

PANTZ REMAINED \$1000 FROM COOK

Three Persons Swear He Held
Out for Cash to Confirm
Mount McKinley Story.

AFTER MAKING STATEMENT

Guide's Corroboration of Barrill's
Story Discredited by Three Affi-
davits That He Held Out
for Money.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 25.—Developments today in the Mount McKinley controversy brought forth an affidavit from R. C. Mitchell, Dr. Frederick A. Cook's confidential agent, to the effect that Fred Pantz, one of the doctor's guides on the Alaskan trip, after making a voluntary statement in the form of an affidavit in support of Dr. Cook and in contradiction of the affidavit of Edward N. Barrill, demanded the sum of \$1000 for his statement and, upon being refused, declined to sign the affidavit.

The statement, which is made an exhibit attached to the affidavit of Mr. Mitchell, was given, the affidavit declared, in the presence of several witnesses free and voluntarily by Pantz, who was read to him and declared by him in the presence of witnesses to be a true and correct statement of facts concerning the ascent of Mount McKinley.

Pantz recently gave an affidavit in Tacoma in support of the affidavit of Barrill, declaring that Dr. Cook did not reach the summit of the Alaskan peak. In addition to the affidavit of Mr. Mitchell, others were made by the stenographer, Mr. Patterson, and Floyd J. Logan, the notary public. Dr. Cook said that they were present when Pantz made the statement in question.

BARRILL TOLD TWO STORIES

Moscow Man Swears Guide Told
Him Cook Climbed Mountain.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 25.—Judge Thomas H. Marshall, from Missoula, Mont., on the 25th, received an affidavit from Earl David, of this city, in which Mr. David explains about his meeting with Edward N. Barrill and that he was surprised to read Barrill's affidavit that Cook did not go to the summit of Mount McKinley, after Barrill had repeatedly assured him no longer ago than March, that he and Cook went to the summit. Mr. David said that he was much elated over getting this affidavit from such a responsible source and said that it would be of much importance to Dr. Cook. Earl David is a prominent young business man of Moscow.

The affidavit says:

"I am a citizen and resident of the town of Moscow, State of Idaho, and have lived there practically all my life; that I attended the State University of Idaho and graduated from that institution in the class of 1904; that about the month of March of the year 1909 I spent some time in the Bitter Root Valley, in Ravalli County, Montana, and while there I became acquainted with and played cards with him, and on several of these occasions Mr. Barrill talked with me about his adventures in Alaska and particularly about the ascent of Mount McKinley in company with Dr. Cook; told me that they went to the top of Mount McKinley."

"That I was introduced to Edward N. Barrill by Milton Hammond, of Derby, who said to me that Mr. Barrill had been to the top of Mount McKinley, and Barrill said, 'Yes, Dr. Cook and I went to the top of Mount McKinley, and I was very much interested, having seen Dr. Cook's book and read it, and talked with Barrill about the trip, and he repeated he had been to the summit and never said anything to me to the contrary, and I was very greatly surprised a short time ago to see an affidavit made by Barrill, and published as coming from him, in which he denied that he had ever been to the summit of Mount McKinley.'"

COACH SAYS BARRILL LIES

Declares Guide Told of Cook's Ascent
of Mount McKinley.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 25.—Dr. Henry L. Williams, coach of the Minnesota football team, said today that he was told last February by Edwin N. Barrill that he and Dr. Cook did reach the top of Mount McKinley. Not until yesterday did Dr. Williams associate his experience in the Rocky Mountains last February with the controversy between Cook and Barrill.

"Barrill said he and Dr. Cook reached the mountain top," said Dr. Williams. "Furthermore, he assured me that every word in the magazine story written by Dr. Cook was true and correct. Dr. Cook were the only men that had ever reached the top of Mount McKinley."

Dr. Williams made a brief address to the students at Hamline University today. He will close his lecture tour at Missoula, Mont., to look into the matter of the Barrill affidavit relating to his ascent of Mount McKinley.

BRIDGMAN "KNOCKS" COOK

Contrasts Peary's Qutfit and Party
With His Rival's.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 25.—In lecturing on "Peary and the Pole," before the Amherst College students tonight, Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, avoided any mention of Dr. Cook but referred indirectly to him.

The speaker laid emphasis on the strength of the aids used by Peary and the completeness of his equipment, and compared Peary's of Mat Henson and "the sturdy Eskimos" who accompanied Peary with pictures of the "two lads" who were with the rival explorer.

PRINCE ITO IS MURDERED

(Continued From First Page.)

age to England at a time when it was against the law of his country to go abroad, and the penalty for infringement was death. Nevertheless, inspired by a patriotic feeling and a desire to learn the effect of Occidental supremacy, he undertook the trip which proved so beneficial to his country later on.

Dies on Eve of Conference.

Prince Ito, who was president of the Privy Council of Japan, left Tokyo October 16 for a tour of Manchuria. He was to have arrived at Harbin today (Tuesday), where he was to have met M. Kokovoff, Russian Minister of Finance. The meeting, it was said, was at the best of Japan and Russia. Foreign dip-

lomats had attached great importance to it, although the exact motives impelling Japan to propose the conference were not known.

The subjects to be discussed were not stated in the Japanese overtures, and M. Kokovoff, it was said, had barred political questions. He said that he was competent to discuss only financial and technical subjects.

Rumor of Political Move.

In some quarters it was believed the tour of Prince Ito was to have been political, and that it had as a basis an attempt to forestall the protests of the powers against Russian domination of the Manchurian railroad zone under her agreement with China by effecting a complete understanding between Japan and China. It has been stated that China had sent several high officials to Harbin to confer with Prince Ito.

Prince Ito passed Saturday and Sunday at Mukden, where he had conferences with Hsi Liang, the Viceroy.

Prince Ito visited the United States in 1906 as a commissioner to investigate the financial and banking systems.

On his return to Japan he was appointed Vice-Minister of Public Works. In 1899 he negotiated with Li Hung Chang on the Korean question, and con-

JAPAN'S FOREMOST STATES- MAN ASSASSINATED BY COREAN.



Marquis Hirobumi Ito.

cluded the treaty which formed the basis of Japan's justification for her war with China in 1894. Later he negotiated a treaty of peace with China, and at the close of the war was made a Marquis.

After the Russo-Japanese war he was Resident-General in Korea, in which capacity he incurred the hatred of the Koreans.

Pen Picture of Ito.

William Elliott Griffith, author of "The Mikado's Empire," gives a striking pen picture of Japan's ex-Premier. Mr. Griffith writes:

"When the officer of the deck of the U. S. S. Mississippi at midnight on April 25, 1904, heard the cry 'America, America!' he found two Japanese gentlemen who had blundered their hands rowing a fisherman's boat from shore to get on board the American warship, hoping to be taken to America. Their clothing was stuffed full of writing paper and material on which they expected to note down what they saw in foreign countries."

"One of these was Yoshida Shoin, who had long believed in breaking up the hermetic policy of Japan and opening his country to human intercourse. Against his own sympathies, and despite their pitiful appeal, Commodore Perry, keeping his word of honor, put the two men ashore. Seized as a prisoner, Yoshida was kept in confinement at Fort Seward five years, finally suffering decapitation and political martyrdom in Yedo, January 31, 1869. He had for his pupils Ito Hirobumi and Inouye Kaoru. Thus early instructed, Ito determined to see the great world."

"Getting secretly on board a foreign ship, he reached Shanghai. While his other companions went to Europe by steamer, he and Inouye worked their way before the mast. In London he saw and learned much amid varied experiences, meanwhile making up his mind that Japan must change her entire civilization, cease being Oriental and become modern, or else go the way of India and the conquered Asiatic nations."

"Hearing that his fellow-lodger, having erected bathing machines, had returned to the Choshu men, that they sank their clan feuds and joined efforts for the restoration of the Emperor's power and the unity of all Japan."

Japan's Coinage Revised.

"Active as one of the younger men in the revolution of 1868, he saw the necessity of uniform coinage. Visiting the United States, he studied the history of finance of America and upon his return the decimal system of money and a mint at Osaka were established."

"He was one of the first to propose the abolition of feudalism, and in 1873 he went abroad to the world to obtain from the powers revision of the treaties."

"As minister of public works, he established a college of engineering and secured the building of the railway from Yokohama to Tokyo. After serving as head of the home office he visited Europe in 1876 to study the constitution of various countries with the idea of forming a written constitution. In fulfillment of the Emperor's oath, 1888 to create representative government. He became an intense admirer of the Bismarckian ideas and on his return inaugurated a radical plan for altering social customs. As Minister-President of State he reconstructed the government, eliminating men of the older traditions and putting in men of modern training."

"He carried out drastic reforms in economy, besides reconstructing law and codes, which were made in harmony with the jurisprudence of the Western countries. In 1888 there was a conservative reaction, and Ito retired, with three others, to prepare the constitution which was finally promulgated February 11, 1889. He continued working for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, sent 21,000 fully-equipped soldiers to join the allies and relieve the legations at Peking."

"In 1900, after the fall of his 'coalition cabinet,' he was succeeded by Katsura and went abroad for travel. In the United States he received at Yale University the degree of LL.D. In 1904 he was the Emperor's special envoy to consummate the alliance of the two countries. Enjoying the full confidence of the sovereign, he is, despite his opportunist proclivities, probably the best all-around statesman in Japan's modern history, incarnating as he does, its past, present and future."

Political Crisis Averted.

"Again called to the premiership he averted a political crisis at home and directed the China-Japanese war of 1894-95. Resigning the premiership he traveled in Europe and on his return was again called by the Emperor to form a government. He formed the Russo-Japanese alliance, sent 21,000 fully-equipped soldiers to join the allies and relieve the legations at Peking."

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EVIL TRADE GROWS

White Slave Traffic Declared
to Be Spreading.

GOVERNMENT IS HAMPERED

Supreme Court Says Suppression of
Revolution Practice Is Up to State
Authorities—Strong Liquor
Laws Are Urged.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 25.—"The traffic in girls has become an evil more widespread than the public imagination," said Dr. O. Edward Janney, of Baltimore, before the National W. E. T. U. convention today. "The main line of its operation," he continued, "is from Montreal, Boston and New York westward through Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha and Denver to San Francisco and Seattle. It even reaches across the ocean for victims."

"The Federal Government is doing all it can to suppress the traffic, but is hampered by a Supreme Court decision that this is a matter which the police power of the states should regulate. I urge the members of the W. E. T. U. to influence their State Legislatures to pass more drastic laws on this subject."

More Dry Laws Urged.

Dr. Janney is chairman of the National vigilance committee for the suppression of the "white slave" trade.

John Marshall, Attorney-General of Kansas, discussed interstate traffic in liquor. He favored Congressional enactment, making it unlawful to ship liquor into prohibition territory, declaring that Congress is barred by the Constitution from using its authority over interstate trade to the states. He said Senator Curtis and Representative Miller, of Kansas, had promised to introduce the necessary bill at the next session of Congress.

One of the notable speakers tonight was Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary whose abduction and ransom in Southern Europe a few years ago made her internationally known.

Philippines Need Missionaries.

Reports of organizers occupied the morning. Miss Annie Robins, of Minneapolis, formerly a nurse in the United States Army Hospital in the Philippines, told of the great need of missionary work in the Philippines. As an indictment of some of the institutions and customs introduced by the Americans since the acquisition of the islands, her report was especially impressive.

Miss Robins told of difficulties encountered in the temperance missionary work and discouraging results so far obtained. The report of the management of the Crusaders' Monthly showed a strong growth in subscriptions for the year.

Mrs. Rosa W. Chapman, National superintendent of the purity department, gave an optimistic report, though she declared that "ignorance as has been the work accomplished in the past; it sinks into comparative insignificance when placed beside the tremendous field that now opens before us. The moral part of the work in the public schools, she said, was the one most urgently demanding attention."

CZAR IS OFF FOR RUSSIA

Promises to Revisit Italy With Wife
and Visit King's Tomb.

RACOGONI, Oct. 25.—After two days as the guest of King Victor Emmanuel, Emperor Nicholas left here at 3:15 o'clock today. He took an affectionate farewell, and the route troops were drawn up in double file, and the same precautions were taken to guard the railroad line to the Italian frontier.

The Emperor promised soon to return to Italy with the Empress, who, he said, "wishes to see her old friend, the Princess of Montenegro and the great country of which she became Queen."

The Italian frontier was reached in safety.

King Victor Emmanuel and Emperor Nicholas surprised the populace by taking an unannounced motor trip this morning to the royal burial church at Superga, which stands on a hill east of Turin and contains the bones of the sovereigns of the house of Savoy entombed since 1778. As the two rulers were returning here the knowledge of their trip spread and they were cheered as their car passed.

PEACE PROMISED IN BALKANS

Emperor Nicholas' Visit to Italy
May Bear Some Fruit.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Temps prints an interview with M. Lawolky today, in which the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs describes the Russian-Italian rapprochement as the basis of peace in the Balkan States.

EUGENE KNEW HIM WELL

L. G. Adair, Railroad Agent for 29
Years, Dies Suddenly.

EUGENE, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The death of Luther G. Adair, which occurred here Sunday, removes one of the best-known men in Eugene. Beginning in 1877, and continuing for 29 consecutive years, Mr. Adair was the local agent for the Southern Pacific Company until 1906, when on account of poor health he resigned the position he had served so long.

Mr. Adair was born in Indiana in 1846. He entered the railroad service when a young man. In 1867 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Clawson, who is still living. In 1873 they located in Salem, Or. In 1877 they came to Eugene. Mr. Adair's funeral services will be held at the home at 11 o'clock tomorrow, and interment made at Salem.

BOSTON GIVES TO IRELAND

Gives O'Connor Rousing Reception,
Raises \$10,000 for Home Rule.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—A great gathering of Irish-Americans tonight gave a rousing reception to P. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish National leader.

The meeting raised nearly \$10,000 to advance the cause of home rule in Ireland.

Black's Body Brought Back.

Advisers were received in this city last night that the remains of George T. Black, former Inspector of Customs in this city, who died in Douglas, Ark., on October 23, are now on route westward and will arrive in Halsey, Or., tomorrow morning. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at that place. A large delegation of friends in this city will attend.



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PREPARE for the Fall festivities now by getting the
right clothes; you'll never be dressed as you ought
to be until we fit you in a Hart Schaffner & Marx suit
and overcoat.

Ready now; all wool and all right

\$20 to \$40

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

Corner Third and Morrison Streets

PROVE NOT LEPERS

Fifty Hawaiian Outcasts to Be
Given Freedom.

MANY MORE CASES IN DOUBT

Surprising Result of First Examina-
tion of Molokai Exiles May Cause
Release of Hundreds From
Leper Isle.

HONOLULU, Oct. 25.—Fifty supposed lepers out of the first 100 examined by physicians at the island of Molokai have been declared non-lepers and probably will be freed. The re-examination of these unfortunates was made under a resolution passed by the last Legislature and the astounding results of the first score cases has caused hope to run high in the heart of the 875 outcasts that make up the leper settlement.

The examining physicians declared that these 50 never had the disease and that, while it was a disputed question as to whether they had been lepers; certainly were not lepers now, since examination had failed to reveal any trace of the scourge.

Those examined recently were the first to take advantage of the resolution granting them a re-examination and now it is expected that many hundreds others, all of whom have not yet shown the distressing symptoms of later stages of the disease, will apply at once for the privilege.

While the law was framed to give the benefit of any doubt to the outcasts, the fact that so large a percentage had proven non-lepers has caused a sensation here as well as among Molokai, the most dreaded island of the group.

WILL LIE BESIDE FATHER

Ashes of Mrs. Hayes Removed to
Jeff Davis' Grave.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 25.—The ashes of Mrs. Margaret Howell Jefferson Davis Hayes, daughter of the Confederacy, were removed this afternoon from Evergreen Cemetery, where they have been resting since the funeral services here and taken to Richmond, Va., for their final resting place.

Final interment will take place Friday in the Jefferson Davis lot, Hollywood Cemetery.

Accompanying the urn of ashes are her husband, her son, Jefferson Davis Hayes; Dr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Webb and Miss Lucy Hayes.

ICE TRUST'S GRABS BARED

Business Methods of Morse Concern
Shown in Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The thoroughness with which the American Ice Company, on trial for attempted restraint of trade, is alleged to have absorbed independent companies, was shown today by Deputy State's Attorney-General Osborne, who read a list of the businesses purchased by L. O. Blake, at one time a branch manager for the company.

The independents gathered in were

BOMB FAILS TO EXPLODE

If It Had, Black Hand Would Have
Hit Wrong Man.

LAWTON, Okla., Oct. 25.—An infernal machine was found early today in the office of County Attorney J. A. Fain, who recently received an alleged black-hand letter threatening him with assassination on or before October 25.

The machine was intended to explode by the ignition of a match as the office door was opened. G. B. Swank, ex-secretary to Congressman Scott Harris, was the first person to enter the office today, but the bomb failed to explode.

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY

Will run a special train, leaving Portland at
9:00 A. M., and make a special round-trip
rate of \$2.00

Tickets will be good for return on the special from Hood River at 4 P. M. Saturday, or on any train up to and including Monday, Nov. 1st.

The enterprising citizens of Hood River have arranged a very complete programme of entertainment. Ten automobiles have been chartered to carry passengers around Hood River Valley, among the immense orchards; fare 75 cents per passenger. A balloon ascension and parachute flight will take place immediately after the arrival of the Portland Special. Carnival shows of various kinds will enliven the entire Fair period. The church ladies will see to it that all visitors have an abundance to eat at moderate cost.

Procure tickets at the City Ticket Office, Third and Washington Streets, Portland, and avoid the rush at Union Depot.

Wm. McMURRAY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

The highest medical authority

on foods,
Sir James Crichton Browne, LL.D.—F.R.S.
of London,
gives the best reasons for eating more

Quaker Oats

In an article published in the
Youth's Companion of Septem-
ber 23rd, 1909, Dr. Browne, the
great medical authority on
foods, says, about brain and
muscle building—

"There is one kind of food
that seems to me of marked
value as a food to the brain and
to the whole body throughout
childhood and adolescence
(youth), and that is oatmeal."

"Oats are the most nutritious
of all the cereals, being richer
in fats, organic phosphorus and
lecithins."

He says oatmeal is gaining
ground with the well-to-do of
Great Britain. He speaks of it
as the mainstay of the Scottish
laborer's diet and says it pre-

duces a big-boned, well-devel-
oped, mentally energetic race.

His experiments prove that
good oatmeal such as Quaker
Oats not only furnishes the best
food for the human being, but
eating it strengthens and en-
larges the thyroid gland—this
gland is intimately connected
with the nourishing processes
of the body.

In conclusion he says—
"It seems probable therefore
that the bulk and brawniness of
the Northerners (meaning the
Scotch) has been in some
measure due to the stimulation
of the thyroid gland by oatmeal
porridge in childhood."

The Scotch eat Quaker Oats
because it is the best of all oat-
meals.

Druggists Woodward, Clarke & Co. and
the Skidmore Drug Co. Assure Re-
sult With Every 25-Cent Bottle.

Druggists Woodward, Clarke & Co. and
the Skidmore Drug Co. of this town,
say that they have found indisputable
proof that eczema can be cured—not in
one or two cases, but in scores of cases
which they have studied.

They would, of course, not think of
making such a recommendation to their
regulars and patrons were it not that
their years and years of success with
D. D. D. Prescription enables them to
speak of this remedy with confidence.
It is a gentle, soothing wash with the
mild oil of wintergreen as a base. All
the cures seem to be permanent, at
any rate, a trial bottle at 25 cents will
take away the itch at once—Instantly.
We are sure of this.

Woodward, Clarke & Co. and the Skid-
more Drug Co., Portland, Or.