THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1909.

BRACE UP, EOYS!

"The Civilian" is the name of a fort ghtly journal published at Ottawa, rporting to be issued in the interests the Civil Service of Canada. Recently t complained that the newspapers and the general public of Canada do not reat the civil service with that degree consideration which it merits. This part of its complaint:

s part of its complaint:

Newspapers seldom or never talk of the control of the c

We doubt the wisdom of such an ppeal to public sympathy, viewed from the standpoint of the civil servant. Taken on the whole, they are, it is rue, regarded by the general public as newhat fortunate in their lot, and the everage Canadian has not felt that it was his duty to offer them periodical votes of thanks, or expressions of sympathy. Toronto Saturday night puts it in this way:

civil servant that he must needs be patted on the back at regular intervals In his life work more righteous and In his life work more righteous and upright than other callings? Is his diligence and his watchfulness greater than that of plain John Smith, sub-foreman in the foundry? Smith does his work the best he can, and draws his pay, and so do hundreds of thousands of other people here in Canada, with no idea that people here in Canada, with no idea that either the boss or the public are coming around to jolly them along at pre-scribed intervals. The public has opened scribed intervals. The public has opened workshops at Ottawa presumably on broad business lines, and has hired the necessary men and women to fill the benches. These men and women are fairly well paid for their work, and so far as I am aware they do their tasks with diligence. But why not? That's what they are paid for.

The fact of the matter is that it will take more than the editorial ability "The Civilian" has at its disposa to convince the general public of Canada that the Ottawa civil servants are en during martyrdom— sacrificing them-selves for their beloved country and its ungrateful people. The everyday Cana dian is not unappreciative of faithful service; but he cannot get rid of the notion that the average civil servant is tolerably well rewarded in a material way as compared with the private employee. He knows that these civil servants as a rule made the greatest posendeavors to make their calling and election sure. He knows that if one of them talks of throwing up his tob. hundreds of men are eager to take his place, and endure the discomforts which he complains. He knows that if the entire service had to be duplicated work, ten applications for each position would be in the Government's hands be fore the public had the news twenty four hours. And knowing these things his tears do not well up at the though

of civil service hardships. "The Civilian" will do well, we fancy, not to fall into a carping mood; not to cultivate the idea that as soon as a man gets a job from the Government and re noves to Ottawa he should be set upon wned with a halo, and regarded as a special benefactor of his country. If he does his work faithfully and well, he should not forget that that service is paid for by the people; and that he was eager enough to accept office on those conditions. The account is square As for the complaint about jests at the expense of the civil service, "The to heart. Few people are more jested about than the editors, and they do not suffer because of it; certainly, they will not whine or beg for protection. Let "The Civilian" profit by the somewhat apt illustration of how its article is viewed by this story from Saturday

The Civilian's attitude reminds me o

The Civilian's attitude reminds me of the fussy old gentleman who arrived at the pld Balmoral Hotel, Montreal, years ago. The proprietor, E. H. Dunham, was standing behind the desk.

"I was told to come to the Balmoral by Mr. Smith, who said that you would take good care of me," was the greeting of Mr. Fusser, as he neared the desk.

"Yes," replied Dunham, as he turned the register to a convenient position for the incoming guest.

e incoming guest.
"Mr. Smith, who is a friend of mine,

and you would take good care of me here." repeated Mr. Fusser.
"Yes," replied the large-sized and good-natured hotel man, as he signalled the hall boy and handed him the key to the guest's room.
"You know Mr. Smith told me that you would take good care of me here."

you would take good care of me here,"
said the fussy guest for the third time.
Dunham gazed at him critically a
moment, and then replied in characteristic fashion: "Well, what do you want
me to do, kiss you!"

THOSE TYPHOID CASES.

There has been a good deal of misdirected criticism with reference to the appearance of a number of cases of ty aid fever at the City Hospital: and a good many who have discussed the matter seem to labor under the mistaken communicated by contact from patient to patient, and that somebody is cenble for the primary case not being

Such criticism shows a want of knowledge of the disease and its origin. Unlike diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, typhoid fever is not spread by what is Tory news organization in sending out that new railway.

known as contact infection. To contract the disease the bacillus typhosus must be ingested—taken into the body. It is probable that even then a person in vigorous health often escapes attack. In any event, there must be the germ, or

The principal source of danger is co tamination of food and drink. Water in which colon bacilli are found is always to be suspected, as the typhoid bacillus is one of that numerous family. Contanrinated milk is another source of danger; and once a single bacillus gets into millions. Imperfectly cleaned roots, fruits and vegetables, especially when eaten raw or only partly cooked, may also be mediums for conveying the germs. But however they are borne, we may be quite confident that the sufferer from typhoid has taken them into the ali-

The examination of the food and drink supply is a matter of no small difficulty. Obviously all that microscopical chemical tests can do is to indicate that the samples tested contain or do not contain the typhoid germs-that they are "positive" or "negative." A dozen tested specimens may prove "negative," but although that fact raises a strong presumption that the article the samples of which were tested is safe, it can never be certain that the thirteenth, or some later sample, will not show the presence of the bacillus. Thus while a 'positive" result of the tests is conclu sive, a number of "negative" results can-

The safeguard against typhoid when the water supply is suspected is to thoroughly boil the water. Boiling kills the typhoid bacillus. But it must be boiled, not merely heated; the little fiend endures a high temperature for a considerable time. Those in charge of typhoid patients should be carefully instructed as to their duties with regard to disinfection. That attended to, there is nothing about such cases to endange attendants and friends.

THE WORLD REVOLVES YET.

The late E. H. Harriman had in an minent degree the faculty of selecting his associates to fit the work in view He was a shrewd man, but not more brainy than many with whom he competed; but he knew how to use the brains and special abilities of others, had proved a man's capa city and faithfulness, he was not slow his work as Harriman was, the great interests which he directed will not go to ruin because he is dead; the sam men are at the heads of the departments who made them go while Harri

And it is well for the world that n one man is indispensable to its welfare It is an old saying that if you want to realize how little your withdrawal will affect the world, go down to the lake poke your finger into the water, ther withdraw it, and mark how big a hole you leave. The world does not even pause to ask at what point of the little segment of the circle of Time we dropped into the void of the Has Beens. Speaking of Harriman's genius for

selecting his lieutenants, it may be mentioned that one of them was Julius Kruttschnitt, a nephew of Judah P. Benjamin, who is said to have much of the ability which marked his uncle. Benjamin was a United States Senator from years ago to 3,495,961. The capacity of Louisiana, and afterward a member of Jeff Davis' Confederate Cabinet. At the close of the war he practised law in London, having a brilliant career. He company, \$5,000,000 of which is now be was a native of the West Indies, and a man of great force and individuality. exceedingly profitable. The advertise It is related of him that in his Senator ial campaign in Louisiana he was once bitterly assailed by a competitor on th score of his religion and his race. Benjamin waited until his accuser had quite done. Then he arose from his seat advanced to the front rail of the platform and said in those melodious tones which the world afterward learned to know so well: "The honorable gentleman has denounced me as a Jew. In truth and fact I am one, and I am proud of it. And when my ancestors were worsh white banners of the Maccabees, his forebears were feeding swine upon the Scandinavian hills, and, history tells us, were little better than the hogs they fed." In those days such a reply might have been expected to provoke a challenge to a duel; but it did not. Benjamin was known to be as straight and as brave as his words: he won the cheers of the crowd, and his election.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Municipal Act disqualifies saloon and hotel keepers for the Council, but there is nothing to prevent them serving on School Boards.

Hon. Mr. Foy has refused a fiat applied for by John A. Murray, of Toronto, to enable him to sue the Hydro-Electric Commission. Whitney has a great fear of the courts of justice.

The total output of eighteen months work at the Austrian Government mines was about one gramme (15.5 grains) of pure radium. There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a glut in the radium market

Now that a process has been disco ered whereby ethyl alcohol can be made from sawdust at a cost of 6 or 8 cents a gallon, some big chemical plants should spring up in the lumber regions Canada should be able to get alcoho for purposes of heat, power, light and chemistry at a price to quite distance Germany in industrial competition.

doleful stories about British un ment, with the usual misisformation that "tariff reform" is gaining increas-ing attention, the coffers of the Unionist Campaign Committee must have been refilled from the unearned increment which some of the idle enjoy.

The people of Winnipeg are eating ot of fruit and tomatoes grown in this district this year. The trade is sure to grow. The goods are delivered in fair improvement from year to year. The possibilities of such a trade suggest big things for the fruit and vegetable growers of these garden counties of Ontario.

The Mail and Empire advocates shorter Parliamentary sessions. The unreasonable length of recent sessions has been entirely due to deliberate conspiracy on the part of the Mail and friends to obstruct and delay the business of Parliament. On them must rest any blame for the waste of time and money caused. They have it in power to shorten the sessions and if they ended so as to compel them to do so.

The junior local Tory organ having de cided that no harm is done by Whitney Government taking away the right of the citizen to present a petition the Courts of Justice, there remains nothing more to be said, of course. The amusing feature of its "reasoning" is way of preventing" litigation in the case! How necessary it seems to be to the Whitney projects that they should be kept from the eyes of Justice!

A contemporary calls attention to the failure of the attempt to "Germanize" Alsace and Lorraine, the province which used to be regarded as the "nurs ery" of French generals. It is stated that there are but five officers born in thos provinces now in the German Army while more than 3,000 officers of al ranks born there are now in the French service. A young Alsatian in a German regiment was asked: "Have you any re latives in the army?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "My uncle commands a bat talion in Nancy. My brotherin-law is Lieutenant of Dragoons in Reims, and my cousin is a Captain of chasseurs It is hard to crush out nationality.

Mr. Foy acted rightly in refusing to grant the fiats asked for in connection grant the fiats asked for in connection with the actions proposed to be brought against the Hydro-Electric Power Comdecision in the trespass case were answerable and no doubt those to b given in connection with Major Mur ray's application will be found equally conclusive.—Toronto World.

It's all very clear. The World doesn' know anything about Mr. Foy's reasons it does not want to know. It doesn't care what the reasons are, or whether there are any reasons or not. It had made up its mind to stand by Foy, how ever unreasonable might be his course In such circumstances the World doe not find it hard to "make up" the stage accessory which it calls its "mind."

The greatest industrial merger of the leading cement manufacturing companies an investment of \$38,000,000. The manu facture of cement, while yet in its in the companies included in this merge will exceed 4,500,000 bbls. The demand ing offered to investors, should become ment setting forth all the details of the organization and giving the public an opportunity to subscribe, appears in an other part of this paper and is worth of careful study by investors,

At the annual convention of the Amer can Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents at Toledo, Mr. G. T. Bell, of the Grand Trunk, presided, and at the close was presented with a complimentary address and a beautiful silver-mounted gavel, made of Canadian oak, the head the true God and fighting under the being made from the wood of the steamship Hamonic, and the handle being fur nished by Wright brothers, the United States aviators, from a part of the world's first successful aeroplane. The various parts of the gavel were bound together with strands of steel from the cables of the first suspension bridge over the Niagara. The compliment of such a unique presentation will not fail to be appreciated by Mr. Bell, and will be cherished as a valued souvenir of the esteem of his colleagues.

The Times is in receipt of a little pamphlet issued by the C. P. R. Wel fare Department giving a brief outlin of the important work which this rail way is carrying on in the interest of its employees. Few people have any idea of the interest the Company is taking in the welfare of its great army of work ers, and a perusal of the pamphlet furnishes many surprises. In education, technical training, sanitation, physical exercises, education in first aid to the injured, training in special branches of work, and in caring for the physical and intellectual good of its employees, the Company spends much money and effort. And we have no doubt that its large expenditure will bring returns in the im proved capacity and usefulness and loy alty of an appreciative statf. It is pleasant to note that if "corporations have no souls," the nanagement of this one cares for both the souls and bodies of the men who serve it.

> ANYTHING TO SAY? (Galt Reformer.)

Our Exchanges

(Boston Transcript.)

Ethel—My husband must be a well-bred man. I would like to marry into an old family, wouldn't you? Kate (sadly)—Yes, any old family.

PAIR OF MOTTOES.

"My motto," said the young physician,
"is: 'Be sure you're right and then go
shead.'"
"And mine," rejoined the old doctor,
"is: 'When in doubt, perform an operation'"

UNANSWERABLE.

(Chicago Tribune.) "Pardon me, Mr. Nextly, but it is simply preposterous for you to want to marry my daughter. You are more than twice as old as she is."

"I know that, Mr. Sykes, but when

twice as old as she is."
"I know that, Mr. Sykes, but when
she has been a preacher's wife 10 or 15
years she will look fully as old as I do." NOT A BURNING QUESTION.

(Montreal Gazette.) (Montreal Gazette.)

It hardly seems worth while to be very earnest in advocating a tariff commission for Canada outside of the departmental heads and officials, whose duties should make them experts in all that pertains to the bearing on trade of the schedule of customs duties.

NOT TO BE TERRIFIED. (The Globe.)

From the general tone of Mr. As quith's remarks, as well as from his quite remarks, as well as from specific statements, it may safely be inferred that the Liberals are determined to stand or fall by the budget, and that they believe it to be popular with the masses, who are the great majority of the electorate.

JUDGE MABEE.

(Ottawa Citizen.) We would like to see our own Judge Mabee handle one of those fashionable American murder trials that last about two months. Provided it was not the judge's busy day, the time schedule would read about like this: Selection would read about like this: Selection of jurors, 4 min. 30 sec.; opening oration of counsel, 3 min. 29 sec.; evidence for prosecution, 2 hrs. 45 min.; main evidence for defence, 3 hrs.; alienists' testimony, 7 min. 431-2 sec.; addresses by counsel, 20 min.; judge's charge, 31-2 min. The jury would be out 14 min. or, by reason of great thirst, 101-2 min. Disposing of application for reserve case, 11-2 sec. Inviting the fashionable defendant to be good enough to arrange his social engagements and distribute his P. P. C. cards for seven o'clock in

TAX REFORM NEEDED.

(The Globe.) Taxation may be so levied as to encourage and almost force industry and enterprise. It may, on the other hand, be so levied as to obstruct, retard, and even destroy the source from which the revenue must be drawn. The French window tax led to the closing of many windows, and a proportionate lessening. windows and a proportionate lessening of the value and usefulness of buildings. of the value and usefulness of buildings. The Egyptian tax on date trees led to the cutting down of many trees. Larger amounts might have been raised by methods which would encourage the best and fullest use of the property from which the revenues were drawn. Similar influences can be discerned in the incidence of business taxation according to the value of buildings. When the Ontario Government undertakes a the Ontario Government undertakes a revision of the assessment laws an

S. O. E. GRAVES

Impressive Decoration Service at Burlington Yesterday.

Lodge Burlington, of the Sons of England Benefit Society, held its annual decoration of the graves in the cemetery at Burlington yesterday. About fifty members of the city lodges went by the Radial cars at 2.10 p. m. On arrival they proceeded to the S. O. E. Hall, where a short meeting was held, and the order of proceedings was announced by the President of the lodge, G. B. Dunham, after which the processiou proceeded, as follows: Standard bearer; Burlington Citizens' Band, of 20 pieces; conducted by Herbert Tufford; the members of Burlington Lodge; visiting members; the officers of the lodge; District Deputy J. King; Past District Deputy at Burlington yesterday. About fifty Deputy J. King; Past District Deputy J. W. Buckingham, and Past District Deputy Thomas Paradine, who acted as Chaplain.

At the cemetery gates the whole body countermarched and proceeded to the Sons of England plot singing the hymn, "When Our Heads Are Bowed With Woe." At the plot the ritual was read and several hymns sung, after which a short sentence was said by the Chaplain and a small flag and flowers placed on

each grave.

There is a grave of an Englishman There is a grave of an Englishman named Stanley Coates, who died in the City Hospital here, who was not a member of the Order, but the members of Burlington Lodge undertook the payment of all expenses of his burial. This grave was decorated along with the following: S. Thomas, Wm. Simpson, W. H., Hawley, John Tuck, Dr. Wm. Richardson, J. W. Nicholson and Albert Horrocks.

rocks.

The ceremony was concluded by singing a hymn and the National Anthem. The officers of the lodge were the committee in charge of the arrangements.

The number on parade was about 75.

J Stanton led the singing. There was a large number of citizens present, and a plentiful supply of flowers.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The weekly session on Saturday afternoon of International Juvenile Temple, I. O. G. T., in the C. O. O. F. Hall, was fairly well attended. Mrs. Robert Morison, Superintendent, presided, and was assisted by the Chief Templar, Miss Mabel Austin. Two propositions for mmebership were received.

A lengthy programme of entertainment was given, the Superintendent acting as musical director.

Next Saturday afternoon the Temple will hold an entertainment, at which the Grand Superintendent of Juvenile Work will preside. The weekly session on Saturday after-oon of International Juvenile Temple

Bears the The Kind You Have Always Bought

ESKIMOS WHO SUPPORT PEARY

Men Who Accompanied Cook Say He Did Not Reach the Pole.

Cook Says Peary is Bluffing and Demands Proof.

Traces of Former Expeditions Found in Abundance.

Sydney, Sept. 19. - Commander Peary's main evidence to support his charge that Dr. Cook never reached the North Pole will be the testimony of two Eskimos who accompanied Cook on his expedition. Etukishook and Ahwelch admitted to him, so Peary says that Cook never went out of sight of Cape Columbia, and that they were never farther than two

"sleeps" from land. For the past week Peary has absolutely declined to discuss details of his charge that Dr. Cook had "gold-bricked" the public, and this reticence is believed to be in response to a message from the Peary Arctic Club, telling him not to say anything until he got back to civilization and fully understood how the controversy is looked upon.

To neither the Associated Press nor the correspondents of Canadian and American papers who reached him at Battle Harbor has Commander Peary discussed Dr. Cook's claim. He nas contented himself with merely repeating that he is the discoverer of the Pole. But with the Newfoundland newspaperman, P. McGrath, who reached him on Friday. September 10th, at Battle Harbor, both Commander Peary and Capt. Bartlett discussed the Cook controversy freely, and Commander Peary stated that he had personally interviewed the Eskimos who accompanied Cook, and that after first asserting that Cook's story was correct, they finally broke down and admitted the Brooklyn physician had never been out of sight of land. "They marched 'two sleeps' from Cape Columbia northward and never lost sight of it," Commander Peary is quoted as saying to Mr. McGrath. Mr. McGrath, in his despatch to The St. John's Chronicle, says:—"With respect to the Cook controversy, Peary and Bartlett say that Cook, on his arrival at Etah, informed Harry Whitney, the musk-ox hunter, who wintered there, and Boatswain Murphy, who was in charge of Peary's depot of supplies at the same place, that he had reached the Pole on April 21st of the previous year with his two Eskimos, Etukishook and Ahwelch. After Cook left Etah to continue around Melville Bay to Upernavik, the Danish settlement in southern Greenland, these Eskimos 'remained in Etah, and when Peary came south and cross-examined them, the natives, who had previously confirmed Cook's story, broke down and admitted that they had only gone two "sleeps' from land and that they had never been out of sight of Cape Columbia.

They drew a sort of plan on paper as an i

reached the Pole.

At last Commander Peary has left
Battle Harbor, and there is a possibility that he may be in Sydney by
to-morrow afternoon or evening. The
Roosevelt sailed from Battle Harbor
at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.
Mrs. Peary received a message by
wireless from Battle Harbor late last
night, the text of which was:

Mrs. Peary received a message by wireless from Battle Harbor late last night, the text of which was:

"When you receive this I will be on my way to meet you.

"(Signed) Bert."

It was at first thought that this would bring the Roosevelt into Sydney some time on Tuesday afternoon, but there is a very strong northerly wind blowing to-day, and by clapping some canvas on the Roosevelt she will be able to get here sooner than that.

The party of correspondents who went up to Battle Harbor on the Government steamer Tyrian arrived back here at 3 o'clock this morning after a unique experience. They were compelled to sleep in all sorts of places, as there was absolutely no accommodation for the number who went on board, and the man who was able to secure a shelf in the steward's pantry or a section of the cebir table went on board, and the High washed to secure a shelf in the stepantry or a section of the cabic considered himself extremely ate. All suffered very much fr sea sickness, and when the Tyrian into a heavy cross sea coming Cape North early this morning

few who had not succumbed already quickly did so.

PEARY'S LEVEE The correspondents were taken ashore at Battle Harbor in a surf boat, and Commander Peary faced a battery of cameras. Then he appointed a time for meeting the correspondents, and at 10 o'clock, he held his first levee in the loft of a fish house. The first questions hurled at him were about Dr. Cook, and these he emphatically refused to answer. Then the correspondents went over the the correspondents went over the Roosevelt, inspected the wireless sta nonsevelt, inspected the wireless sta-tion and endeavored to get something from the crew about Dr. Cook's claims, but none of the members of the party would talk. At 4 o'clock Commander Peary held another levee, at which he answered a number of commander Peary held another levee, at which he answered a number of questions regarding his trip and experiences in quest of the Pole. Then at 5 o'clock the Tyrian was boarded again and early on Friday morning she sailed for North Sydney.

COOK SAYS IT IS BLUFF.

Demands That Peary Produce Proof of His Claim.

On board the Oscar II., of Nantucket, 8.30 p. m., Sept. 19 (by wireless telegraph to the Associated Press) .- "My graph to the Associated Press).—"My desire to get on American soil increases with every mile laid behind by the Oscar II. The vessel is doing her best record, although delayed occasionally, making 400 miles in the last 24 hours. "Commander Peary's unfortunate accusations have disclosed another side of his character. The specific records of my journey are accessible to everyone who reads, and all can decide for themselves when Peary publishes a similar report."

report."
This message was signed by Dr. Cook.
According to the captain's observations
at midday, the Oscar II. will arrive at
Sandy Hook about noon on Monday, and

SHEA'S MAY MARTON Patterns All 10e Tuesday Sept., 21, '09

Shea's \$5 Millinery Worth More. You'll Think \$10 When You See It

The millinery question now. Up to every woman's head fly the eyes of every other woman, to see if the answer is yet there. Where the millinery question and the economy question must travel, hand in hand, the best answer we know of is the

Shea's Five Dollar Hat

Everywhere these clev er hats are exciting enthusiasm and

Other grand values and styles at \$3.95, \$7.50 \$10, \$12.50

New Long Golf Coats—Very Swell

New 3/4 length Coats, classy and stylish garments, coming below the knee, knitted of fine Australian wool in a firm, lofty stitch; perfectly cut; bound to keep their shape; more reasonably priced here than elsewhere, each \$4.00, \$7.00, \$7.95 and \$8.50

Pony Golf Coats and Norfolk Coats, white, grey, navy, cardinal; special values each \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50

New Fall Hosiery and School Hose

Shea Hosiery often less than other stores, but always right Women's Black Cashmere Hose, fashioned and seamless

the most perfect hose shown by any Canadian store; per pair

25c, 35c, 50c, 65c

Boys' School Hose (do for girls, too), heavy ribbed, fast black cotton with pure wool cashmere feet, a most satisfactory and reliable hose; worth 29c to 35c; 20 dozen to clear this week

per pair 19c Boys' Worsted School Hose, heavy ribbed, per pair 25c, 35c Heavy Worsted Cashmere 4-1 Ribbed Hose, our celebrated

Dress Goods Sale—A Clear-Out

Every yard of Dress Goods, every yard of Cloth, every yard of Silk in our stock on sale at wholesale price, near wholesale and less than wholesale. Black goods and colored goods, in all the good weaves, just when you want them.

\$1.25 goods for 89c. \$1.00 goods for 69c. 75c goods for 49c. 65c goods for 39c.

Corset Sale Still On--Half Price and Less Than Half Price

te quarantine between 2 and 3 o'clock. at quarantine between 2 and 3 o'clock. Dr. Cook appears to exercise great self-restraint, but can hardly repress a natural annoyance at impeachment of his veracity, without proofs. He requested the Associated Press to make public the following:

"Commander Peary has as yet given to the world no proofs of his own case."

o the world no proofs of his own case. My claim has been fully recognized by Denmark and the King of Sweden; the Denmark and the King of Sweden; the President of the United States of Amer-President of the United States of America has wired me his confidence; my claim has been accepted by the international bureau for polar research at Brussels; most of the geological sovieties of Europe have sent me congratulations, which means faith and acceptance for the present, and almost every explorer of note; has come for every explorer of note; has come for every explorer of note has come for-ward with warm and friendly approval

"A specific record of my journey accessible to all, and every reads can decide for himself. Peary be allowed to make himself a self-appointed dictator of my affairs? In justice to himself, in justice to the world and to guard the honor of national prestige, he should be com-pelled to prove his own see, he should publish at once a preliminary narrative, to be compared with mine, and let fairminded people ponder over the matter while the final records by which our

record. To Peary the explorer 1 am still willing to tip my hat, but Peary's unfounded accusations have disclosed another side to his character which will

never be forgotten.
"When Peary wired that he had
nailed the Stars and Stripes to the pole
I immediately sent congratulations. I
then believed, as I do now, that his
work over a new route far east of my
line of travel was a new conquest of
great importance, and, of course, that
his position at the pole would supplement my work with valuable data.
"There is room enough and honor never be forgotten. "When Peary w "There is room enough and honor enough for two American flags at the

HEARD COOK'S STORY

Member of Roosevelt's Crew Knew of Discovery.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, by wireless telegraph, via Cape Ray, Nfld., Sept. 19.

One of the men of the steamer Roosevelt knew long ago that Dr. Frederick A. Cook had claimed to have reached the pole. He is William Pritchard,

A. Cook had claimed to have reached the pole. He is William Pritchard, cabin boy on the Roosevelt. who remained at Annatock with Boatswain Murphy to guard the stores. Pritchard had not spoken to any one on board of Dr. Cook's achievement, but when confronted yesterday, just prior to the sailing of the Roosevelt from Battle Harbor, with a wireless message from mid-ocean that Dr. Cook said Pritchard knew the whole story of his dash for the pole, the youth admitted that he had learned from Dr. Cook the details of the final march, and that Dr. details of the final march, and that Dr Cook had explained to him the route

followed.

Whether Boatswain Murphy also was informed of Dr. Cook's success, Pritchard did not know, but unquestionably Harry Whitney, who was at the storehouse when Dr. Cook returned from his dash with the two Esuimaux, is conversant with all the facts. Whitney did not disclose this interesting piece of news to Commander Peary, and Pritchard kept it from Peary during the entire voyage of the Roosevelt to Battle Harbor.

Pritchard said that he was at the house at Annatock with Whitney and Cook, while Murphy was at Beta. He heard Dr. Cook describe to the New Haven sportsman how he went to the pole and remained there. April 21 and April 22, or it might have been April 22 and 23. Dr. Cook used a map to illustrate the route followed.

Asked why he had not repeated this Whether Boatswain Murphy also was

Shur-On glasses Your Health May be improved if you relieve the train on your eyes. We have the ualifications and experience neces-try to make a thorough examin-

Globe Optical Co.

on board the Roosevelt, Pritchard said

GRIPPED BY THE ICE.

Evidences of Former Expeditions to the North.

Battle Harbor, via steamer Syrian. Sydney, N.S., Sept. 19.—Stories of arctic tragedies held in the grip of the ice in some cases for more than quarter of a century were reve by the expedition from which of mander Robert E. Peary is now

turning.

Side trips by Prof. Donald B. McMillan and George Borup from the
Roosevelt during the winter she lay
at Cape Sheridan, while Commander
Peary was seeking the top of the
world, brought to light interesting
evidences of former expeditions to the
north. turning.

evidences of former expeditions to the north.

Prof. McMillan said to-day: "We crossed Robeson Channel on April 23, and next day we reached Hand Bay, near Cape Washington, in latitude 83.30. We found the hut occurried by Commander Peary during cupied by Commander Peary tne expedition of 1900, when the expedition of 1900, when he was driven out of his course by drifting ice and nearly starved before the arrival of his relief ship. Scattered about the hut were the bones of his last dogs, which he had been forced to kill and eat to save himself from death. His footprints in the ground were easily distinguishable in many places. Farther on, at Cape Neumayer, in latitude 83.40, we discovered more evidences of his later trip in 1906.

His tent, though in rags, was still standing. Remains of the expedition under Greely, during his ill-fated attempt to find the Pole in 1881 to 1884, were discovered by the scientists at Fort Conger on Lady Franklin Bay, in latitude 81.44. Canned vegetables, including potatoes, hominy and rhubarb, some pemmican, and tea and coffee were discovered in great quantities.

Among relics found at Fort Conger were many documents relating to the ex-pedition, including reports in the hand-writing of Greely, which had been left behind on the arrival of the

and another was a temperance book.

During the expeditions about Cape
Sheridan they came upon the winter
camp of the British party which went
in search of the Pole in 1876 under
Sir George Nares of the British navy.

SOVEREIGN I. O. O. F.

Scattle, Wash., Sept. 20.—The Sover-eign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of the United States and Canada opened to-day, with 25,000 members from every State in the

Union present.

A great parade will be held on Wednesday, when 20,000 men in regalia, led by the patriarchs militant, will march through the down town streets.

Wm. Bell, a Scotchman, aged 28, dropped dead at the General Hospital, Chatham, from heart failure. He had been in poor healtht for several months.