

Mrs. George Gould, Mother and Leader, Wonder of Her Friends



MRS. GEO. GOULD AND HER FOUR DAUGHTERS. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: HELEN, AGED 18; GLORIA ANNA, AGED 14; MRS. GOULD; EDITH, AGED 9; MARJORIE, AGED 20.

REEVES IN THE ARCTIC

Rasmussen's Plans for His Long Exile—His Chief Purpose is To Study the Methods of His Ancestors.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, and one time partisan of Dr. Cook, has announced his programme for a three years' exile in the barren lands of the Arctic circle, which he shall devote to the study of his ancestors. Rasmussen is, perhaps, the only educated white man who needs go to Eskimo lands to learn something about his forebears. His mother was a full blooded Eskimo, and not only is Rasmussen proud of his descent from the Eskimos, but with the Eskimos his mission is that of adding to the world's knowledge of the scattered northern peoples.

According to the announcement which Rasmussen has made through the current number of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the expedition, which is to be headed by Rasmussen, which he is to head and which is to receive the support of the Danish Government, will leave Copenhagen sometime during the summer of 1911 in a ship of the type of the Gjoa, which threaded northwest passage in Amundsen's expedition, several years ago. Besides the crew the ship will carry a geologist and a physician who will also be an expert in botany and zoology. Previous will also be made by the ship's officers, who are able to do cartographical and meteorological work, for it is Rasmussen's plan to strike into fields north of the continent of America which have either never been visited or only casually explored.

Migration of Eskimos.

The plan of this Danish-Eskimo explorer and scientist is to trace the migration of the Greenland Eskimo from their supposed original home somewhere about the northern coast of the American continent. Heretofore scientists who have made studies of the Eskimo have always gone just so far in their researches into the history and ethnology of the strange nomads of the North and then have found themselves up against a blank wall in their study of the mystery of the peoples' origin. The Greenland Eskimo, especially those in the Smith Sound region from which Peary and Cook drew their first polar work, seem to be particularly barren of folk tales or of tradition which might throw light upon their origin. Ethnologists have guessed that there was some bond between the Eskimos of Alaska and those of Greenland, but this has been a guess unsupported by evidence. Rasmussen hopes to find such evidence and to fix, if he can, the original starting point of all the Eskimo migrations.

In pursuance of this scheme he intends to drive his ship through Hudson Strait after having first made a call at Danish West Greenland and then to the west coast of Fox Basin he plans to find a winter quarters in the Fury and Hecla straits, which separate Melville Peninsula from Cockburn Land at about the eighty-fifth parallel of longitude. With his base here he plans to spend the first winter out in sledge journeys in and around the northwestern shoulder of Baffin Land.

"The inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land are very little known," says Rasmussen, "and have never been subjected to a thorough ethnographical study. The Baffinlanders found and studied by Frans Bos in the Cumberland Sound toward the southwest lie so far from the inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land and under such widely different conditions of life that it is impossible to make any comparison between the two groups. Upon the whole the Eskimos in the northwestern Baffin Land are among the most unknown of the Eskimo people, though the district must naturally be looked upon as the very thoroughfare from the American continent to Greenland."

To Go South.

After the first winter in the Arctic Rasmussen plans to drive his ship south as soon as spring comes and go south in the Chesterfield Inlet country. This long slender finger of salt water that points toward the Hudson Bay is about 58 latitude into a cluster of lakes in the barren grounds will be the theatre for Rasmussen's activity during the following fall and winter. Here in the country where the Eskimo and the Indian types known generally as the Mountaineer Indians, meet along a rugged and hotly contested frontier. The Hudson Bay Eskimos are as little known as the Baffinlanders except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson Bay ice during the winter months of free water. By sledge parties Rasmussen hopes to find these Hudson Bay Eskimos and to procure from them ethnographical specimens which later he will correlate with those obtained from other tribes.

The rest of Rasmussen's exile will be spent, according to his plans, in western trips through the maze of islands that fringe the northern rim of the continent as far as Coronation Gulf, which lies just above the Arctic circle. This is a country which is absolutely desolate and unvisited by white men, save on such expeditions of discovery as that planned by Rasmussen. How many Eskimos or what tribes of the nomads live within the stretch from Coronation Gulf to Melville Peninsula nobody knows. Here is an entirely new field open to the scientist. Rasmussen expects that he will live with some of these Eskimos almost constantly, taking sledge trips with them into the interior barren lands and studying their problems of life and tribal communalism.

Rasmussen believes that the seat of Eskimo culture lies somewhere in the barren grounds between the Chesterfield Inlet country and Coronation Gulf, the original home of the peoples of the North. He says that the fishing methods of the inland Eskimo have been modified and fitted to idwatern conditions, and have become the common methods of seal hunting from the sea ice. Can he but become intimate with the customs and if possible the traditions of the inland Eskimos of North America he believes that he can determine pretty closely the region of their origin. "Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos," says Rasmussen, "I have seen a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American Eskimo districts, and though through conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children, I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inside Bylot Island, as well as along the Fury and Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

Mrs. George J. Gould, who before her marriage was the beautiful actress Edith Kingdon, is one of those remarkably rare New York society women who combine charming social graces with the most devoted domesticity. In many ways she is a marvel to her friends. The mother of seven children, her beauty and grace of figure are the envy of women who live in her class. She has never caused me a moment's uneasiness, except when ill, and not a single heart-pang," was the

VOTES USELESS TO WOMEN

Prof. Mary Jordan of Smith College Talks for the Antis Suffragists Should Not Invade Colleges.

New York, March 28.—Miss Mary Jordan, professor of English at Smith College, told the selected list of graduates and undergraduates of women's colleges who were invited to the Colony Club yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Gilbert Jones, that the things that are wrong in the present Government are not of the sort that can be righted by the ballot.

"If all women were allowed to vote right now in the United States," she continued, "what would be the result in certain communities in which there are more women than men, some displacements would follow that might or might not make for the welfare of the group, but in the average community all women are better than the worst men or unless the better class of women have a greater amount of control over other women than the better class of men seem to have over the undesirable element there would be simply a doubling and multiplying of votes."

A Great Force.

Prof. Jordan said she had a great respect for the large number of earnest women who sincerely believed that the ballot in the hands of women would prove for them a great educational force. She said that she had the highest regard for Anna Dickinson, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other brave pioneers and that she thought that some of the byproducts of their movement had had a marked salutary effect upon the civilization of the last fifty years. It was a blessing, however, that these earnest souls had not realized their great ambition—the enfranchisement of their sex.

The professor then explained that women are the real executive power of the nation. It is theirs to mould public opinion, to raise moral standards, to inspire, to study social conditions, to lead in philanthropic movements and in short to contribute sweetness and light in wholesale quantities to the body politic. Mrs. A. N. Nation Meyer, who was in the chair offered to answer questions.

She would like first, however, to correct a few false impressions, she said. "I have been so lucky as to meet a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American Eskimo districts, and though through conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children, I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inside Bylot Island, as well as along the Fury and Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

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LIBERALS WILL FIND OUT WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

Belgian Accession a Loss to Journalism.

London, March 28.—The Ministers make no pretence that Parliament will last long after reassembles on March 29. "A general election cannot be far off" said Secretary of War Haldane last night. On what measure the government will go out of office remains a moot point. Possibly it will be the rejection by the House of Lords of the veto resolutions in regard to which the Spectator puts a neat question to the government.

Future procedure as laid down by the resolutions, provides that the Lords shall be consulted three in a period of two years before enactment is made over their heads. If this delay is thought to be advisable in the case of future acts, even in minor measures, why is it not necessary in the present tremendous revolution? asks the Spectator. But it seems certain that the present government is unable to exist for two years and present its proposal to alter the constitution in three successive sessions.

Meanwhile the Liberal party is having fresh troubles with its Labor allies. Sir Samuel Evans on his elevation to the bench, left a Liberal vacancy in mid-Glamorgan, where his majority was over 9,000. There has been a pretty fight between the Liberals and Laborites as to who shall have the seat. All efforts to effect an arrangement failed, and now both parties have nominated candidates.

It is the idea of the laborites that the ostensibly allied parties can be reduced from Keir Hardie's remarks last evening, when he said: "The local Liberals in mid-Glamorgan are opposing the Laborite because he is a Socialist. However meek and mild the Labor candidate of the future is, he will be fought as bitterly as the most extreme Socialist. The worst things the Conservatives said against the Liberals in the late election pale into insignificance before what the Liberals of mid-Glamorgan are saying against the Socialist candidate in that constituency today."

Placid as to Roosevelt.

England has refused hitherto to be stirred by the gradual approach of Col. Roosevelt. His daily whereabouts and outlines of his programmes are to be seen in the papers, but only one London special correspondent accompanies him. He will doubtless be a lion of the party of the London season. He will spend here, and hostesses will compete for his presence at social functions, but "the people" have yet begun to consider him. They may decide to take him up, in which case his every appearance will be a popular triumph, as it was with Mark Twain on his last visit. On the other hand they may let Col. Roosevelt have his wish to go through his visit as a "private citizen." Nowhere has he a greater chance of this than in London.

A Royal Journalist Promoted.

In gaining a new king Belgium lost an able journalist. For several years an influential Belgian journal published anonymous articles on economic subjects, revealing an intimate acquaintance with the world's commerce and a good knowledge of the principal ports of Europe and America. The contributions have now ceased, and their secret authorship has been revealed. Albert I. has no time for journalism now.

Farm Laborers Poorly Paid.

The lowness of agricultural wages in England was strikingly shown at a meeting of the Windsor Guardians yesterday, when the relieving officer reported an application for out-relief by a woman and her two children, 23 years old, was her sole support, and he received only ten shillings weekly as a laborer on one of the best farms in the county. The relieving officer said that since the woman's first application the land steward had informed him that the son's wages had risen to two shillings weekly, which, with his emoluments, now gave him fifteen shillings weekly. The Guardians granted out relief.

Extravagant Children's Parties.

The present Lady Mayoress of London, at the Lord Mayor's children's party, has introduced a great innovation. Instead of the youngsters having an elaborate sit down supper and the whole affair being carried through as if it was a costly adults' ball, the children came and went early. Simple, wholesome refreshments were served. But many children's parties are ordered on a very different scale. The extravagance displayed at these parties has been an outstanding feature of the winter season. The invitation cards for dances of children of from 10 to 11 years have a note "carriages at 3.30 a. m." At a recent children's party the hostess served large quantities of fresh caviar heaped on huge blocks of ice, and then Irish trout cooked in the finest champagne. It is chiefly the wealthy upper middle class that delights in these extravaganzas. The court and the aristocracy observe comparative economy.

Loud Americans in Holy Land.

A tourist who returned recently from Jerusalem writes the press complaining of the manners of his countrymen and still more of those of Americans, who he says, take snapshots and talk loudly in the Mosque of Omar, the Dome of the Rock, one of the holiest spots in the Moslem world, and other places they visit. The writer describes how English and American party were stoned from a cemetery near Rachel's Tomb by an irate mourner, who resented the use of cameras. He adds that although Moslem cemeteries are not fenced they are protected by the reverence of the people. The one on the north side of Jerusalem, which includes the supposed site of the Crucifixion, has been walled "because the Americans holding services there committed sacrilege by standing on the graves."

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