

Andree's Diary Reveals Explorers' Heroic Fight

Party Apparently Wandered Without Any Definite Goal in Mind—Andree Praises Comrades

Stockholm, Sweden—Salomon August Andree's own story of his expedition's attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon 33 years ago was told on Sept. 19th by the Swedish Government, in a digest based on Andree's diary.

The wavering flight of the balloon northward from Danes' Island, Spitzbergen, its descent on the ice, and the vain struggle southward of its three occupants across the cruel, jagged ice fields were thrillingly revealed, ending in the last optimistic entry almost three months after the start, when certain doom faced the Argonauts:

"With such comrades, one should be able to get through under any circumstances."

So wrote Andree on Oct. 2, 1897, penciling an unwitting valedictory to his two companions, Nils Strindberg and Knut Fraenkel. The diary began on July 11, the date of the start, and ended with a fitting farewell on Oct. 2. The expedition probably perished not long afterwards.

Andree, the oldest of the three men who dropped from the skies to the ragged ice fields of the Arctic, revealed in the diary the courage of the little party as they fought their way back toward safety. Andree stood up under the terrible hardships with the strength of a man many years his junior and he constantly spurred the hopes of his two companions, Nils Strindberg and Knut Fraenkel, with words of courage when necessary or with jokes.

Continue Scientific Researches
The diary did not reveal the actual cause of the descent of the balloon on the ice, although it mentioned that Andree opened the two valves of the big bag to permit a safe landing on July 14. The men were confident when they started their long homeward trek over ice and Arctic waters that they would reach safety, but they were forced by weather conditions when they reached White Island to prepare a camp for the winter months.

They killed polar bears and seals for food—Fraenkel was chief cook—and they made a "home" at the camp in which they finally died of exhaustion and cold. Andree enjoyed intensely "the delicious polar bear meat and pancakes" which Fraenkel, who was suffering from stomach and tooth trouble, prepared.

But perhaps most amazing of all as indicative of the courage of the three men who attempted the first aerial exploration in the Arctic was that they continued their scientific work almost until death closed their icy camp on the little island northeast of Northeastland. Andree wrote of how they collected 20 samples of soil, ice and Arctic plants and made many observations which they were confident would be of great historical and scientific value.

Destination Never Definite
Their exact destination was never definite on the journey of several miles a day toward civilization.

"I am a bit doubtful regarding the actual goal of our ice wanderings," wrote Andree on July 22. They had first hoped to reach Spitzbergen. On July 30, they decided instead to proceed to Franz Josef Land, but were forced to make a camp for winter on White Island. They sighted White Island on September 17, after five days of increasing cold and storms. Andree called it "New Iceland."

Later, on October 2, they were to have a desperate and losing fight against the storms which crashed over the barren island, destroying part of their cherished provisions.

The communicative, giving the story of Andree's diary, covered the 142 pages of the little book found on the explorer's body by the expedition of Dr. Gunnar Horn, a Norwegian scientist, who visited White Island August 6, last. The first notation in the diary was on July 11, 1897, the day the big balloon with its double-decker basket departed from Danes Island for the North Pole flight. The last notation was on October 2, when Andree was still confident that the party would get through to safety "under any circumstances."

The diary did not give satisfactory details of various happenings on the polar expedition, and it failed to clear up many circumstances of the flight which will be revealed only by minute study of all documents available, the Government experts announced.

Tried to Hide Suffering
The diary indicated, however, the manner in which each man had tried to hide his suffering and continue southward. They told anecdotes when forced to rest after a particularly difficult march of perhaps less than a mile, and made a brave effort to maintain courage.

On the fourth day of August, when they gave up hope of reaching Franz Josef Land, they were at 82° north, 29.45 east. With desperate courage and great endurance they had progressed about 40 miles in 12 days.

The shortage of food, which became their most serious problem within the next few days, forced them to hunt bears and seals. Andree, in one entry in the diary, observed humorously that Fraenkel was "chief cook" and commented on the delicious food he prepared in the midst of barren wastes.

Later, as they approached nearer safety, they had an opportunity to

use their canvas boat, but their hope of reaching Sesoia Island was frustrated by the shifting ice.

On September 12, just two months after their departure from Danes Island, a period of cold and storms set in, adding greatly to their suffering. The next day the weather was worse and their progress delayed. After several days in which the storms increased steadily they were forced to decide on their next move and agreed to prepare for a winter on the ice.

Sighted White Island
They trudged on through the storm until Sept. 17, when they sighted White Island.

Andree, with hope that they could safely pass the winter there, called its white-blanketed surface "New Iceland."

Despite their hunting, the supplies were dangerously low again. They established their camp and then started hunting with the guns they had carried from the balloon wreckage. Their success was great and three days later they had a large supply of polar bear and seal meat and other provisions—enough, they estimated, to last until April of 1898, when they might hope to continue southward again in the Springtime thaw.

Apparently Andree was well pleased with their circumstances. He was a veteran who could stand hardships and his two companions were young and strong. Andree himself was only 43 years old.

They started work on their camp, building a hut which they called their home for the winter. They could escape the storms and cold inside their "home" and the confidence of the leader of the expedition appeared great as they settled down for the winter. He continued his efforts to keep up morale and to find humor in their experiences.

Lost Provisions and Equipment
So it went for a week, then a few more days in which they must have held much hope that they would yet return alive to their homes in Sweden. Andree was working on the 14-page book, entitled "Ice Observations," which he had compiled during their overland march.

On October 2nd a storm struck the island. It was more violent than the storms through which they passed successfully in September and probably marked the real setting in of winter in the Arctic. The little camp suffered much damage under the force of the wind and the men made a valiant effort to save their "home."

Despite their struggle, part of their provisions were swept away and some of their equipment—with which they might have improved their situation—was carried away or destroyed. They were weakened by their hardships and Strindberg and Fraenkel, at least, were ill. The havoc of the storm was a heavy blow to their hopes.

Andree wrote again that night in his diary.

To Fraenkel and Strindberg he made cheerful remarks as he inscribed on Page 142 of his diary: "With such comrades, one should be able to get through under any circumstances."

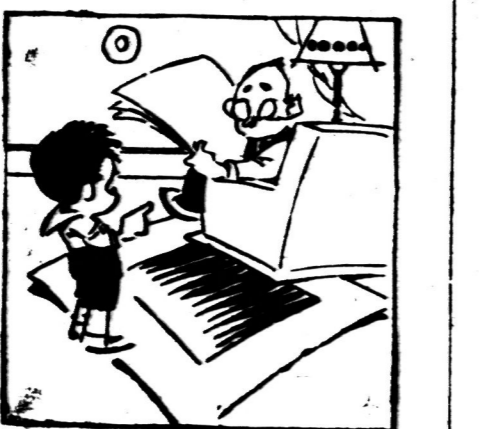
Spain Raises Tax On U.S. Cigarettes

Madrid.—Cigarettes imported from the United States now cost in Spain about three times their price at home. They used to cost only twice as much. The price was tilted as a result of the new Spanish tariff and the continued depression of the peseta. The new tariff does not list tobacco, but the government tobacco monopoly has a little private tariff of its own, which it has revised upward.

Beware—Poison!

To avoid mistakes with poison, in the dark or through carelessness, when it must be kept in the house, push two stout, sharp-pointed pins crosswise through the cork of the bottle. The pricking points warn even the most careless of danger.

When poison has accidentally been swallowed, mix 2 teaspoons of mustard in a cup of warm water and swallow it. A doctor should, of course, be called.



"Say, Pa, what do you call a person that reads heads?"
"A phrenologist, my boy."
"Gee. Then Ma must be one of those things. She felt my head this afternoon and said right away, 'you've been swimming.'"

An insect sting or bite on the upper lip is said to be much more dangerous than one on the lower lip.

A Canadian Product



Prescoton, first electric tug to be built in Canada, is launched at Lauzon, Que., a spot already famous in annals of Canadian shipbuilding.

Milky Way Merely Star Clouds Not Stars, Astronomer Holds

Probabilities that elsewhere in space there are stellar universes like ours are increased by a new interpretation at Harvard of the shape of the Milky Way.

The idea is proposed by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory. It promises to help clear up a mystery which has puzzled astronomers. This mystery is that our sun seems to belong to an organization of stars immensely larger than any other star group.

Such oversize is inconsistent with other modern discoveries that, even out of the limit of telescopic vision, everything is made of much the same substance as the earth and that the same physical laws prevail.

If this is true what accounts for the swollen size and shape of our section? The solution is new evidence that there is no such unique grouping of stars near earth. They have only seemed so massed because of comparative nearness and our incomplete analysis.

Now our stellar system is being separated into sections by information obtained from thousands of star photographs.

So it begins to appear that our "galaxy," the Milky Way, as astronomers call the celestial organization surrounding us, which is so wide that light takes about 250,000 years to cross it, instead of being a somewhat continuous stream of stars, is a group of star clouds, each one from 5,000 to 40,000 light years in diameter. The

sun is a member of one of these clouds which probably is 6,000 to 8,000 light years across.

These individual star clouds have about the same sizes as galaxies observed elsewhere in the universe, thus conforming to conditions visible elsewhere.

There is a further conformity in the new evidence. If our Milky Way is a group of star clouds instead of one single system, then in size it is much like other families of star clouds which can be seen at vast distances.

Our own home star cloud may be whirling, Dr. Shapley says, about a center located in the constellation Carina. Our domestic group is far from a crowded area in the Milky Way where star clouds seem to gather the thickest in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius. That area appears to be a massive center of some kind.

Musical Wife—"It's strange, but when I play the piano I always feel extraordinarily melancholy." **Husband**—"So do I, dearest."

A certain lift-boy in one of the big stores hated to be asked needless questions. One day a rather fussy old lady entered the lift. "Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this lift all day?" she asked. "Yes, ma'am." "The motion of going up?" "No, ma'am." "Is it the stopping that does it?" "No, ma'am." "Then what is it?" "Answering questions, ma'am."

Modern Relief Methods



Loading 5,000 pounds of surgical dressings, antitoxins and anaesthetics aboard United States naval aeroplane for delivery in Santa Domingo to relieve hurricane stricken city.

Growth of the Boy Scouts Revealed by World Survey

Membership Now Nearly 2,000,000, Forty-three Countries in All Being Represented

A world membership of nearly 2,000,000 with organizations in forty-two countries comprises according to recent compilations of the International Scouting Bureau of London, made public by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. The report of the International Bureau also announces the admittance of the Boy Scouts of the Republic of Guatemala into the international organization, effective Nov. 22. This will bring the nations listed to forty-three. The figures of the report show that the Boy Scouts of America have the largest enrollment of any nation.

The new Guatemala Scout organization (Boy Scouts Guatemaltecos) have as their president, Dr. Lazaro Chacon, president of Guatemala, and as Chief Scout, Charles Cipriani.

Records of the Boy Scouts of America show that at the close of the year 1929 there was a total of 842,548 Scouts and leaders enrolled, an increase of 22,757 over the previous year.

Great Britain, with a total membership of 654,130 at the close of 1929, was the second largest of the Scout organizations, followed by Japan with a total membership of 49,611.

A Young Scout Marksman

Alfred R. King Jr., 15-year-old Boy Scout of Wichita Falls, Texas, is king of American trapshooters. The Texas boy made trap-shooting history when in a shoot-off with three veterans, all much older, he scored

twenty-four out of twenty-five targets to win the Grand America Handicap. In the matches held at Dayton, Ohio, this shoot-off was necessitated when King broke 997 of 1,000 targets to tie Dan Casey of Toledo; J. L. Scott of Kansas City and S. L. Crampton of Dayton. Scout King was widely acclaimed by 10,000 spectators of the contest when he cracked his last target. The new grand champion has shot at but 1,500 registered targets. He began trap-shooting a year ago and had never won a trophy of any sort until his recent victory. His unerring marksmanship in using the same gun with which his father won the doubles championship in 1922 brought him out at the head of a field of 865 experienced trapshooters.

Scouts Aid Wives Harvest. Boy Scouts of France to the number of 4,000 rendered conspicuous service to their nation this Summer by aiding in the harvesting of crops. Faced with the prospect of having their large crops destroyed unless they could be quickly harvested, French farmers appealed to the Chief Scout of France and as a result the Scouts volunteered their services. There are three different organizations of Boy Scouts in France and all of them this year report increased memberships. In the United States, Boy Scouts of Dodge City, Kan., during the drought removed more than 10,000 fish from water holes in small streams that were fast drying up, and as a community good turn, transplanted the fish to other and larger streams.

Canada Adds 378,400 H.P. South During the Winter

According to the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of Canada, the total number of hydro-electric installations in the Dominion is now 2,727,600 horsepower, an increase of 378,400 horsepower during 1929.

Butterflies Also Go South During the Winter

"Most people know that locusts migrate, but few realize that similar movements take place among other insects, particularly dragon flies, butterflies, and moths," said Mr. C. B. Williams, speaking on the migration of Lepidoptera. "In the tropics observers have seen hundreds of thousands of butterflies moving steadily in one direction, sometimes for hours on end, sometimes even for days or weeks."

The monarch or milkweed butterfly of North America is found during the summer throughout the greater part of the Continent. In the autumn they collect together in great bands, and fly a thousand or so miles south, where they winter. In the spring they fly north, laying eggs as they go. In Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia the greatest migrant is the Painted Lady butterfly, which in the spring crosses the Sahara and Egyptian deserts from some unknown sources, crosses the Mediterranean, flies more or less northward through Europe, reaching British shores in early June. Sometimes individual stragglers are seen in the extreme north of Iceland or within a few degrees of the Arctic circle.

"The whole distance of these flights is between 2,000 and 3,000 miles, but it is not possible to say with certainty if any one individual butterfly covers the whole distance or if it is covered by two successive generations, for the butterflies lay eggs as they go."

"Butterflies appear to have an urge to fly continuously in a fixed direction, and to maintain it in spite of disturbances due to wind and obstacles in their path. They have even been recorded as flying through railway tunnels."

"Play Only" Schools

During the recent summer holiday, London County Council schools were all opened as "play centres," games and toys being provided to amuse the children and keep them off the streets in wet weather.



Mr. Slowit: "I'er-er-am going to tell you something that er-er-will no doubt surprise you. I'er-er-think—"

Miss Knutting: "Well, that is a surprise. Funny I never noticed it before. How long have you been thinking?"

A Greengrocer's Window

"Oranges gleaming in tawny splendor, Lemons and limes of the palest gold, Grapes with the bloom on them soft and tender, Sung in their mantles of purple rolled."

"Turnips like chaplets of pearls a glowing, Carrots rose-flushed as the skies at e'en."

An old Negro was very late for his work, and when his boss reprimanded him he said, "Well, sir, it was like dis. When Ah looked into de glass dis morning I couldn't see myself there, so Ah thought Ah must hab gone to work. It was two hours later dat Ah discovered de glass had dropped out ob de frame."

Use of Cumbersome Terms Is Deplored by Scientists

Humble Bumble Bee Has Technical Name Composed of Five Words—Small Fish Equally Burdened

A movement is on among scientists to simplify their cumbersome technical terms. It is under the leadership of a group of Cornell professors. Many scientific terms used today are almost too long and too unwieldy to be pronounced by the investigators themselves. In some cases, scientists giving public lectures have contented themselves by displaying the names of specimens on a screen, thus avoiding the problem.

One name against which a protest is raised is: *Cullumanobombus silantjevi semenovitchshanskyl Shorikov*. It is long enough and big enough to be the name for a dinosaur. Instead, these five words constitute the name of a small, humble member of the bumble bee family. Even biologists have trouble with such a name.

The bumble bee is not an exception. Other specimens have as long and as hard names. For instance, the name of a certain very small fish is, *Micrometacanthichthys barus bashford deanii Nicholls and Criscom*. A small crustacean bears this unwieldy series of names: *Brachyropushydrimatogammarusgrewingli mnemonotus Dybowski*.

Part of the use of these terms is due to the fact that when a discovery is made, the discoverer is allowed to give his own name to the find. Hence, a biologist, for example, discovering insects adds his name to the rest of his description. Professor James G. Needham of Cornell University, protesting against this practice, says that the custom has multiplied "beyond reason" the volume of scientific terms.

The Cornell University professors say that the advance of science is hindered by the existence of this unwieldy and cumbersome "lingo." An investigation is proposed to develop a new plan for creating names, working on these three suggestions: First, that a name should be a name and not a definition; second, it should not be a memorial inscription, and third, that it should not be a treatise on relationships.

Professor A. A. Michelson is among those who find the present scientific terms in need of change. The famous Chicago scientist in a recent address found himself bothered by the pronunciation of the name of a certain star and on the spur of the moment substituted another name.

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