

PEARY SHUT OUT COOK'S RECORDS

Admits He Refused to Allow
Them on His Steamer
Roosevelt.

KNEW GAME COOK PLAYED

Forced Whitney to Take Flag Out of
Trunk and Bury It Again.
Says Cook Had No
Needed Instruments.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—"I wish to emphasize the relations between Whitney and myself were at all times—while he was aboard the Roosevelt and when he left to go aboard the Jeanie—were the relations of two gentlemen," said Commander Peary today as he was about to board his train for Bar Harbor. "Whitney occupied Captain Bartlett's cabin on the Roosevelt, ate at our mess and every courtesy was extended to him. Most of Whitney's personal belongings are now on the Roosevelt, including mink coat, bear skins, etc."

Peary said Whitney had been his guest at Etah for a year. Up to the moment he last saw Whitney, Peary said, he did not consider it conceivable that Whitney could have any valuable instruments or documents of Dr. Cook's. In fact, Whitney stated that he had had some of Dr. Cook's belongings and asked to put them aboard the Roosevelt.

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Whitney Not Put Off Ship.

"Peary's reference to his relations with Whitney was made after he had been asked if it were true that he had ejected Whitney from the Roosevelt. He explained Whitney's leaving the ship, saying Whitney was on board from August 17 to August 23; that on the morning of August 23 the Roosevelt met the Jeanie and they tied up together for 24 hours. As the Jeanie had been sent for Whitney and he desired further hunting, he naturally went aboard of her."

ROBBER GETS 50 YEARS

Frank Gorman Sentenced for Hold-up in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Frank Gorman, convicted of having robbed James M. Thompson, of the Thompson Bridge Company, was sentenced today to 50 years in the penitentiary. Gorman held up Thompson while the latter was carrying a bag containing \$5200 to pay workmen. Gorman escaped with the money in a buggy and was caught only after a thrilling pursuit.

FIGHT IS ON FOR PLACE

(Continued From First Page.)

adopted a unit rule. The Harmon adherents promptly withdrew and in a counter-attack the delegation of the Pacific County contest. There the central committee named a delegation of five for Harmon and four for Callahan and Callahan, and scattering votes enough to nominate Ashtab. Ashtab is counting on Thurston, Mason, has more than enough, but Finch appears likely to be harmed as the result of the Pacific County contest. There the central committee named a delegation of five for Harmon and four for Callahan and Callahan, and scattering votes enough to nominate Ashtab. Ashtab is counting on Thurston, Mason, has more than enough, but Finch appears likely to be harmed as the result of the Pacific County contest.

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Stewart's friends insist that Finch cannot combine the southwest and that Stewart under a deal for the Board strength on second choice, is the general talk of this deal, has naturally weakened Beards' chances. Peary's strength, a plan is on foot to sidetrack him by making him convention chairman. Harmon does not appear to be prominent in the race, and Carlson is in some ways considered merely a stalking horse for Ashtab.

But few of the delegates have yet arrived, but they will all be here by tomorrow night, when the real work of combining will begin, and something definite will be known.

Klickitat Supports Presby.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—With instructions to vote for their local candidate, State Senator Presby, as long as there is a possibility of his selection, the following delegates will represent Klickitat County at the convention at Olympia: Frank Aldrich, Dr. F. H. Collins, C. E. Ward, C. T. Camplin, J. H. Sellers, M. M. Warren, E. D. Sunderland and J. J. Wherry. Goldendale: C. F. Kayser, Blackhouse; S. A. Rossier and Dr. P. C. West, Bickleton; H. D. Cole, Glenwood.

Baggage Lost Delayed.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Edgar Dayhall has complained to the Railroad Commission that on September 9 he checked three pieces of baggage from Turlock, Cal., to Tangent, Or., and that the baggage had not reached its destination on September 25.

Eczema or any form of skin trouble can be easily and completely cured in a few days with the use of Sanitaphic Lotion. Anyone suffering from poison oak will find it an effective means of getting rid of it. It can be had at most any drugstore.

SCENES ATTENDING HOMECOMING OF NORTH POLE'S DISCOVERER.



DR. T. A. COOK AND
WIFE ON GUNBOAT REPUBLIC
COMING 1909 BY GEO. O. BAIN

DISPOSES OF PEARY

Cook Answers Attack of His
Rival on Good Faith.

WHY HE TRUSTED WHITNEY

Sent Instruments by Sea to Avoid
Risk of Rough Journey Across
Greenland—Could Not Find
Peary's Records.

(Continued From First Page.)

they do not understand how to use them. They will take good care of them. "If I had known what I know now I should not have left either records or instruments at Etah. Mr. Whitney told me and fully believed his ship was going to that place, and he advised me to leave my things in his care to be brought to New York on board his ship, where they would not be jolted so much as in a long sledge journey over the rough land ice to Upernivik."

"As to the incident of the American flag which I had hoisted temporarily at the Pole and then brought back to Etah with me, I gave it to Mr. Whitney on his special request. He had it in his private trunk when he went aboard the Roosevelt, but he was not permitted to bring it with him. He was compelled to take it out of the trunk and bury it."

Asked what he thought of Peary's action, Dr. Cook said: "I prefer to wait. If Peary had been in need of anything at Etah he could have had everything of mine. I gave Mr. Whitney instructions to turn over any of my things to Peary or any white man who required them, and when he came away to give them to my Eskimo."

On the question of his equipment Dr. Cook was very emphatic that he possessed all that was necessary. The statement that the condition of his boots would show whether he had been to the Pole brought the following reply:

"We used Eskimo seal skin kamiks. When the first pair wore out we gave them to the dogs to eat. When we reached Jones Sound we made new ones. These were worn out and we made others, with which we returned to Etah. When we arrived there the boots were comparatively new."

"We built our own sledges at Annotok. One of my sledges was given to Mr. Whitney."

When the subject of his relations to Peary was touched upon Dr. Cook said: "I have never had any trouble with Lieutenant Peary and cannot explain his attitude. I expect to meet him when he returns. I am prepared to meet any charges he may formulate over his signature."

ADD FUEL TO POLAR FLAME

Photographs Taken by Cook Lend
Twist to Controversy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Another twist was added to the polar controversy today when the Brooklyn Standard-Union in an editorial pointed out that two photographs printed in the New York Evening Telegram, controlled by the New York-Herald Company, were almost identical with those taken in the Far North by Herbert Peary, of Brooklyn in 1901. They appeared in the Telegram on Saturday as photographs taken by Dr. Cook on his latest trip. The Standard-Union charged that the "whole world is deceived by these pictures."

Answering the charge the New York Herald will say tomorrow: "Through an inadvertence the line over

the pictures declared them to have been taken by Cook on his North Pole trip. The pictures were taken in 1901 by Dr. Cook and were used on Saturday as illustrations of Arctic scenes to accompany his article on the discovery of the Pole. Dr. Cook said last night:

"The similarity of the pictures is easily understood when it is noted that Dr. Cook and Mr. Peary made photographs of icebergs from the deck of the same vessel."

ESKIMO OUTFIT PROVED BEST

Cook's Reason for Making Polar
Trip in Polar Fashion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook in a lecture tonight under the auspices of the Arctic Club of America, added no essential facts to his narrative of the discovery of the North Pole, but supplied added circumstances to those passages that have been previously criticized for their lack of detail. "I was told," he said, "asked me to, to trust to him as a special favor the flag that I planted at the North Pole. He then expected an American ship to call for him, and we both agreed that the return journey would be shorter and smoother by water than the distance over land and ice that still remained for me before I could reach civilization. For that reason, I added to the flag my instruments and certain of my records."

Dr. Cook laid further emphasis upon the ample outfit he says he took with him and insisted that the sledges, clothing and boots made by the natives at Annotok were better than any that could have been taken to the north from civilization.

The collapsible canoe, which was not mentioned in his first narrative, was described in full. The frame, Dr. Cook said, formed part of the sledges, and the canvas covering did duty for a tent when not in use on the water.

Some of the lantern slides with which the lecture was illustrated, Dr. Cook said, were explained were taken by John R. Bradley, his backer, in the early stage of the journey, and still others on his expedition, but all the new lantern pictures were of his own taking.

His first sight of the sun in April—a date which some astronomers say should have been earlier—he explained was delayed by the mist that obscured the horizon at that time for almost a week.

In giving credit to the explorers preceding him, Dr. Cook omitted the name of Peary, which on previous occasions he has always included.

RATE WAR EXTENSIVE

MAY DRIVE SCHOONERS OUT OF
PASSENGER TRADE.

Aberdeen Gets Report That Exclu-
sive Passenger Steamer Will Be
Placed on Coast Run.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—The coast steamship war hits Aberdeen in that announcement is made today by the C. E. Burrows Company, agent for J. R. Hanley Company, that passenger fares between Aberdeen and Seattle have been reduced to \$15 and a further statement emanating from San Francisco that the West Coast Company will invade the territory of other steamship companies engaged in the rate war, by installing a new steamer service between Aberdeen and California ports with cut rates at the very outset.

Shipping interests here say the move will probably result as a whole in a rate war, which is believed to be an effort to drive steam schooners of the coast from the passenger business and their replacement with exclusive passenger steamers.

Reduction in fare means a cutting off of prices of \$10. Steam schooners have been the chief harbor passenger carriers heretofore, and have done a thriving business, relations being close between the harbor and San Francisco, and travel especially heavy. It is believed that the steam schooners will meet the cut.

Entrance of the West Coast Company here where the company has never before had a boat, shows the extent of the rate war now in progress among coast ship-owners.

ADOPT WAR POLICY

General Staff Will Propose It
to Congress.

GUARDSMEN URGE IT ON

National Association Will Back Up
Scheme—States Asked to Cre-
ate Reserve Battalions
for Militia.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27.—The National Guard of the United States has increased numerically \$9000 in the last year, according to the report of General James A. Drain at the annual convention of the National Guard, which began here today. General Drain is chairman of the executive committee of the Guard.

"But more important than any increase in numerical strength," says the report, "is the gain in vital force through the feeling that the Guard is now, with the regular Army, a part of the first line of war."

In the opinion of the executive committee it will be well for the National Guard to be conservative in its requests to Congress at the next session. That the convention will declare in favor of a military policy for the United States seems evident from the recommendation of the committee. The report says:

"It seems quite probable that before the next convention the general staff, which has long had the subject under consideration, will have agreed finally and fully upon a definite schedule for military policy. Congress will be asked to create a commission to formulate a military policy, such commission to be composed of three Senators, three Congressmen, three officers each of the Army, Navy and the National Guard."

As to future legislation for the National Guard, the report recommends that there be in every state a reserve for the National Guard and that the men should be liable for service. In the event of war, for at least five years after their discharge. The committee also recommends uniform legislation, in which reserve battalions should be created for each regiment in service, and that in their reserve battalions men should be trained for duty and sent to the regiment when needed.

"This measure is one of tremendous importance. By it we could avoid some of the errors which in former wars have arisen through the muster out of old organizations in the field and the substitution thereof of new, green and, truth compels me to say, political ones."

Mr. Drain concludes.

Nearly 200 Adjutant and Brigadier-Generals, Majors and Colonels, representing the National Guard of more than 25 states, attended the opening session today. Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, sent a telegram announcing his inability to be present, and Brigadier-General Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, presided. During the day delegates visited the principal places of interest. Tuesday there will be a ball given by Army experts and exhibitions of aerial signalling.

In his address of welcome, Governor J. N. Gillett dwelt on the necessity of an efficient National Guard, saying:

"There is but one way, in the last analysis, to insure the complete maintenance of all our rights, and that is by force of arms, and that may seem."

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Weaver, U. S. A., a member of the general staff at Washington, read a paper on "The Relation of the National Guard to the Federal Government," which gave particular reference to the employment of the Guard in time of war. Colonel Weaver was officially detailed by the War Department for this duty.

PEARY PREPARES ATTACK ON COOK

Suggests Strange Reasons
Why Whitney Did Not
Bring Records.

MANY "SLAMS" AT RIVAL

Talked With Eskimo at Etah and
Therefore Did Not Credit Cook's
Claims—How to Prove One
Has Been to the Pole.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 27.—Commander Robert E. Peary reached here tonight from Portland, Me., and within 20 minutes entered in conference with General Thomas H. Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club, concerning the statement which soon will be made public by Commander Peary in an effort to support his contention that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not reach the North Pole.

"There is nothing to say just now," said General Hubbard. "Commander Peary is here and we are looking over the data he has on the Cook controversy, but there is no statement to be made at this time. No data has been set for the meeting of the officers of the Peary Arctic Club and I shall not determine that until my return to New York next week."

From what can be learned of the conference tonight, Peary went over every phase of his alleged evidence against Dr. Cook, dating from the time the Brooklyn explorer began preparing to go North more than two years ago, and until after Peary's interviews with Dr. Cook's Eskimos at Etah. General Hubbard has been arranging this material in order as personal counsel for Peary.

During the trip to Bar Harbor Peary spoke frequently of Harry Whitney.

Why Did Not Cook Guard Records?
"There might have been some strange reasons why Whitney did not go back to Etah in the Jeanie for Dr. Cook's stuff," he said. "I cannot understand how any one could let such records get out of his hands. I would not give my records to my dearest relative, I say again, I don't see how Cook could have turned his stuff over to Whitney or anybody else. I secured my instruments in a bag and the flag which I took to the Pole I sewed in my clothes, and I wore it until I reached Battle Harbor. I kept my records under watch day and night and I was prepared, in case the Roosevelt was crushed in the ice, to throw them overboard so that they could float in their cases. Can you imagine me giving up the records to a perfect stranger?"

Examined Cook's Outfit.
"Harry Whitney did not tell me what was in Dr. Cook's stuff except six fox-skins, a narwhal horn and some other trinkets. I could not see why I should have carried the stuff when Cook could have taken it. If Dr. Cook's stuff was of such importance, why did not Whitney go back in the Jeanie and get it?"

"I saw Dr. Cook's sledge at Etah and looked it over carefully, while Professor McMillan held up Cook's snowshoes and showed them to me. But I did not examine the snowshoes carefully."

"I imagine Dr. Cook's stuff was made up of superfluous instruments. After Whitney had put the stuff ashore I told the Eskimos to leave it alone."

"On my return from the Pole I saw all the Eskimos and talked with them. After what I heard I would not credit Cook's claims. I was informed that Cook had claimed the Pole by a letter from his whaler named Captain Adams and not Walker, as has been stated. The letter was dated June 17, and I received it at Cape York."

What Proof He Would Require.
"What proof would you require of an explorer that he had been far north?" Peary was asked.

"If a man went to the highest point that had been reached before, he should bring back the records he found there," said Peary.

"I will not make that Cook's route to the Pole was 97 miles longer each way than mine. The people can make their own deductions."

NO COAL COMBINE EXISTS

Baer Denies Reading Has Combined
With Other Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—"There has never been an agreement, combination or conspiracy between the companies I represent and any other coal or railroad companies to control the output or sales of anthracite coal," declared George F. Baer, of the Reading Company, today, when the hearing of the Government's suit to dissolve the alleged hard coal trust was resumed.

"Some of my confidential friends in New York who are operating coal companies and railroads said the Reading had no right to go West when other company began seeking a market in the West," said Mr. Baer.

Good Blood

Means good health, and Hood's
Sarsaparilla has an unapproached
record as a blood-purifier.

It effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients. There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be glibly told that it is, but it is not. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla today, in liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs.



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Allen's Foot-Powder, the antiseptic powder, it cures painful, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Powder is sold in all shoe stores. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, aching feet. Always use it to break in new shoes. Try it today. Sold by all Druggists. By mail for 25c in stamps. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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New Military Capes

—We announce the arrival of ladies' and misses' new military capes in exclusive models, fashioned after styles that can be found only in our store.

—These styles are in many cases actual reproductions in color combinations from capes of American and foreign military officers.

—Materials are all of imported cloth, insuring dependable wearing qualities.

—We have them in all sizes from misses' to women's.

Skinner Lining Satins \$1.50

—The popularity of capes this Fall will make the use of dependable lining satin imperative.

—Being agents for Skinner's famous satins we can supply this demand in a fabric that has no equal for quality or service.

—On sale in our silk department at \$1.50 a yard.

SEATTLE POLITICS BOIL

MAYOR MILLER OUSTS BOULLON FOR CAUSE.

Trouble Follows Charges of Graft.

Row May Involve Future of Men Holding Office.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Mayor Miller and Superintendent of Public Utilities A. Y. Bouillon parted company today, the Mayor formally removing Bouillon from office, after the latter had declined to resign when given the opportunity.

Just what the political future of both men will be is a matter of conjecture tonight, but the friends of Miller say that he will have to be a candidate for re-election in order to vindicate his dismissal of Bouillon, and the friends of Bouillon are urging him to announce himself an candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor at the approaching primaries. Bouillon is saying nothing.

The discharge of Bouillon was a direct outgrowth of charges of graft made by him in connection with the purchase of electric lamps by the city from Cox & Gleason two years ago. City Engineer R. H. Thomson, as chairman of the Board of Public Works, of which Bouillon is also a member, demanded that Bouillon surrender to him and Assistant Corporation Counsel King Dikeman, as a committee appointed to investigate the charges, all information he possessed involving the deal. Bouillon declined to do so, and the Mayor, concluding that the refusal to surrender the information was unwarrantable and a breach of official conduct, so informed him in a letter.

Bouillon said tonight: "I told Mayor Miller that I saw no facts sufficient to justify my resignation at present. If he chooses to discharge me, I will say I am proud to be discharged at such a time. At the same time I want to serve notice that unless Mayor Miller can find better evidence on which to discharge me from office, I may still be found on the job."

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