

THE ABRUZZI POLAR EXPEDITION.—II.*

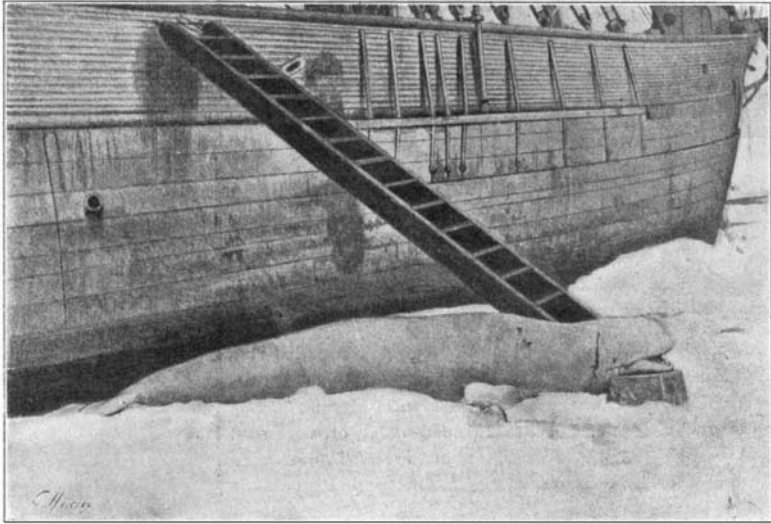
As the "Polar Star," which had been abandoned after it had been seized by the ice, was the only means by which the expedition could return home the following year, every effort was made to save her. Water had first to be pumped out of the ship to enable the leak to be found, and this had to be mended, as well as a leak on the other side. Then it was necessary to keep the ship dry and protect her engines, so that they might remain under water during the winter without being injured. The pump which had been brought to serve in the production of hydrogen gas was put into action. The work of salvage was carried on with great difficulty, and was finally successfully accom-



Sleeping Bag Accommodating Three or Four Persons.

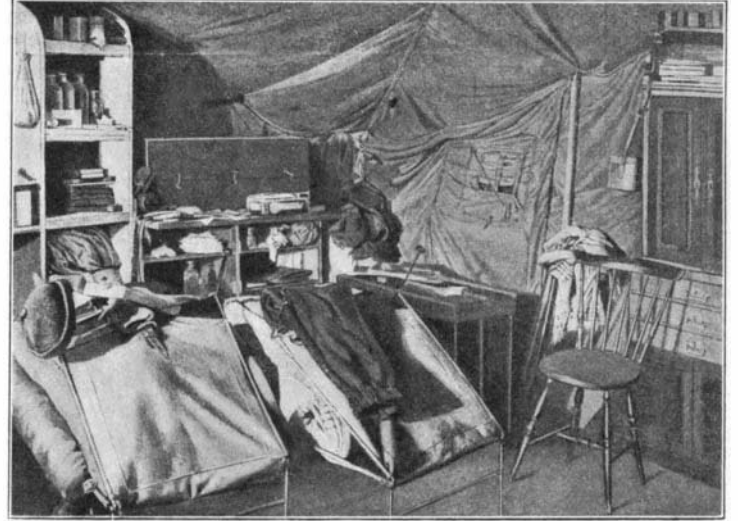
passed on the ice packs showed certain defects in the preparation, and the expedition returned, to be resumed on the morning of March 10. Then followed a long, dreary wait for those who remained by the ship, and after being separated for 104 days Capt. Cagni returned, having broken the polar record. Excellent advice is given in the book as to the proper equipment of polar expeditions.

The ship was finally freed with the aid of gun-cotton and gun-powder mines, and on August 16 the "Polar Star" steamed away to Cape Flora, and reached Trömsö September 5, and telegrams were sent to His Majesty King of Sweden and Norway and His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III., announcing that 80 deg. 34 min.

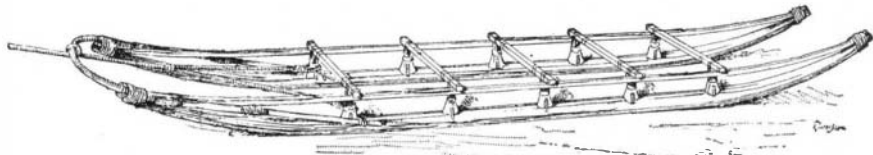


A White Dolphin.

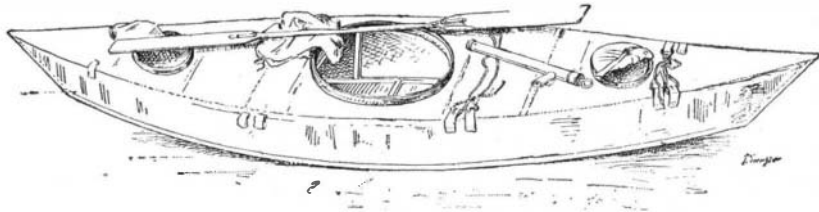
subjected to fierce winds. The snow never fell in large flakes, but was granulated by the wind as soon as it fell, so that walking over it left no trace. It was carried by the wind like the desert sand. The chapters of the book devoted to the polar night and the feasts of Christmas and New Year are most interesting reading, as is also that devoted to the preparation for the departure of the expedition toward the pole. Elaborate de-



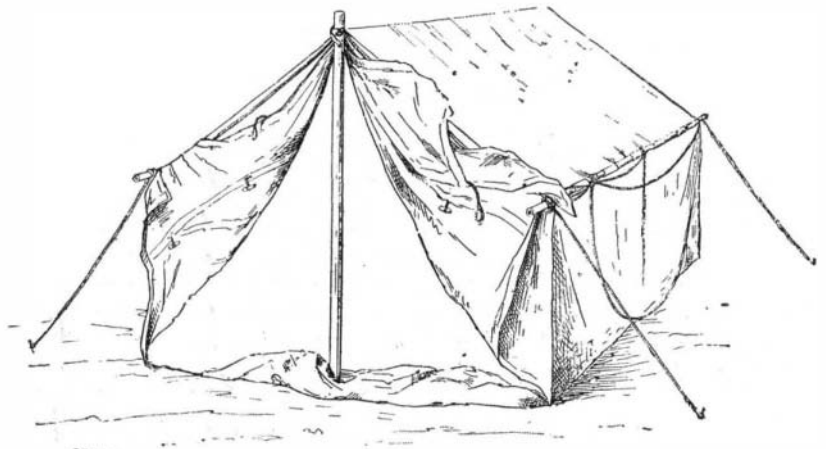
Interior of the Tent.



A Sledge 11 Feet Long.



A "Kayak" 11 Feet 7 Inches Long.



The Silk Tent with Canvas Bottom.

lished. When the ship was again floated, she never regained her original shape. In being docked on her return, it was found that the shaft of the propeller had been bent one inch.

While under canvas the members of the expedition followed the same order of the day as when on ship-board, and life was most monotonous. The tents were

tails are given of the rations, the kayaks, sledges, tents, stoves, etc. As the Duke became an invalid, the expedition was turned over to Capt. Cagni.

The departure toward the pole occurred on the morning of February 21. The first three days which were

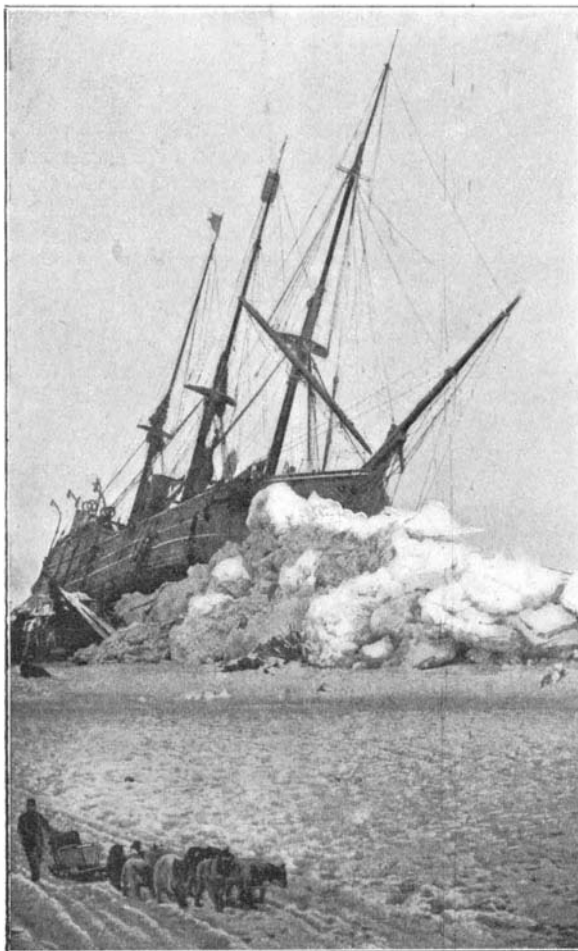
North latitude had been reached. So ends one of the most interesting polar expeditions on record.

The death was announced in the middle of January of Ferdinand Ritter von Mannlicher, the inventor of the rifle which bears his name. He was fifty-six years of age. His rifle was adopted by the Austrian government in 1886, and subsequently by Holland and Roumania. The weapon is superior for long-distance marksmanship.

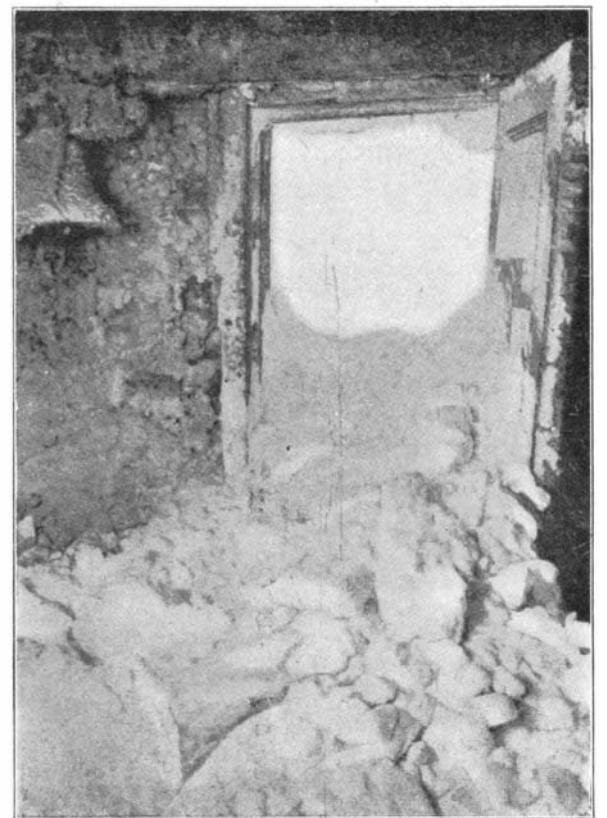
*A review of "On the Polar Star in the Arctic Sea," by his Royal Highness Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi. New York: Doubleday, Macmillan & Co. 1903. Two volumes.



The Ship After the Storm.



The "Polar Star" After the Ice Pressure.
THE ABRUZZI POLAR EXPEDITION.—II.



The Door of the Tent After a Storm.