus for electric lighting, electric cooking and electric heating also will be taken.

It is proposed to establish a seismograph station at the home headquarters on the shore of Flagler bay, which will be in charge of Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N.

By means of the wireless members of the expedition, which will spend three years exploring and mapping the land far to the northwest of Canada, expect to be able to report daily progress of the work to New York city—to be able to "talk" to the Museum of Natural History, father of the quest, and to their families and friends during the long absence in the arctic wastes.

In addition to the huge wireless plant which will be established to connect the arctic with the United States, sledges used in exploring the polar wastes will be equipped with portable wireless outfits that at any time can be set up and put into communication with the main station at headquarters on Flagler bay.

MacMillan hopes to grow vegetables in hothouses by the aid of burning glasses which will be brought to focus on the sheltered plants during the summer season, when the sun is visible.

"The first year," Mr. MacMillan said recently, "we will be in no danger of scurvy, but after that it is always well to prepare for inroads by the disease. I do not think we shall be troubled, however, for fresh meat is a preventive. The Eskimos, who have plenty of fresh meat, never have scurvy, and we expect to kill plenty of polar bear and musk ox."

NOVEL HEALTH CAMPAIGN

New York city has a unique organization for children. It is called the Health and Happiness league, and the members all sign a pledge to live up to its name as far as they can. After the general sweeping promise to "do all in my power to preserve my own bodily health and add to the happiness of others" come the details of the pledge.

First.—I will wash my hands and face before each meal and my mouth and teeth each morning and evening.

Second.—As spitting is unclean and helps to spread consumption and other dangerous diseases I will not spit upon the public streets nor in public places.

Third.—I will not use a public drinking cup. I will use paper ones or carry my own cup.

The second rule is not so hard, and the third brings with it a help in the keeping of it, for along with the literature comes a sheet of paper with printed lines and directions that show just how to fold it into a drinking cup.

Fourth.—I will destroy every housefly I possibly can.

Fifth.—I will never throw rubbish in the streets, as dirty streets make sick people.

Sixth.—I will do something to help my mother every day.

Seventh.—I will try to do at least one kind act to some one every day.

Eighth.—I will permit no rude or offensive word to pass my mouth, even when provoked.

Prizes are given the members who send in the best original contributions on given subjects.

NATIONAL AERO PLANT

A national aeronautical experimental plant, to be known as the "Langley aerodynamic laboratory," is to be established by the Smithsonian institution. Aerodynamical researches were inaugurated at the Smithsonian by the late Dr. Samuel P. Langley, its secretary, but since his death some years ago nothing has been done by the institution along this line.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary, was authorized to take necessary steps to provide for the organization and administration of the laboratory on a permanent basis. It is proposed to coordinate the work with that being done by the army and navy.

NEW PEACE PALACE

It is announced that the new peace palace at The Hague, Holland, will be

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Andrew Carnegie and Lord Weardale, International Peace Advocates.

ready this year. It is a beautiful building, a striking feature being its great tower.

ALEXANDRA DAY

Alexandra day in Great Britain, which is June 25, will be celebrated with a carnival of wild roses on a much more extensive scale than last year, which was an initial effort. [illegible]

queen mother as the royal consort was interested. Thousands of well known women volunteered their services to sell flowers this year, and it is expected that 20,000,000 will be disposed of in London alone. Half that number was sold on Alexandra day a year ago.

THE BIG POLO CONTEST

The polo contest between England and America has aroused public interest almost akin to the yacht races for the America's cup, as testified to by the crowds flocking to Long Island. The American players waived the rule as to the measurement of ponies played by each team. This custom has been followed since the international polo cup was donated. The polo pony in this country is a horse that measures

Photo by American Press Association.
Harry Payne Whitney, Captain of the American Polo Team.

fourteen hands two inches or less, and in England the scale is fourteen hands three inches. A pony of good size usually has more speed and endurance than a smaller one, and consequently players as a rule favor ponies above the polo scale of measurement.

Harry Payne Whitney, the New York millionaire society man, as one of the old guard himself, Monte Waterbury, Larry Waterbury and Devereux Milburn, which regained the polo cup from England and defended it two years ago, has qualified as one of the very best players in the popular game.

ERIE CANAL TO CHICAGO

"Shall the Erie canal extend westward to Chicago?" is a question asked by Representative Cyrus Cline of Indiana. He is advocating the construction of the proposed Toledo-Fort Wayne-Chicago barge canal across the northern part of Ohio and Indiana.

"Seven hundred and fifty miles of this great competing highway for future trade are about finished," he says, "and only 240 miles remain to be constructed. Of that 240 miles 120 can easily be accomplished by canalizing the Maumee river from Toledo to Fort Wayne, and the remaining 120 can be cut with little cost through a fairly level country, traversing the rivers and lakes of northern Indiana to some point on the southern shore of Lake Michigan.

"The proposed barge canal as an air line route of transportation would cut off 850 miles from the existing circuitous round trip between Chicago and Toledo via Lake Michigan, the strait of Mackinac, Lake Huron, the Detroit river and Lake Erie. Our purpose is to cast the remaining link of the proposed waterway in a size sufficient to float heavy freight from Chicago to New York and the eastern cities without reloading."

WILL STUDY THE FRENCH

In order to make acquaintance at first hand with French manners and customs the Societe Francaise of Columbia university, New York, in connection with the new Maison Francaise, will sail from New York city June 26. College professors, archaeologists and artists have volunteered to act as guides for the visitors, in whose honor public officials have arranged formal receptions in a number of cities.

CHRISTMAS AND THE POOR

Thousands of poor children who never have known a real Christmas day will be made happy next December if Miss Olive Wilson of Jenkintown, Pa., is successful with her scheme for spreading Christmas joy among the poor tots of Philadelphia this year. The plan she decided to adopt was to ask the postmaster general to order that the gifts for these children be carried free of charge and upon obtaining this exemption to petition the manufacturers of toys throughout the country for donations.

"It is pitiable," said Miss Wilson recently, "how many children wait for gifts from Santa Claus and are disappointed. They cannot believe they have been forgotten until the last moment, and then their little hearts are wrung with sadness.

"If my idea succeeds in Philadelphia [illegible]

ATTRACT CUSTOMERS BY DISPLAYING LOCAL PHOTOS.

Devote Your Available Window Space Each Week For Results of Camera Contests.

There is scarcely a "cameraless" village in the United States, no matter how limited it may be in population, while in the towns and cities the folding kodaks and other kinds are almost as common as flies around a molasses hogshead. And because they are so common their enthusiastic users may be drafted into service as advertising assistants who can render valuable aid.

For instance, suppose you used a portion of your window display space each week for exhibition purposes, the "art gallery" being the product of local amateurs. People would stop and look, wouldn't they? They surely would. There isn't any question about that.

"But," says Mr. Inquisitive, "how are we going to enlist the snapshotters?"

And the answer is that you can get people to do most anything within reason if there is any inducement for them to do it. Well, there is nothing better than a cash inducement, and if you should let the amateur photographers know that you wanted to secure attractive local views from which to make a cut to use on that calendar that you are going to give away next Christmas and that the desire on your part was so great that you would be willing to give the successful contestant a ten dollar gold piece you would not have to go around asking people to get busy.

The pictures would be all displayed in your shop windows, and the name of the competitor would be printed on the entry. Besides attracting an immense amount of attention to your window and drawing customers to your store, you would get the subject for a calendar that would be just about a million per cent better than the ordinary designs.

In any event it is a good scheme well worth trying. But don't try it unless you are going at it enthusiastically. That is the one and only way to properly utilize a merchandising or advertising scheme.

Saving the Day.

"A bad mess," declared the junior partner. "Lots of urgent mail to be answered, and the typewriter has just left."

"The office boy is always fooling around that machine," suggested the senior partner. "Put him in now and let's see what he can do as a pinch hitter."—Pittsburgh Post.

Practical Talks on Farm Subjects

DON'T LET YOUR TREES BECOME OVERBURDENED.

Usually Set More Fruit Than They Can Mature—Judicious Thinning Found to Be a Good Practice.

Thinning fruit in years when the trees are heavily loaded should become a well established practice of horticulture. It is now done by many successful growers, and it usually pays.

Nature does not concern herself about choice fruits. She has but one object in view, that of reproducing the species. For her purpose a crab apple is sufficient. A seedling peach is well adapted for this purpose. But commercial orcharding requires fancy fruits, and those who do not grow fruits of good quality do not usually find the business profitable.

It is a well known fact that trees usually set more fruit than they can properly mature. As a result of this the branches are often broken and not infrequently the trees upturned in storms. When heavily burdened with fruit, trees are easily ruined by only moderate winds.

Trees that are allowed to overbear very often fail to bear the following year. This is especially noticeable with peaches and is more or less true of all fruits. Trees are so heavily taxed in trying to mature all the fruits that set that they are weakened and sometimes permanently injured. Bark beetles, borers and scale insects are always ready to attack the trees that have lost vitality.

Experience has taught that it pays to produce fancy fruit, fruit of good size, high color and required flavor. There is seldom a lack of market for good ripe fruits, but the market is always overcrowded with poor fruits. With transportation charges high, it is highly important for every grower to produce fruit that he can market to advantage. This is seldom possible without thinning.—Farm and Ranch.

Best Way With Bee Colonies.

The old custom of building sheds open on one side under which to keep the bee colonies has been largely abandoned. Such sheds hinder the easy and proper manipulation of the hives. Arranged in groups or rows slightly elevated from the turf in order to overcome dampness and the intrusion of pests, the colonies may more easily be attended to than if shelved. Grass and weeds should not obstruct entrances.—American Agriculturist.

Champion Guernsey and Calves

On the right in this picture is Houguette's Fancy, the champion Guernsey cow of the island of Guernsey, home of the breed. With her are her three calves, all beautiful specimens of their kind. Houguette's Fancy is owned by T. Mansell Simon, St. Saviour's, island of Guernsey, who says "she has taken the palm over all others in the island and is as rich as gold in color as you seldom meet in a cow." The list of prizes won by Houguette's Fancy is a long one, too long for reproduction here.

QUACKS.

To make big show birds a correspondent of the American Agriculturist uses the laying feed and always gives all the ducks will eat. Eggs will be laid by 7 in the morning. Keep shut up until then. He says:

Pekings lay from 120 to 170 eggs a year.

Forcing for eggs out of season is unprofitable.

Size is first requirement by patrons. Our ducks weigh from seven to twelve pounds.

Mature young ducks and laying stock out of season need but little feed from July 1 to Dec. 1 when on range.

Overfat stock is not good for breeders.

In small flocks mate one male to five females and in larger flocks one to seven.

Ducks do not need expensive houses.

Strawberries Need Rich Land.

Land will produce potatoes and corn will grow strawberries, but the richer the ground and the better the cultivation the bigger the berries and yield. Plow the ground well, harrow it level and mark off with corn planter.

Planting For the Future.

Nut tree planting in steep and stony pastures is sure to add to the value and beauty of the land, besides yielding a profitable return when the trees begin to bear.—Orange Judd Farmer.

WHEN YOU FEED THE HENS.

Think Over These Scientific and Practical Recommendations.

Cereals are the foods best adapted for fowls. They give a large amount of nutrition in small bulk and are easily preserved.

Green vegetables are valuable as food not so much for the per cent of nourishment they contain, for it is small, but for their important organic salts. They supply especially the salts of potash.

Fruits are valuable for the same reasons. They contain but a small quantity of nutritive food, but promote intestinal action. When given to excess unripe fruit sets up an intestinal irritation, which must be avoided.

Wheat contains the largest amount of nitrogenous substances, 12½ per cent; rye contains the greatest amount of carbonates, 68 per cent; oats the greatest amount of fat, 16 per cent, and cellulose, 11 per cent.

The legumes, beans, peas, etc., surpass all seeds in the quantity of albumen they contain. They contain also much sulphur, phosphorus and other salts and hence constitute a highly nourishing food, but not so easily digested as other grain.

Various roots are valuable for the chickens, particularly so for the amount of starch they furnish. The most common is the potato, which when cooked makes an easily digested food. Owing to the vegetable acid in the potato it is valuable as a preventive of scurvy and other blood diseases.—Kansas Farmer.

Substituting a Duke

By PHILIP TOWNE ANDERSON

IN the fourteenth century there flourished in northern Italy a duchy presided over by the Grand Duke Savenola. At that time assassination was the common method of getting rid of an enemy, and the duke had his own especial assassinator, who removed with poison any one obnoxious to his master. At state banquets this man stood behind the duke's chair and now and again would be dispatched to one of the guests to pledge him by proxy for the sovereign. The royal rule was that the two should exchange glasses, it being the greater honor to drink from the duke's glass. The distinction came to be considered one which might better be declined, for it was quite likely to be followed by the death of one of the persons honored.

There was at the capital a woman, the Countess of Vincenza, of extraordinary character and virtue, something not usual in that profligate age. She was much respected by the duke and stood high in his confidence, even to being consulted by him in affairs of state. She had endeavored to instill into him a higher code of morals, but had failed. She at last determined to put a stop to his murders, even if it was necessary to sacrifice her own life. One day while she was driving she met a man, evidently a stranger, whose likeness to the duke was astonishing. She summoned him to her villa.

"Who are you?" she asked when he appeared.

"Ricardo Mardi, the youngest son of a nobleman of southern Italy."

"What do you here?"

"I am in quest of some adventure to better my condition. I am starving."

"Would you like to be grand duke?"

The man, thunderstruck, stammered that he would, whereupon the countess told him that it was possible, though to effect the object he must risk his life. Ricardo was much impressed with the striking individuality of the countess, falling every moment more under her influence.

"I shall ask for an invitation for you," she said, "to the next state banquet. We will attend it together, sitting side by side. As soon as the duke sees one so closely resembling him he will send to you a person who will ask you to drink with his master, exchanging glasses. The glass you receive will be poisoned. I will put into practice one of several plans I have in mind, using the one which at the time seems most practicable."

Ricardo impulsively resolved to place his life in the countess' keeping and consented to do her bidding. She at once wrote to the duke, asking for the invitation, and when the banquet came off she was there with Ricardo Mardi. [illegible]

Ricardo it was plain to the countess that he was much incensed. But he controlled himself and later in the evening sent his proxy to honor the stranger in the usual way. Ricardo rose and was about to take the glass offered him when the countess seized it and, holding it aloft, turned to the duke.

"I claim the honor of first pledging your highness," she said. Ricardo, who had been instructed by her, protested, the two contending for the glass. The duke, who saw his intention liable to be turned awry, sat anxiously watching the scene. Presently he saw the countess drink. She had no sooner done so than, appearing to be ill, she retired to an anteroom. From there she sent word to the duke that she was dying and asked him to come to her alone since she would communicate to him a state secret of vital importance. The duke hurried to the chamber.

The countess in her efforts to get the glass from Ricardo had succeeded in drinking from her own glass, making it appear that it was the one offered by the poisoner. When the duke entered the anteroom, Ricardo closed the door, and while the former hurried to the countess Ricardo stabbed him in the back. Then, exchanging clothes with him, he hid the body under a divan and, returning to the banquet room, took the host's seat.

As soon as Ricardo had left the anteroom the countess called for one of her servants, who had been instructed, and, wrapping the duke's body in her mantle, he carried it out to her carriage and drove away with it. Then the countess slipped out unseen.

Ricardo Mardi remained but a few moments at the table, feigning to be grieved at the illness of the countess and withdrawing apparently much affected. In fact, it was plain to the guests, some of whom recognized a difference in his appearance from the real duke, that something extraordinary had happened. When he drove up to his palace he at once went into seclusion, and the next day it was announced that he was very ill. He was accessible to no one for some weeks, except the countess, whose unexpected recovery was received by every one with delight. When the duke emerged from his retirement, he was much altered in appearance, but this was attributed either to remorse or illness. That there was a great change in him was indicated by his ordering his poisoner to be thrown into prison, where he was secretly executed.

The countess, who was a wife and the mother of several children, kept the secret of how she had saved future ducal guests from drinking the fatal draft. [illegible]

Senior Berean Sunday School Lesson

Golden Text.—Seek good and not evil that ye may live (Amos v, 14).

Verses 1, 2.—False security.

Amos addressed some of his most pointed appeals to the political and religious leaders of the nation. He reminded the entire nation of their lasting indebtedness to God, who had wrought mighty things on their behalf (chapter ii, 9-11). * * * "Them that are at ease." They were careless and reckless in seeking their own pleasure, regardless of the actual dangers that were threatening the nation. "Trust in the mountain of Samaria." "Secure" in the capital which was on a hill (I Kings xvi, 24). "Named chief of the nations." "The notable men of the chief of the nations" (revision). Such was their conceit that they flattered themselves as being the special favorites of God and so the cream of the earth. "To whom the house of Israel came." These men were established to execute justice, and the nation came to them to redress their wrongs. How tragic that their selfish arrogance had made them indifferent to responsibility. "Calneh." This city is probably the modern Kullanhu, about six miles from Arpad, in the north of Syria. "Hamath the great." The modern Hamath is on the river Orontes, about 150 miles north of Damascus, at the extreme boundary of what was promised to Israel (Num. xxxiv, 8). "Down to Gath." This was one of the five chief cities of the Philistines and on the western border of Judah. "Be they better?" In the north or south they cannot find any kingdom more flourishing than their own. They were blessed in a very special way. And indeed during all the centuries they had been specially privileged, but the favors that had been conferred on them were misinterpreted. They got the foolish notion that God was under obligation to help them. * * *

Verses 3-6.—Deceptive comfort.

If they had been so peculiarly favored why do they treat God with such criminal negligence? "Put far away." They insist on thinking that the crisis is in the distant future, certainly not in their day, but they do everything to establish "the seat of violence" and [illegible]

which had recently been introduced from abroad and was regarded by this shepherd prophet as a mark of self indulgence. In later times it was quite popular (Matt. xxvi, 7). "Lambs out of the flock," the picked ones on account of their delicate meat. "Out of the midst of the stall." These calves were fatted in a special place. "Chant." Sing idle songs to the sound of the harp. "Like David." The sweet singer of Israel was famous for his skill on the kinnor, the ten stringed instrument (I Sam. xvi, 18, 23). He had also probably invented musical instruments. "In bowls." Their depravity was such that they drank wine in great quantities out of large vessels. "Chief ointment." Olive oil is used in the orient to anoint the body after washing, for refreshment and as a protection against the heat. Anointing was also a sign of joy, but here costly spices were mixed with the oil. "Not grieved." They are so absorbed in pleasure that they do not see nor appreciate "the affliction," the coming calamity of the nation. "Joseph" is here a symbol of the nation in distress and was doubtless suggested by the sufferings of Joseph when he was lowered in the pit, then sold to the Midianites and his strange experiences in Egypt.

Verses 7, 8.—Certain judgment.

They may overlook or ignore all warnings, but punishment will nevertheless fall at the appointed time. "Therefore." Their moral havoc can produce only one result. "With the first that go captive." These leaders of the people will be at the head of the exile procession. "The banquet." "The revelry" of those who celebrated in the way mentioned in verses 3-6 will cease with pitiless abruptness, and the climax of the punishment will be reached when they shall be sent into regions "beyond Damascus," to an unfamiliar land (chapter v, 27). "Sworn by himself." Jehovah has made a solemn affirmation in which his own character of holiness is involved. "Excellency." The pride of the nation was its material splendor of cities and palaces, which hastened its downfall. Had they been wise their confidence would have been in the God of their fathers. "I will deliver up the city." The reference is more especially to its [illegible]