

WEST HAS LEAD OVER BOWERMAN

Lafferty and Hawley for Congress from Oregon, Warburton, La Follette and Humphrey Win In Washington.

DEMOCRATS WIN EAST—CARRY NEW YORK

Indications Are That Prohibition Has Lost in Oregon, but Showed Surprising Strength in Washington—Woman Suffrage Also Defeated.

With about one-eighth of the vote in the state counted indications point to the election of Oswald West as governor over J. Bowerman, the Republican candidate. Bowerman, apparently is the only state candidate lost by the Republicans. A. W. Lafferty and W. C. Hawley, candidates for representatives in congress, being elected by large pluralities, and the balance of the state ticket receiving the nominal Republican vote.

Estimates based on the meager returns place West's plurality over Bowerman at from 3,000 to 5,000 with the possibility that the latter figure may be reached. Bowerman has run well in most of Eastern Oregon, but lost some of the larger counties of Western Oregon, including Multnomah, Marion, Jackson, Clackamas and Clatsop.

Out of a total of 10,479 votes recorded Bowerman has 4,544 and West 5,935, or a lead for West, 1,391. While this is less than one-eighth of the vote the ratio is not likely to be maintained, because returns are wholly missing from some of the Bowerman strongholds. These, however, are the smaller counties, and it is probable that they will not permit Bowerman to overtake West's lead by several thousand votes.

In these totals are represented 5,335 votes polled outside of Multnomah county, in which West has a majority over Bowerman of 259.

The pluralities of Lafferty and Hawley, it is indicated by the early returns will be greater than forecasted before the election. On the vote so far as reported Lafferty has 4,165 to Manning's 3,065 in the Second district, or a lead of 1,100. In Multnomah county he had a lead of 769, with one-eighth of the votes counted. His vote exceeds Manning's in every county reported, with the exception of Umatilla, and the plurality so far shown indicates that he will pull out with a lead of from 7,500 to 10,000 in the district.

In the First district returns are not so full as in the Second district, but throughout the district Hawley is running well ahead of his Democratic opponent, R. G. Smith. The votes so far as reported give Hawley 767 and Smith 446, or a majority over Smith of 321. As more than 46,000 Republicans and Democratic votes were cast in the district in 1908, this lead of Hawley's indicates that he has been elected by a plurality of 10,000 to 15,000.

For justice of the Supreme court the regular Republican candidates are apparently easy victors. The vote on justice for the four-year term gives the Republican candidates, Egan and McBride, 4,586 and 4,796 respectively, while Slater, non-partisan, has 2,774. For the six-year term, Burnett has 4,419 and Moore 3,899, while King, the non-partisan candidate, shows a count of 3,376.

Early returns indicate that the prohibition amendment has been defeated by a large majority. Out of 4,879 votes counted in Multnomah county 3,222 are against the amendment. From the state outside of Multnomah county the returns are made up exclusively of the votes in the towns and cities and these figures also give a heavy majority against the measure. If the same ratio is continued in the votes uncounted, Multnomah county will give 5,000 to 7,500 against prohibition. In 1,700 votes counted in other portions of the state a majority of 200 have voted "no" and it is probable that the unreported vote from the country precincts will not more than offset the majority given against the amendment in the towns and cities outside of Portland. The vote as counted throughout the state now stands: Yes, 2,410; no, 4,174.

The home rule bill may reasonably be expected to have passed, although the majority for the bill is not as great as the majority against prohibition. The vote so far as reported, including Multnomah county, is yes, 3,157; no, 2,271.

Very meager returns on other amendments are in from the state outside of Portland, but in that city woman's suffrage has been defeated two to one and a like majority has been rolled up against the separate

Roseburg Wants Bowerman.

Roseburg—Out of a total of 150 votes counted up to 11:30 o'clock Bowerman had 100 votes. Indications are that Bowerman will carry the county by 300 votes instead of 150 votes, as predicted. Hawley will win over Smith by 400 votes in Douglas county. All other Republican nominees on the state ticket will outdistance their opponents by 200 votes. Owing to the slow count it will be impossible to determine the results in detail for some time.

McMinnville Republican and Wet.

McMinnville—A partial count in five precincts up to 11:30 p. m. of election day gave Hawley 110, Smith, 60, Bowerman 92, West 78, Bean 51, McBride 72, Slater 67, Burnett 86, King 39, Moore 52. For woman's suffrage taxing amendment 69, against 102; for home rule amendment 93, against 77; for employers' liability 51, against 66; for prohibition amendment 39, against 73; for prohibition bill, 41, against 74.

ESKIMOS DISCREDIT COOK.

Missionaries Get Terse Story of Wanderings in Arctic.

Chicago—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is further discredited in a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from its correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The story is the first publication of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, as sent by him to his wife in Copenhagen, and now given out by her. Contained in the story are purported statements of Cook's two Eskimo companions in the Polar quest, Itukauk and Apilak, in which they confirm Commander Robert E. Peary's charge that Cook traveled in a circle and never even approached the Pole.

Rasmussen, in his story, is quoted as saying he did not himself interview the man, but that their statements were taken by the Rev. Gustav Olsen and Katakot Sechmann Roseback, missionaries.

The dispatch to the Daily News says: "Already in 1909 when I was on an expedition to Greenland," writes Rasmussen, "there existed grave doubts as to whether Dr. Cook really had reached the Pole, so I determined to find out from his two Eskimo companions. I secured their statements through the missionaries."

This is the story of the Eskimos, as given in the dispatch: "We traveled from Annotok with eight sledges in company with Dr. Cook, at the first sunrise, February. From there to Ellsner we slept only once on the ice. It took four days to cross Ellsner land. Eighteen days out our companions left us. We then had gone only about 12 English miles from land.

"The ice was fine and there was no reason to stop, for anyone who wanted to go on could do so. The 19th day Dr. Cook took observations with an instrument he held in his hand and we then changed our course westward.

"We left here a lot of food for men and dogs and one of us went ahead to examine the ice. He reported it to be good shape, which it was. Dr. Cook looked at it and said it was bad.

"On the way back we stopped at open water near the land. We stopped one day and went over to Ringnas island before the snow had melted (April).

"One day I (Apilak) came upon Dr. Cook sitting down and drawing a map. I looked at it and asked him: 'Whose route are you drawing?'

"'It is mine,' replied Dr. Cook. 'But that was a lie, because he drew the map a long way out at sea, where he had never been.

"We continued to shoot bears on the ice, until we had enough for the dogs. We do not know how many nights we slept on this part of the journey. The small rivers had only begun to break when we reached Hell's Gate.

"Here as Dr. Cook directed, we left our dogs behind, although they were fat from the bear meat. We had crossed the great sound and had to push our boat along the ice.

"Dr. Cook said: 'We will reach human beings (Baffinland) within two days.'

"We had slept twice when he looked ahead and said he saw a tent, but it was only a stone. We kept hunting for human beings a long time. Then we came to an island on which elder birds were resting. We followed the land past Cape Sparbo and when our provisions were nearly gone we returned toward Cape Zedden, where we arranged for wintering.

"It was yet twilight the whole night and we built a house of peat and stone, just as we do at home. We caught walrus, musk ox and bear for winter. It was a fine autumn and we made provisions for the winter. During the dark time we were inside most of the time making clothes."

Germany's Budget Goals.

Berlin.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints the details of the budget for 1912, showing expenditures of 2,924,945,136 marks, approximately \$12,975,545. The estimate includes for the army \$203,941,844, an increase of \$20,214,155, of which amount \$1,976,124 is for additions to the peace footing. The navy estimate is \$112,639,849, an increase of \$4,128,482. The budget requires a loan of \$24,438,982, the maximum expenditures as against \$47,962,290 borrowed to balance the present budget.

Poisoned Wine Kills.

Vancouver, B. C.—Four Frenchmen engaged in a drinking bout in a house in the Fairview section of Vancouver. Their port wine disagreed with them, and when the police were called to the house after midnight they found one man lying dead beside a table on which was a half-emptied bottle of port that is thought to contain strychnine. Two others were almost dead from the effects of the liquor and were taken to a hospital, where they are critically ill. The fourth man had disappeared and the police are seeking him.

In Death's Jaws, Girl Wins.

Washington, Pa.—Totally ignorant that danger surrounded her and under the impression that she was carrying water, 11-year-old Mildred Anderson tripped along with two pairs of nitroglycerine, which had been prepared for shooting an oil well on the Cameron farm near here. As she carelessly swung the pails laborers stood breathless 100 yards away, fearing every moment to see the child hurled into eternity. At a quiet command from her father the child set the pails down and was taken out of danger.

Suffragists Storm King.

Brussels.—An extraordinary demonstration took place in the streets here as King Albert drove to the palace of the nation to open parliament. A million slips of paper, bearing a demand for universal suffrage, stormed the royal cortege and some heavy packages of these were thrown at the king's carriage by a crowd of Socialists. His Majesty was not hit. As the King opened the session altercations between the Socialists and Catholics began.

Frankie's Remembered.

New York.—The following telegram was received at Tammany hall from a Democrat in Oyster Bay: "Roosevelt's own district: Dix, 218; Stimson, 158. Beaten to a frazzle."

THE QUICKENING

FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER XVI.

In these days of slowing wheels and silenced anvils South Tredegar had its own troubles, and when some one telephoned the editor of the Morning Tribune that Chlawasse Consolidated had succumbed at last, he did not deem it worth while to inquire whether the strike at Gordonia was the cause or the consequence of the sudden shut-down.

But two or three days later, when rumors of threatened violence began to trickle in over the telephone wires, a Tribune man called, in passing, at the general office in the Coosa Building, and was promptly put to sleep by the astute Dyckman, who, for reasons of his own, was quite willing to conceal the true state of affairs. Yes, there was a suspension of active operations at Gordonia, and the morning morning Tom, doing hot-headed talk among the miners. But there would be no trouble. Mr. Farley was at present in London negotiating for English capital. When he should return, the capital stock of the company would be increased, and the plant would probably be removed to South Tredegar and enlarged.

All of which was duly jotted down to be passed into the Tribune's archives; and, as Tom lay at length, in a gloomy guard duty with his father, the two Helgersons and a squad of the yard men at the threatened plant, read a pointless editorial in which misstatements of fact and sympathy for the absent and struggling Farleys were equally and impartially blended.

"Look at that!" he growled, wrathfully, handing the paper across the office desk to Caleb. "One of these fine days I'm going to land that fellow Dyckman in the penitentiary."

The iron-master put on his spectacles and plodded slowly and conscientiously through the editorial, turning the pages at length, to glance over the headings on the telegraphic page. In the middle of it he looked up suddenly to say:

"Son, what was the name of that Indiana fellow with the big water-pipe contract?"

"Tom gave it in a word, and Caleb passed the paper back, with his thumb on one of the press dispatches.

"Lead that," he said.

Tom read, and the wrathful scowl evoked by the foolish editorial gave place to a fitting smile of triumph. There was trouble in the Indiana city, over the awarding of the pipe contract.

"He had pushed the electric button which summoned Stub Helgerson, when the door opened silently and Jeff Ludlow's boy thrust face and hand through the aperture, as if to stare at a municipal election was pending, and the people were up in arms. Rumors of a wholesale indictment of the suspected officials were rife, and the city offices were in a state of siege.

"Tom put the paper down and smote on the desk with his fist, saying: 'I thought perhaps I could give them a run for their money.'

"You?" said Caleb, removing his glasses. "How's that, Tom? You didn't want to brag beforehand," he explained. "I wrestled it out Saturday night when I was tramping the hills after Doc Williams had broussed me, and the people were up in arms. Rumors of a wholesale indictment of the suspected officials were rife, and the city offices were in a state of siege."

"I wish you hadn't done it, son. It's a dirty job, any way you look at it."

"Norman says it's a condition, not a theory, and he is right. We are living in a new order of things, and if we want to stay alive, we've got to conform to it. It seared me at first; I reckon there are some traces of the Christian tradition left. But, pappy, you're going to win. That is what I'm here for. There is nothing for us to do but to sit tight and wait. If we get a telegram from Indiana before these idiots of ours walk the floor, six steps to ridding and burning, we shall set a fighting chance. If not, we're smashed."

"You mustn't be too hard on the men, Buddy. They've been mighty patient."

"If I could do what I'd like to, I'd fire the last man of them. It makes me sick to have them turn up and knock us on the head after we've been sweating blood to pull through. Have you got to go?"

"Yes; I saw him last night. He's right ugly; swore he wouldn't raise a hand even if the boys took kerosene and dynamite to him. He'll be the first man to pay for it," said Tom; and he left the office and the house to make the round of the guarded gates.

Ludlow was as good as his word. On the night of the 15th the strike suspension attempt was made to wreck the inclined railway running from the mines on Lebanon to the coke yard. It was happily frustrated, but when the night of the 16th the guards got back to the foot of the hill they found a fire started in a pile of wooden flasks heaped against the end of the foundry building.

The fire was easily extinguishable by a willing hand or two, but Tom tried an experiment. Steam had been kept up in a single battery of boilers against emergencies, and he directed

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Joings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

The wholesale district of Peoria, Ill., is swept by a disastrous fire.

High school girls of Tacoma have thrown all their false hair into the furnace.

The census figures show a great increase in the cut of lumber in the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt said he had "absolutely nothing to say" regarding the election returns.

President Taft lost his smile when he read of the reverses of the Republican party, but made no comment.

Statements have been secured by missionaries from Dr. Cook's Eskimo companions in the Arctic to the effect that he never reached the Pole.

A Bridgeport, Conn., man committed suicide by turning on the gas, and his wife and son also inhaled the fumes and are not expected to live.

When King Albert, of Belgium, rode through the streets of Brussels on his way to open parliament he was stormed with slips of paper demanding woman suffrage.

Henry L. Stimson, defeated Republican candidate for governor of New York, attributes his defeat to general unrest and a movement of the party to progressivism.

An explosion of gas in the Victor American Coal company's mine at Delagua, Colo., entombed between 60 and 90 men, and it is believed most of them have perished.

Secretary of War Dickinson was returned from a trip around the world.

After casting his ballot on Tuesday, President Taft sails on the cruiser Tennessee for Panama.

The big theatrical managers' war is at an end, Frohman, Klaw, Erlinger and Cort having signed an agreement.

It appears that Seattle women were made the dummy incorporators for an Alaska coal company worth many millions.

Secretary of War Dickinson says: "I am greatly impressed by the military value of aeroplanes and shall urge their adoption in the U. S. navy."

Aviator Latham, in an Antoinette aeroplane, sailed for 52 minutes over the city of Baltimore, varying his height from 400 to 2,000 feet, and covering a prescribed course.

By the breaking of the supports of an aerial tramway across the Skagit river in Washington, three men were drowned and two others had a thrilling plunge in the river and a very narrow escape.

A California auto party met a huge bear at a sharp curve in the road, and in turning out to avoid the bear the front axle of the car broke short off. The bear surveyed the strange sight for some minutes, and then apparently unnerved by the screams and shouts of the party, took to the woods.

Spain has begun the building of a modern navy.

The population of Iowa has decreased in the past ten years.

Roosevelt tells Ohioans that their platform makers are away behind the times.

The Chicago Tribune predicts that Democrats will control the next house of representatives.

Auto dealers of the Coast will endeavor to have strict laws passed against "joy riding."

The Armour Grain company is said to have cleared \$1,000,000 in one week by gambling in wheat.

A general sympathetic strike is likely to be the climax of the New York express drivers' strike.

Serious rioting attends the strike of New York express drivers, and one striker was shot and badly wounded.

Chicago garment workers repudiated agreements made by their president with leading clothing manufacturers.

THE QUICKENING

FRANCIS LYNDE

CHAPTER XVII.

Helgerson to throw open the great gates while he ran to the boiler room and sent the firecoal of the huge strea whistle shrieking out on the night. The experiment was only meagerly successful, for the fire was not extinguished, but answered the call, but these worked with a will, and the fire was quickly put out.

Tom was under the arc-light at the gate when the volunteers straggled out. He had a word for each man—a word of appreciation and a plea for suspended judgment. Most of the men shook their heads despondently, but a few of them promised to stand on the side of law and order. Tom took the names of the few, and went back to his guard duty with the burden a little lightened. But the succeeding night there were more attempts at violence, three of them so determined as to leave no doubt that the crisis was at hand. This was Tom's discouraged admission when his father came to relieve him in the morning.

"We're about at the end of the rope," he said, wearily, when Caleb had closed the door of the log-house yard office behind him. "The two Helgersons are played out, and neither of us can stand this strain for another twenty-four hours. I'm just about dead on my feet for sleep, and I know you are. I know what I'm going to do. I had a 'phone wire from Bradley, the sheriff, and he said he'd like to see me. He finked like a boy; said he couldn't raise a posse in South Tredegar that would serve against striking workmen. Then I wired the governor, and his answer came an hour ago. We can have the soldiers if we make a formal demand for them."

"But, Tom, son; you wouldn't do that?" protested Caleb, tremulously.

"Let's try to hold out a little spell longer, Buddy. I'll be like fire to you; there'll be men killed—men that I've known since they were boys; men killed, and women made widows. Tom, I've seen enough of war to last me."

"I know," said Tom. None the less, he found a telegraph blank and began to write the message. There had been shots fired in the night, in a rally on the inclined railway, and one of them had scored his arm. If the rioters needed the strong hand to curb them, they should have it.

Tom signed the call for help, read it over methodically, and placed it between suspended sheets in the letter-box. He had pushed the electric button which summoned Stub Helgerson, when the door opened silently and Jeff Ludlow's boy thrust face and hand through the aperture, as if to stare at a municipal election was pending, and the people were up in arms. Rumors of a wholesale indictment of the suspected officials were rife, and the city offices were in a state of siege.

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