

\$4,700--Farnham Av. New eight-roomed brick house...

Wednesday, Sept. 22

Room

help you. The on Thursday we place in this...

\$11.95 11.95

small conventionalized inches wide. Regu-

read

exact repro- lity lace of- for harmon- to order 3.98

Samples

Travelers' Sample Season Samples a fortnight Boot Man was on later sample set the road. Here 1-2, values \$4 to

2.95

aps

and in navy and black and worsteds, best lined, golf, Norfolk, variety and hook- Thursday 50c.

Also Odd

ward to the clear- from time to time which they be- nents

such we'll users

English ed. and selling

or Men

ishings Depart- bled in size since nce on Yonge- t, in fact the old Furnishings De-

wants catered to y, with quality -Pyjamas and

le suit. ents of Heavy Scotch wear, red shade, shirts double-breasted, and unshrinkable gar- and to go at, Thursday,

ments of "Penman's" lace-lined Underwear, double-breast, and fawn shade. Special garment.

Now ice of a few im- make room for

l colors. Regular to 50c. Room Mouldings. Regu- reduced to 1-1-2c.

A Warning are warned against said to be collecting sub- the Street Railwaymen's of L. conventions. They to be getting out solvent the authority of either of the different unions.

ay Engineers Meet- ing of the Railway Engi- held in the Prince George light, an interesting talk- ven by J. V. Jackson, G. specter, Montreal.

The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 23 1909—TWELVE PAGES

FOR SALE One hundred dollars cash will secure you one of the neatest homes...

29TH YEAR

SACRIFICED WEIGHT FOR SPEED IN DASH ACROSS POLAR SEA

Dr. Cook's Vivid Description of Final Preparations and Beginning of His Perilous Run to the Pole.

INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT THAT EXPEDITION CARRIED

Published by arrangement with The New York Herald on behalf of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Registered in accordance with the copyright act by The World Newspaper Company, Toronto, Limited, agent for The New York Herald Company, copyright in the Republic of Mexico by El Impresor, for The New York Herald Company. All rights reserved.

Synopsis of Chapters Printed. In the first instalment of his thrilling story "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in The World of Wednesday, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the "Bradley," of the voyage to the polar seas, and of the overhauling on route of the equipment needed for the dash to the Pole.

In the second instalment, Dr. Cook describes the voyage to Etah and then on to Annotook, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the pole.

"THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE." (By Dr. Fred A. Cook.)

FIFTH INSTALMENT. Early in January, 1908, the campaign opened. A few sleds were sent ahead to explore a route and to advance supplies. Clouds and storms made the moonlight days dark, and therefore these advance expeditions were only partly successful.

On February 19, 1908, the main expedition started for the Pole. Eleven men driving 103 dogs, and moving eleven heavily loaded sleds, left the Greenland coast and pushed westward, over the troublesome ice of Smith Sound, to Cape Sabine.

The gloom of the long winter night was but little relieved by a few hours of daylight, and the temperature was very low. EIGHTY-THREE DEGREES BELOW.

Passing thru a valley between Ellesmere Land and Grinnell Land, from the head of Flager Bay, in crossing to the Pacific slopes, the temperature fell to below zero Fahrenheit.

In Bay Fjord, many musk oxen were secured, and the winter frost was at its lowest, there was little wind, and with an abundance of fresh meat and also fat for fuel, the life in the snowhouse proved fairly comfortable.

The ice in Eureka and Nansen Sounds proved fairly smooth, and long marches were made with an abundance of game, musk ox, bear and hare. We found it quite necessary to use the supplies taken from Greenland. Caches of provisions and ammunition were left along Helberg Island for the return.

Thus we managed to keep in game trails, and in excellent fighting trim, to the end of known lands. Camping in the chill of the morning along the northernmost coast (Svartevog), we looked out over the heavy ice of the polar seas, thru eyes which had been hardened to the worst polar environments.

There was at hand an abundance of supplies, with willing savage hands and a superabundance of brute force in overfed polks, but for a greater certainty of action over the unknown regions beyond, I resolved to reduce the force to the smallest numbers consistent with the execution of the problem in hand.

We had traveled nearly 400 miles in 28 days. There remained a line of 520 miles of unknowable trouble to be overcome before our goal could be reached. SIMPLIFIED HIS EQUIPMENT.

For this final task we were provided with every conceivable device to ease this hard lot, but in addition to a reduced party I now definitely resolved to simplify the entire equipment. At Svartevog a big cache was made. In this cache fresh meat, tundra pemmican and much other food, together with all discarded articles of equipment, were left.

In the northward advance every factor of the dog train had been carefully watched and studied to provide a perfect working force for the final reach over the polar sea. Etukshuk and Ahwelah, two young Eskimos, each 20 years old, had been chosen as best fitted to be my sole companions in the long run of destiny. Twenty-six dogs were picked, and upon two sleds were loaded all our needs for a stay of eighty days.

To have increased this party would not have enabled us to carry supplies for a greater number of days. The sleds might have been loaded more heavily, but this would reduce the important progress of the first days.

With the character of ice which we had before us advance stations were impossible. A large expedition and a heavy equipment seemed imprudent. We must win or lose in a prolonged effort at high pressure and, therefore, absolute control and ease of adaptability to a changing environment must be assured.

FINAL EQUIPMENT THAT "MADE" POLE. It is impossible to adequately control the complex human temperament of unknown men in the polar wilderness, but the two Eskimo boys could be trusted to follow to the limit of my own endeavors, and our sleds were burdened only with absolute necessities.

Because of the importance of a light and efficient equipment, much care was taken to eliminate every ounce of weight. The sleds were made of hickory, the lightest wood consistent with great endurance, but every needless fibre was gouged out. The iron shoes were ground thin, and in every way the weight of nearly everything was reduced even after leaving headquarters.

The little train, therefore, which fol-

Cook at the Pole Says Whitney



In a letter to his mother, which she received Sept. 5, Harry Whitney says: "I saw Dr. Cook at Etah. He has accomplished a great thing. He is bound to become a great man. He claims to have reached the North Pole, and, from evidences, I believe he has."

NERVY SWINDLER THIS ON WHOLESALE SCALE

Travels Thru Eastern Cities Giving Fake Orders for Western Firm and Cashing Bogus Cheques

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—A remarkable series of frauds has been uncovered here, in which Vancouver firms are interested, but in which eastern Canadian and American wholesale firms have also been victimized.

Robert Kelly, head of Kelly Douglas & Co., wholesale groceries, received a letter a week ago from an Eastern supply house thanking them for a large order, and stating that the firm was very favorably impressed with Kelly's buyer, Mr. Blank. Kelly has no employees that name, and investigation showed that a "confidence" operator has visited wholesalers in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Battle Creek, Chicago and other cities, given large orders in the name of Kelly Douglas & Co., and cashed a thousand dollars worth of expense cheques. These cheques are specially marked with the photo of the Kelly C. Douglas building, and marked "accepted" with a fake stamp of the Bank of Montreal.

The names of other Vancouver firms and banks have similarly been used and it is thought that the swindler was probably given a large sum of \$10,000 while there is no telling how many carloads of goods are on the way west on his bogus orders.

170,000 CADET SOLDIERS Australia Plans to Train Her Youths For Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(C.A.P.)—According to a Times despatch regarding the Australian defence scheme, cadet training begins in 1911. The scheme is in full working order. It is estimated that it will provide 40,000 junior cadets, 75,000 senior cadets, and 50,000 citizen soldiers under 21. The militia, 25,000 strong, will therefore be recruited only from the fully-trained men. It is hoped that after 1918 Australia will have a first line of 60,000 men ready to go anywhere, a second line of 50,000 ready to act as garrisons, and a third line of 140,000 composed of partly men who have had citizen training and partly of older-trained reservists.

PROVINCE SOLD TOO CHEAP M. J. O'Brien Said to Have Cleared \$390,000 on Gillies Claim

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Some weeks ago M. J. O'Brien, contractor, and owner of the famous Cobalt property, made a new purchase from amongst the Gillies limits for \$10,000, and it has been known ever since as the Young and O'Brien mine.

THE GREAT STETSON HAT. It is an American Asset—Nothing Like it in Soft Felt.

Any American manufacturer will point to the record of John B. Stetson as being particularly national. Stetson started business by making what he called "Hats of quality." He asked nearly twice as much for his hats as the other makers, but he claimed that the goods he put into them cost him the top price. And at first he didn't do much business. He stuck right with the game and finally the great American public began to realize that it paid to pay for quality. And now Stetson's hats are famous. Stetson makes an all felt flexible stiff felt Derby that conforms to the head. Also soft felt hats. Dimes has just received a complete consignment of Stetson hats, Derby and soft felt hats, at five dollars, and the great Stetson cowboy for eight.

COOK TELLS HOW RECKONINGS WERE MADE

Explorer Calmly Withstands the Inquisition of Two Score Keen Critics of the Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook denied himself to interviewees and remained in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria. The ordeal of the interview, which was conducted by 40 newspaper representatives, including several from foreign newspapers, proved at least that he was not afraid to meet the public.

Incidentally, the City of New York officially recognized his achievement to-day, when the board of aldermen passed a resolution, commemorating his discovery and providing for a public welcome at the city hall.

The most interesting phase of the interview was reached when Dr. Cook was asked if he would object to showing his diary. He immediately consented, and after retiring to his room, returned with a small octavo notebook, which he showed freely to all. It was a thin book containing 176 pages, of which was well filled with 50 or 60 lines of penciled writing in minute characters. The book, he said, contained considerable more than 100,000 words, while he has, besides, other books embracing his observations and other data. He did not show them, however, to-day.

No Cause For Enmity. His reasons in imposing secrecy on Whitney and Pritchard, Commander Peary's cabin boy, and the Eskimos, were prompted by his desire to be the first to tell the world his discovery.

Some of the more important questions, and his replies, follow: Q.—Did anything ever occur in the life of yourself and Mr. Peary that would create any enmity or bitterness between you?

A.—No, nothing whatever that I know of. Q.—Did you ever say anything in Peary's cabin that indicated that you feared for your life if he got there?

A.—No. Q.—Would you be willing to meet Peary in a debate when he gets here?

A.—As far as I am concerned, the Peary incident is closed. Mr. Peary is not the dictator of my affairs, and I don't care to say anything further about him. Q.—Did you know Mr. Whitney when you had met him on your return to Etah?

A.—No; he introduced himself, but I did not catch his name and did not know it until the following day. Q.—Did you know that Peary was going to start up at that time?

A.—No, I did not know. Q.—Confidence in Whitney. Q.—What caused you to have such

Continued on Page 7.

COLONIAL OFFERS IGNORED BY BUDGET

Balfour, At Birmingham, Declares the Issue Before Britain Is Socialism v. Tariff Reform.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(C. A. P.)—Mr. Balfour, speaking at Birmingham to-night, said that the old fiscal system had broken down, and the choice now lay between socialism and tariff reform. It was intolerable that, while either empire were forging weapons by which they were going to withdraw from our sphere of commercial influence over our own colonies, we should sit by with folded arms and hiding ourselves under some antiquated formulae, refuse to look the facts in the face.

He complained strenuously because the budget did not meet his wish, or even quarter way, the offers of the colonies to make with Britain a commercial and industrial system which should not be hostile to, but which should, in some respects, counterbalance the other great commercial systems which were growing up before our eyes.

While the ministerial press points out that Balfour answered Asquith's challenge to say whether he would tax food, and failed to follow the house of lords' lead, the Unionist press expresses great delight with what is especially described as great fighting speech. The Mail says it marks the turning point in the tariff reform campaign, and that upon Balfour has descended the mantle of Chamberlain.

CANADIANS ORGANIZING TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS

Sir Montagu Allan is Heading a Combination of Capital for That Purpose

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—It is reported that Sir Montagu Allan and several other capitalists are about to tender for the construction of the time of defence ships, and that by the time Hon. L. P. Brodeur arrives there will be more to be said on the subject.

Sir Montagu Allan admits that many prominent Canadians have been discussing the project, and that he has promised to unite in financing the scheme. He hopes very shortly to see the company well under way.

As yet no decision as to the site of a shipbuilding plant has been determined on, but a large one will be established.

C.M.A. Not Unit For Tariff Board

President Believes, However, That Government Will Do What the Association May Request.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—John Henry of Vancouver, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, arrived to-night and says the matter of asking the Dominion Government to take the tariff completely out of politics and hand the question over to a commission, has not yet been completely threshed out.

Some, he stated, were in favor of the project, while others believed it would not be beneficial to the country; hence the necessity of going slowly.

Mr. Henry believed, however, that if the association arrived at the conclusion that the change would be beneficial, the government would carry out their wishes.

VARIED RESOLUTIONS AT TRADES CONGRESS

They Declare For Peace, Against Race Track Betting, and For Criminal Code Amendments

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—(Special.)—The session of the Trades and Labor Congress this afternoon was comparatively brief, because the committee of resolutions is far behind with its work. Out of over a hundred resolutions submitted, some ten or twelve in all were reported favorably to the congress and congress were being passed upon by the committee.

The resolutions reported include one from the Victoria Congress, protesting against the cost of war and armaments, and declaring that the burden of the cost of the same falls upon labor. The resolution also declares that the congress will gladly send delegates to any peace conference that may be held in the Dominion.

The Montreal Congress recommends a resolution against the holding of double mandates or official positions in public affairs, which was also reported, as well as one from the Montreal Paper Hangers' Association, that for sanitary reasons no new wall paper be allowed to be hung, until all former old paper be carefully removed.

The subject of another resolution favors the extension of the modern and humane system of probation, and indeterminate sentences of offenders against the law, which has been so productive of good in the past.

Resolutions from the Winnipeg Congress reported to-day include the condemnation of race track gambling and asking federal legislation against betting on tracks, and also one directed against the white slave traffic, and calling upon the federal government to submit to parliament such amendments to the criminal law as will effectually prevent offences against the laws of morality.

This morning, J. G. O'Donoghue announced his retirement as congress solicitor.

The delegates are getting busy framing up for the presidency. The candidates who are likely to go to the post are: Bartlett of Winnipeg, Somerville of Moosejaw, Hahn of Berlin, Glocking of Toronto, and Simpson of Toronto.

THREE SAY THEY HEARD BABY CROAKING

Rushed Into Room of Turnert Woman, Who Thereupon Was Much Agitated— Four Infants Cannot Be Traced.

Three people who heard the Authors baby being choked to death and ran to the room where the deed was being committed, is the latest and most shocking feature of the evidence which the police have gleaned in the net which they are drawing about Mrs. Maud Turner, charged with the murder of the child.

Inspector Duncan says that he will produce three people who were in a house with Mrs. Turner Tuesday night and heard sounds as of a child choking. They rushed to her room, where the sounds seemed to be coming from, and entered the room. They found Mrs. Turner much agitated. She protested that the sound was coming from outside the window, but they insisted that it was not.

She, however, persuaded them to leave the room to go and look at the plica where she said, and when they returned the sounds had ceased.

Dr. Dunlop, then believed to be "Dr. Turner," the woman's husband, said that the excitement of the room and the wife and begged them to keep out, saying that he would give her something to quiet her, and they complied.

Wholesale inspectors also reached the police which may lead to the discovery of wholesale baby murders. They were informed from one source that a short time ago the woman had four babies in one house, and that all these have disappeared. Asged as to their disposal by those interested in them, she told of several places to which they had been taken, but when enquiries were prosecuted no trace of any of them could be had at the addresses indicated.

A further hint in this direction was given when application was made by a woman to adopt the child found at the Wood-street house. This woman says that she knows the parents of the child and wants to adopt it, but she declares that it is not the King baby, as has been generally believed up to this time.

The question now arises, what has become of the King baby? It is also ascertained that Mrs. Turner took another child for adoption to which the King or the Arthers baby, and this, too, has disappeared.

Evidence of Shoe Box. Inspector Duncan has now secured positive evidence that the box in which the body of the infant was found was delivered to 33 Wood-street, on the Tuesday before the same was thrown from the window of the train near Niagara Falls. He has interviewed the man who sold Mrs. Turner a pair of shoes in a downtown shoe store for \$4.50, and who knows Mrs. Turner well. These shoes were wrapped in a paper effects and the box has been positively identified as the one containing the shoes delivered to the Wood-street house and believed to have been given to Mrs. Turner by the driver, who has not yet had an opportunity of identifying her as the woman to whom he handed the parcel. While the name of the party to whom the shoes were delivered has been obliterated from the box, a portion of the address "33 W" remains.

One of the witnesses who saw Mrs. Turner with the parcel on the Niagara boat on the fatal Thursday, declares that the woman exhibited nervousness in getting it past the American customs officer at Lewiston, but was assured by this person, to whom the customs officer was known, that as it was a parcel of shoes, it was all right, and as a matter of fact was so put past the customs officer without examination. To this person Mrs. Turner explained that the box in which she used so large a box for her lurch was that it was the only one she could find, as she was in a hurry to catch the boat. She said it was pretty heavy for a lurch box, and repeated her fear that the customs officer would want to examine it, but was reassured and the parcel was finally passed.

Chief Coroner Johnson opened an inquest at the morgue last night when a jury was sworn in, the remains viewed and identified by Detective Wallace as the body which he had brought to the city from Niagara Falls, N.Y. The inquest was then adjourned till 8 o'clock next Wednesday night, when the evidence will be heard. The body was turned over to the inspector of anatomy.

Mrs. Turner was brought up from the jail and was present in the court room. She was dressed in white, and when she appeared in police court, she was still hatless. Her face was careworn, but her demeanor was composed and she listened intently to the brief proceedings, but said nothing.

After the hearing, as she sat in an ante-room awaiting removal back to the jail, a number of letters gathered, and, not knowing who was within earshot, discussed the case, expressing no bias in favor of the prisoner. This must have reached her ears, but she sat unmoved.

The Special Advertising Column on Page No. Two will make interesting and profitable reading for business-men readers.



COMMANDER CONMEE: Pull down you flag an' git out. Don't ye know ye're trespassin' on my constituency?