

HOW A MAN KNOWS HE'S AT THE POLE

Easy Theoretically to Tell, but Hard Practically.

WORK WITH ICY FINGERS.

Weather Conditions Make Taking of Observations Difficult—Latitude is Ascertained by Means of the Sun or Stars.

According to the scientists, it would be easy theoretically for an explorer to ascertain the fact that he had reached 90 degrees north latitude, or the north pole. Practically, however, the determination of the fact is not without much difficulty. Owing to the intense cold and other adverse meteorological conditions, handling of the instruments needed for observations is a matter of great hardship.

In telling how an explorer could learn that he was at the north pole Professor Milton Udegraff, professor of mathematics, United States navy, and director of the Nautical Almanac, said:

"An explorer approaching the pole at any time on April 21, when the sun is above the horizon to an observer at the pole, would make observations of the height of the sun. At the same time he would take the time on his chronometer or his watch.

"On arriving at the pole he would continue to make such observations for perhaps a day or longer, making an observation once every hour or two. Such observations actually made under the conditions prevailing there would when examined by an expert astronomer probably contain tolerably conclusive evidence of their genuineness.

Look at Stars Instead of Sun.

"An explorer approaching the pole from October to February, when the sun is below the horizon at the pole, might observe the stars instead of the sun.

"On April 21, 1908, the declination of the sun—that is, its distance from the equator—would be a little less than 12 degrees. To an observer at the pole the atmosphere would slightly increase in its apparent height above the horizon. The motion of the sun in declination at that time is about fifty-one seconds of arc per hour, or about twenty minutes. This is equivalent to one-third of a degree a day, or about two-thirds of the diameter of the sun itself.

"To an observer standing exactly at the pole the sun would during the day move around the horizon at an altitude of about 12 degrees, the height slowly increasing as the declination of the sun increases by one-third of a degree a day. If the observer were provided with a sextant and mercurial horizon he would probably measure the altitude of the sun hour by hour, and, aside from the above mentioned gradual increase in the declination of the sun, the altitude of the sun should remain the same; then the observer would know he was stationed at the pole.

Can Tell Almost Exactly.

"In approaching the pole and at a distance of, say, sixty minutes from it the path of the sun would be somewhat inclined to the horizon, but on approaching more nearly, to within 2,000 feet, an approximation of the described condition would be found.

"Upon an explorer's ability to make these observations with beumbed bands, his facilities for conveying his instruments and his ability to overcome the most discouraging conditions for recording them would rest his claim to the discovery of the north pole."

CLAIMS RIGHT TO SKIRTS.

"Fred" Adams of Council Bluffs Has Been Masquerading Nineteen Years.

"Fred" Adams, a young woman of Council Bluffs, Ia., has appealed to the police for protection and for permission to wear girls' clothing. She says that all her life she has been forced to wear boys' clothes and to pose as a boy. She is nineteen years old. The deception has been practiced, she says, in order that when she became of age she would inherit a large amount of money, payable only to a male heir.

The girl says she lived on a farm near Sioux City and ran away from there to escape being obliged to wear male attire.

According to the girl, her father died before she was born, first telling her mother that should the expected child be a boy he would come into a large inheritance upon attaining his majority; if a girl the inheritance would go to others. The family lived in Plainfield, N. J., and immediately after the birth of the little girl the mother moved west. This was done, the daughter says, to conceal her sex.

All of her life the girl has dressed as a boy and has passed as such. Her only name is "Fred." Tiring of dressing as a boy, she determined to leave her home. She says she has made other efforts to escape, but was not successful.

When Miss Adams made her first public appearance she was attired in a natty blue serge suit, white shirt, black bow tie, blue socks and patent leather shoes. Her hair was cropped close.

Solitude sometimes is best society.—Milton.

RULE OF THE ROAD IN THE AIR

Formulated at International Meet of Aviators at Rheims.

Questions concerning "the right of way" in the air having arisen, the committee in charge of the recent international aeroplane meet at Rheims, France, formulated rules for the guidance of fliers.

The main rule, which provides that the fast aeroplane must make way for the slower, was made practical by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American representative, on Aug. 18, when the aviator, to avoid a collision with a monoplane driven by Dumanset, skillfully glided upward and over the French pilot.

The rules were as follows: "A fast aeroplane must get out of the way of a slower one. In avoiding another aeroplane the pilot must steer to the starboard. The risk of collision will be decided by the aspect of the oncoming aeroplane. Unless it is seen to change its face the pilot must put his helm over. An aeroplane overtaking another machine must be steered to starboard, but never pass beneath the other aeroplane. The passing machine must keep at X height above the machine that is being passed (X to be determined later) and will not be permitted to drop to the level of the route that is being taken by the aeroplane in the rear except when it has left the other behind X times its own length (X to be decided later). When the paths of the two aeroplanes are about to intercept the pilot on the starboard must give way. The aeroplane passing another machine on the port has the right of way unless there is imminent danger of collision.

"At night each aeroplane must show lights. A white light must be visible from any point of view. A green light must be visible from ahead and from the left a red light from ahead and from the right. A yellow light (postulated by the vertical dimensions) must be visible from everywhere but below and will be carried on the highest part of the machine. The white light may be carried on the lower part and may be used as a searchlight to illuminate the ground. A machine must not change its altitude after approaching within a certain level. Machines may pass one another only at fixed altitudes and always at a distance of 150 feet. They are exempt from this rule only when one is ninety feet above the other.

"The faster type of craft must make way for slower craft. Aeroplanes in flight will avoid aeroplanes on the ground. Flying aeroplanes must yield the right of way to airships. Spherical balloons always have the right of way.

"Airships will observe the rules for passage laid down for aeroplanes and must display the same lights. The airship's relation to the aeroplane is somewhat that of a sailing vessel to that of a steamer. If an airship shows four lights it is coming right at you. If it shows three it is approaching in an oblique direction. If two lights are shown it is leaving you. If only one is seen it is not at your level."

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SAYS HE CAN REVIVE DEAD.

Hungarian Scientist Willing to Submit Process to Test on Himself.

Thadeus Tietze, a Hungarian scientist of South Norwalk, Conn., who has spent almost his entire life to discover an elixir that will restore life to a human being any time within several hours of an unnatural death, announces he has accomplished his ambition and is ready to submit himself as a patient for the test. So confident is Professor Tietze that he is willing to give himself as a subject to any death save one that injures a vital organ from acids, such as vitriol, which eats away the flesh.

The mere removal of the blood from the body until respiration stops, suffocation, drowning and the like have no terrors for Tietze, yet he has not been able to find a subject willing to submit himself to a convincing experiment. Tietze comes from a wealthy family in his own country and recently came into a fortune, which has placed him in a position to push his experiments. He began on flies, and then he experimented with dogs and cats. These would be pronounced dead, and several hours afterward he would resuscitate them. The strange part of the discovery is that no artificial respiration or any physical work is needed. He simply buries the subject in a composition that excludes all air and causes a new birth.

What is in this compound the professor refuses to disclose. The men of the medical profession have refused to have anything to do with the compound and the experiment, but the professor is undaunted.

SCHOOL FOR FLIERS.

Would Be Aviators Will Learn How in New York.

A school of aeronautics will be opened soon in New York by the Young Men's Christian association. The course of study, lectures and demonstrations will be under the direction of Wilbur R. Kimball, an aeronaut expert. The aim of the school is to train men for the coming industry of airship building and aviation.

Moving Pictures in Church.

The largest Methodist church in Atlanta has adopted moving pictures and illustrated songs as a part of the service. The biggest Baptist church is split because of a difference of opinion as to the propriety of permitting a young woman of the choir who sings in a moving picture show to retain her place.

HEIR TO HARRIMAN'S GREAT FORTUNE.

Bulk Expected to Go to Elder of Two Surviving Sons.

LEARNING TO RUN RAILROADS

Young Man of Seventeen Began Study of Business Shortly Before Father's Death—Resembles the Financier in Many Respects.

Next in interest to the question of the successor to the business responsibilities of the late Edward H. Harriman comes the matter of the heir to his fortune. The amount of the latter will not be known with exactness until an inventory of the estate is made, but it will rise high in the millions. Mr. Harriman was one of America's wealthiest men. Any estimate made at the present time may be wide of the mark, but the consensus of opinion is that \$100,000,000 is the minimum valuation to be placed on the Harriman holdings in railroad bonds and stocks, other securities, real estate and personal property. The personality of the young man who is the principal inheritor of this vast fortune is therefore a matter of interest and moment to the American public.

Walter Averell Harriman is the elder surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman. The firstborn son of the couple, Edward H. Harriman, Jr., died about twenty years ago at a very young age and lies buried near the last resting place of Mr. Harriman himself at Arden, N. Y. The other children are Roland Harriman, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Miss Mary Harriman and Miss Carol Harriman.

Resembles His Father.

Walter Averell Harriman is an unassuming youngster, seventeen years old. Although boyish in appearance, he possesses all the characteristics of one many years his senior and for decisiveness and activity reminds one of his father.

Impressed with the responsibility that would be thrust upon him sooner or later, young Harriman recently set about learning railroading. He realized that this could not be accomplished by taking a seat in his father's office, but that he must begin at the bottom and get a technical knowledge of every branch of the railroad working. Neither did he want any favors because he was the son of his father. He simply wanted to learn the intricacies of the game, and with surveys of one of the western railroads he started out carrying the chain. For some time his identity was unknown. He was hard at work when his father's fatal illness summoned him to Arden.

It was when the train reached Arden that young Harriman had his first experience with newspaper men. It was a thing that his father was accustomed to for years, but to this young man it was something new. His brown eyes sparkled when asked regarding his future plans, and he replied:

"I am not yet a public man and don't think the public would be interested in anything that I would say."

His modesty showed a few minutes later when his sister Carol hugged him affectionately. He was as embarrassed as a sweet girl graduate.

Young Man of Quiet Tastes.

Young Harriman dresses very quietly. He prefers blue serge, with ties and socks of lighter shades. He has no fondness for jewelry and wears a small, inexpensive scarf.

He is about five feet seven inches tall and weighs about 135 pounds. When asked if he intended to succeed his father as the moving spirit in the railroad world young Harriman frankly admitted that he had only started in the game and that he had considerable to learn before he would attempt to tackle any executive position.

UNION LABEL IN FAR NORTH.

Dr. Cook Wore It on His Clothing, Say Garment Workers.

According to New York representatives of the unions in the clothing trades, if Dr. Cook reached the north pole he carried with him clothing bearing the union label of the United Garment Workers. He bought these clothes especially for his expeditions, they say. Charles F. Reichers, president of the United Garment Workers, who once went with an arctic expedition himself, declared:

"I have known Dr. Cook for ten years, and I can say that he bought a full clothing equipment from a union house when he arranged to climb Mount McKinley. This he took with him on his polar journey, and the first suit to reach the pole, if he was there first, as I believe, was a union suit."

How "Peary" is Pronounced.

One of the interesting questions raised by Commander Peary's announcement of the discovery of the north pole is the correct pronunciation of his name. Long as he has been in the public eye as an explorer there is still uncertainty as to the proper pronunciation of his name. According to Peary himself, the first four letters in his name have the sound which the same four letters do at the end of the word "appear" and not that which they have when they stand alone and mean a fruit. It is a bit shorter than "Peary" would be, but it isn't "Perry," "Fairy" or "Perry."

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All Expenses will be paid by The Gazette-Times. Two weeks of sight seeing, pleasure and recreation. The Oregon Booster Girls will be chaperoned by one of the most prominent matrons of Linn County.

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Daily G.-T., 3 yrs, \$15.00....	7000 votes
Each additional year.....	3000 votes
Weekly G.-T., 1 year, \$2.00....	200 votes
Weekly G.-T., 2 yrs, \$4.00....	600 votes
Weekly G.-T., 3 yrs, \$6.00....	1250 votes
Each additional year.....	1000 votes

CONDITIONS—Read Carefully

Any young lady is eligible to enter. Candidates may nominate themselves. Nominating coupon in this issue good for 1000 votes if voted on or before Saturday, October 2. Only one nominating coupon will be counted for each contestant. All nominations must be accompanied by proper address of candidate. The county has been divided into two districts. One winner will be sent from each district. Candidates may secure subscriptions anywhere. Reports must be made to Contest Manager at least once a week. At the close of the contest the votes will be counted by five judges, selected by the candidates. The lady who has received the highest number of votes in her district will be declared the winner in her respective district. Successful candidates must place themselves under the guidance and direction of the chaperone and obey her reasonable commands. As the young ladies who make up the party will, by their grace and presence, advertise our beautiful city as well as the state of Oregon, in no small way, they will be expected to wear such badge or badges as will be suitable for that purpose. Votes will be issued on old and new subscriptions. Votes are not transferable. Read the vote schedule.

Oregon Booster Girl's Tour Two of Oregon's Fairest Daughters Go From Benton County

See That Your Favorite Is One of Them. She Will Be Happy to Be One of The Booster Girls From Oregon

The County has been Divided into the Following Districts:

District No. 1 Corvallis and Additions District No. 2 Balance Benton County

The contest will close in a few weeks. Enter now and win one of these Grand Trips. You will never know how popular you are until you enter this contest. This trip is worth working for. Fill out the coupon at once and mail to Contest Manager Corvallis Gazette-Times, Corvallis, Oregon.