

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30th

Warehouse Flats

Front near Yonge; excellent light on three sides; freight and passenger elevator. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Senate Reading Room SENATE P O

The Toronto World

\$3100

Albany and Wells vicinity; practically new; six beautifully decorated rooms, cross hall, bath, furnace; lot 17 1/2 feet deep; side entrance 8 feet wide; moderate terms. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

PROBS: Fresh northwesterly and northerly winds; fair and cool.

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 1 1909—TWELVE PAGES

29TH YEAR

Need?

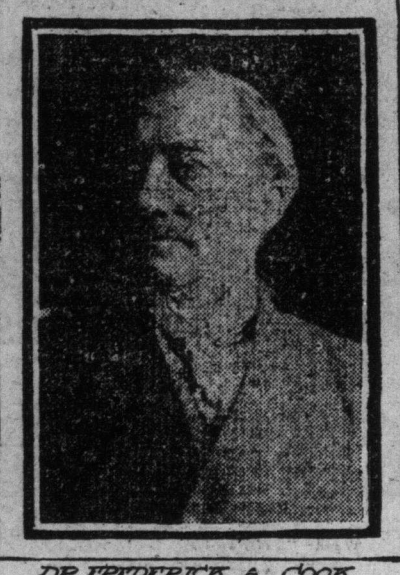
END OF KNOWN LAND CLIFFS 1,200 FEET HIGH

Coast Quite Straight, Upper Surface Flat and Ice-Capped, But Whole Land Buried in Snow.

ICE STEADILY IMPROVED IN EARLY APRIL DAYS

Long Marches Made, and Party So Tired That They Camped Out in the Open—Too Weary to Sleep

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DE. FREDERICK A. COOK

Synopsis of Chapters Printed. In the first instalment of his story Dr. Fred A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the "Bradley," of the voyage to the polar seas, and of the overhauling en route of the equipment needed for the dash to the Pole. In a graphic manner, the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingle in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic, and of the child-like eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivories for the simplest things of civilization. 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 third instalment described the work of preparing winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt. In the fourth instalment Dr. Cook describes the approach of the long Arctic night, which caused his party at Annotook to become very active in preparing for the dash to the Pole; as well as telling how the sledges, canvas boats and food were prepared. In the fifth instalment, Dr. Cook told of the actual start on February 19, 1908, described the equipment he took for his great final dash, and told of the gradual reduction of the party. In the sixth instalment the discoverer told of the first progress of his little party and the last sight of land, and his adventures on the perilous trip with the two Eskimos who went to the Pole with him. In the seventh instalment Dr. Cook told further of the perils encountered, including an incident in which he nearly lost his life. In the eighth instalment Dr. Cook gave a vital picture of the terrors of Arctic cold. NOTE: Cook's own story of his Conquest of the Pole began in The World of Sept. 15, and is being continued on alternate days.

"THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE."

(By Dr. Fred A. Cook)

NINTH INSTALMENT.

AWAKENED in the course of a few hours by drifts of snow about our feet, it was noted that the wind had burrowed holes in the weak spots thru the snow wall. Still, we were bound not to be cheated out of a few hours' sleep, and with one eye open we turned over. Later I was awakened by falling snow blocks. Forcing my head out of the ice-encased hood, I saw that the dome had been swept away and that we were being buried under a dangerous weight of snow. In some way I had tossed, and in response to another sleep to keep on top of the accumulating drift, but my companions were out of sight and did not respond to a loud call. After a little search a blowhole was located, and in response to another call came Eskimo shouts. Violent efforts were made to free their bags, but the snow settled on them tighter with each tussle. Soon the sun burst thru the separating clouds and raised its icy spires in a tower of glitter. The wind then ceased entirely and a scene of crystal glory was laid over the storm-swept fields. With full stomachs, fair weather and a much-needed rest we moved with inspirations anew. Indeed, we felt refreshed as one does after a cold bath.

NORTHERNMOST LAND REACHED. The pack had been much disturbed and considerable time and distance was lost in seeking a workable line of travel. Camping at midnight, we had only made nine miles for a day's effort. Awakening in time for observations on the morning of the 30th, the weather was found beautifully clear. The fog, which had persistently screened the west, had vanished, and land was discovered at some distance extending parallel to the line of march, from the southwest to the northwest. The observations placed us at latitude 84 deg. 50 min., longitude 95 deg. 36 min. In the occasional clearing spells for several days we had seen sharply defined land clouds drifting over a

COOK AND PEARY

A vote taken by the Pittsburg Press on the Cook-Peary controversy credit for the discovery of the North Pole shows the following: Cook discovered North Pole in 1906-1907. Peary discovered North Pole in 1909-1914. Peary reached North Pole in 1909-1914. Cook did not reach North Pole in 1906-1907. Peary did not reach North Pole in 1909-1914.

low band of peary fog, and we had expected to see land when this veil lifted. We had, however, not anticipated to see so long a line of coast. The land as we saw it gave the impression of being two islands, but our observations were insufficient to warrant such an assertion. They may be islands, they may be part of a larger land extending far to the west. What was seen of the most southerly end extends from 83 deg. 20 min. to 83 deg. 51 min., close to the 102nd meridian. This land has an irregular mountainous sky line, is perhaps 1800 feet high, and resembles in its upper reaches the High lands of Hiberny Island. The lower shore line was at no time visible. This land is probably a part of Crocker's Land. From 84 deg. 23 min., extending to 85 deg. 11 min., close to the 102nd meridian, the coast is quite straight. Its upper surface is flat and mostly ice-capped, rising in steep cliffs to about 1200 feet. The lower surface was so indistinctly seen that we were unable to detect glacial streams or ice walls. Both lands were hopelessly buried under accumulated snows. We were eager to set foot on the newly discovered coast, for we believed then, as proved by later experience, that these were the earth's northernmost rocks, but the pressing need for rapid advance as the aim of our main mission did not permit of detours. Resolutions were reinforced and energy was harbored to press onward for the pole in an air line.

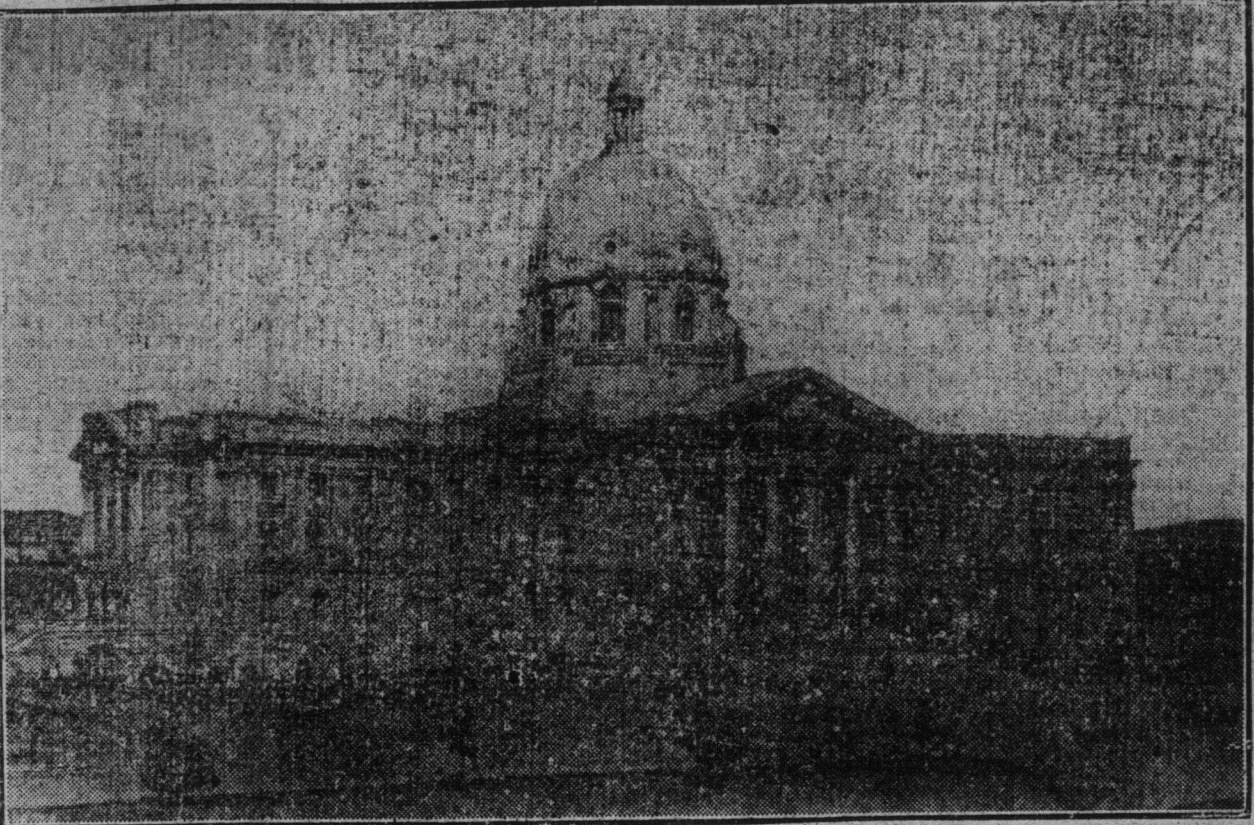
FAIR MARCHES BETWEEN STORMS.

Every observation, however, indicated an easterly drift, and a westerly course must be continuously forced to counterbalance the movement. A curtain was drawn over the land in the afternoon of March 31, and we saw no more of it. Day after day we now pushed along in desperate northward efforts. Strong winds and fractured, irregular ice increased the difficulties; progress was slow. In one way or other we managed to gain a fair march between storms during each 24 hours. In an occasional spell of stillness, in an occasional clearing out for our entertainment. Curious cliffs, odd shaped mountains and inverted ice walls were displayed in attractive colors. Discoveries were made often, but with clearer horizon the deception was detected. On April 3 the barometer registered on April 2.

CALL WAS URGENT PRESBYTERIANS SENT HELP

Ruthenians Were Neglected and Church Undertook to Relieve Them, Answer of Dr. McLaren to Father Roche.

Rev. Dr. McLaren, on behalf of the Presbyterian mission board, has sent the press the following authoritative reply to the recent strictures of the Roman Catholic authorities on the work of the former church among the Ruthenians in the northwest. "The work of the Presbyterian Church amongst the Ruthenians of the northwest was undertaken some years ago at the request of the Ruthenians themselves, who represented that practically no provision was being made for their religious needs either by the Roman Catholic or by the Greek Church. Investigation showed that they were not only being neglected spiritually, but also that little, if anything, was being done for their physical well-being or their intellectual improvement. In this destitution it was to be found the explanation of the efforts put forth on their behalf by the Presbyterian Church. "Those efforts, at the outset, took the form of the establishment of schools, the sending of a medical missionary, and the training in Manitoba College, of some of their better educated and more intelligent young men as teachers and colporteurs. These young men, along with some others, were afterwards ordained to the priesthood by an archbishop of the Orthodox Greek Church. "Within a year they approached some of the professors of Manitoba College and other leaders of the Presbyterian Church in Winnipeg, stating that they found themselves out of harmony with the doctrines of popery of any foreign ecclesiastic, and so constituted as to set forth the clearer light and fuller knowledge into which they and many of their people had already been brought. "The essentially Protestant character of their views may be gathered from the following facts: (1) They organized their church on democratic instead of hierarchical lines, putting the power of ordination in the hands of the congregation (a church composed of clergymen and lay representatives), and not in the hands of a higher ecclesiastical order; (2) They adopted as the catechism of their church—a catechism prepared by Dr. J. Oswald Dykes for the use of the leaders of non-conformist churches of England. "It was not long after the new church was organized before a third appeal came from the Ruthenians, to the Presbyterian Church. This appeal was for financial aid in manning their fields and in publishing a paper, which they considered necessary to the success of the new movement. While granting this monetary assistance to the Rank Independent Church.



As they will appear when completed. ALBERTA'S PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. His Excellency Earl Grey will lay the corner-stone at Edmonton to-day. A. M. Jeffers is the provincial architect.

Stratton, Hall, Davidson, Swear Alibi For Leary

Liveryman is Declared to Have Been Out Visiting Polls at Time Alleged Bribery Was Going On—Didn't Attempt to Buy Affidavits.

PETERBORO, Ont., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—For the first time during the West Peterboro election trial, Geo. H. Watson, K.E., counsel for the respondents, had an opportunity to introduce competent witnesses in reply to the charges of bribery against Robert H. Leary. It at once became apparent that the defence in the Leary charges would be an alibi, and until adjournment at five o'clock an unbroken chain of testimony was offered, declaring that Leary was not in the Liberal committee rooms at the time the alleged bribery took place. Late in the afternoon, Hon. J. R. Stratton, the respondent, took the stand. So far as this afternoon's testimony is concerned, Mr. Stratton presented a "clean bill" to their lordships, the ground for which was well prepared by Walter Davidson and R. R. Hall, who were also examined. Mr. Hall, Mr. Stratton's junior counsel, when called, told Mr. Watson that he knew of no Liberal organization, and had confined his efforts to attending and addressing public meetings in connection with the election. He was at the Liberal committee rooms frequently, and always on Saturday evenings, when a public meeting was held. On Oct. 26, he spent the whole day in the rooms upstairs, except for a short time he was out at lunch. Mr. Watson, it is said by two witnesses that there was a string of people, eight or ten, waiting to get into the east room. Alibi for Leary. "Nothing of the kind. There were no people waiting, and there was nothing to indicate anything of that kind. My recollection is that Leary came in shortly after my return from lunch, at 2.20. He left shortly after three to go to the booths. Before going to North Monaghan, he said he had to go there, and would start at a quarter to four, after making his rounds in Ward 2. About half past three, he gave me his directions and started for North Monaghan. He was back about a quarter to five. "Mr. Hall swore that he was with Leary in the west room before the start for Monaghan. This took most of Leary's time, and Leary said, "It's a quarter to four, and I must go." "There was no truth whatever in the reported stories about money being circulated at the committee rooms on election day. "Mr. Hall then went extensively into the visit paid to him by Gates in respect to the \$400 deal. "Gates," said Mr. Hall, "when he first came to me said he had heard that there was money going in connection with the protest and said he was a very important witness. He impressed me as being a pretty important man, and I therefore wanted to hear what he had to say. "Gates' story was that he was going to swear against Mr. Stratton, and Walter Davidson, that he got \$5 from Davidson at Stratton's request, as they were standing in the Examiner office, and \$2 from Robert Leary on election day. "Gates' idea was to get \$100 and make an affidavit that he didn't get any money at all, and would clear out to indicate anything of that kind. My recollection is that Leary came in shortly after my return from lunch, at 2.20. He left shortly after three to go to the booths. Before going to North Monaghan, he said he had to go there, and would start at a quarter to four, after making his rounds in Ward 2. About half past three, he gave me his directions and started for North Monaghan. He was back about a quarter to five. "Mr. Hall swore that he was with Leary in the west room before the start for Monaghan. This took most of Leary's time, and Leary said, "It's a quarter to four, and I must go." "There was no truth whatever in the reported stories about money being circulated at the committee rooms on election day. "Mr. Hall then went extensively into the visit paid to him by Gates in respect to the \$400 deal. "Gates," said Mr. Hall, "when he first came to me said he had heard that there was money going in connection with the protest and said he was a very important witness. He impressed me as being a pretty important man, and I therefore wanted to hear what he had to say. "Gates' story was that he was going to swear against Mr. Stratton, and Walter Davidson, that he got \$5 from Davidson at Stratton's request, as they were standing in the Examiner office, and \$2 from Robert Leary on election day. "Gates' idea was to get \$100 and make an affidavit that he didn't get any money at all, and would clear out

CEMENT MERGER BOOSTS PRICE

Big Combine Adds Thirty Cents a Barrel to Output of Mills—Present Quotation One Dollar.

Following the organization of the Canadian Cement Merger, prices were raised about thirty cents a barrel, and stock is now selling at \$1.30 a barrel on the cars. "All the cement manufacturers in the combine are selling at the new quotation, and the others don't amount to much," said a retailer of building supplies in the West last evening. Before the merger was organized quotations were given by the various companies ranging from \$1 to \$1.15 a barrel in quantities of 100 barrels or more on the cars. It was repeatedly stated that cement manufacturing was a losing proposition at those prices, and it was hinted that prices would be considerably boosted by the combine. This course was adopted without any delay whatever. RUSHING COAL TO THE WEST. Railways Taking No Chances of Reputation of Coal Famine. PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 30.—(Special.) Adequate preparations are being made by the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific railways to guard against any possibility of there being a shortage of coal in western Canada during the coming winter. While several firms are reported to have profited by the report, the report credited control of September to an eastern man. This trader is said to have bought around a dollar and to have recouped a nicely money lost two years ago in an attempted squeeze which failed. He is likewise expected to have come in his terms at New York last summer. In some quarters it is insisted that the deal which ended today was manipulated by Chicago interests. Confirmation of either story is not obtainable. A furor in the oat pit monopolized attention during the forenoon, but its lustre was dimmed later by the excitement in wheat. Covering of about 2,000,000 bushels of September oats sent the prices up to 59 cents, 1-2 cents higher than the previous close. At the top price elevator interests sold heavily and the market reacted to 48 cents, where it closed. GERMANS GOT OVATION In the Great Military Parade in Gotham. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Twenty-five thousand men of arms marched to-day past the representatives and applauding envoys of 37 nations, while two million citizen spectators shouted themselves hoarse in cheers. The military parade was the climax of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Altho there was applause in overwhelming volume for the British soldiers, the most conspicuous reception of the German fleet, a picked body of magnificent men. The total count of the U. S. troops in line to-day outnumbered the enlisted roll of the American regular army before the Spanish-American war by ten thousand, four hundred police-kept the crowd in line. THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THEM. The Christy Hat is Worn in Every Civilized Country in the World. England is the home of some monster industries, and among them there is none so great as that of "Christy's Hats." At the line where the world fades into a desert of sand or a desert of snow and ice, you will find a store handling "Christy's Hats." You may be in Africa or Australasia or South America, if you want a modern hat you can obtain a Christy. He is one of the oldest makers also. And for centuries the business has gone from father to son, always the modern hat of reliable quality. Dineen, 140 Yonge-street, has just received a shipment of the very latest designs in men's fall hats by this great maker—Silks, Derbys and Fedoras.

Overcoats Friday. Overcoats, Chestnut, dark grey chevrons and tweeds, dark grey and heavy single and double-breasted auto overcoats; made in the very best manner, in five of a pattern. To \$9.95.

Suits. Imported English tweeds, close, smooth finished, materials, dark grey, mixtures, single and best style, good quality to 44. Regular \$10.50, Friday \$7.95.

Pants, in smooth Saxony tweeds, also black and newest weaves in England and tailored in latest to 44. Regular \$2.75, Friday \$1.98.

Wool Reefers. Heavy English Tweed Reefers, dark grey check effects, and red; broadcloth style, with double buttons, and silk emblem on to 10 years. Regular \$6.00 and \$6.00. Friday \$4.00.

Suits for Men. Tweed, Flannel, stripes, etc., splendid quality. Regular \$1.25 suit. Friday \$1.00.

Wool Sweaters, roll neck and skirt, in plain, a good, warm, serviceable special Friday 60c.

Fleece Lined Underwear; shirts are double extra warm garment.

Staten Work Shirts, double shoulder, double heavy quality, 14 to 17.

Weight Balbriggan cream shade, best trim, slightly counter-soiled. Regular 23c.

Negligé Shirts, cuffs at wrists and plain white, soiled. Regular 50c to 75c.

Men and Boys. New and fashionable, sh felt, colors black, moss, fawn, slate and 2.00. Friday 80c.

Fawn Stiff Hats, extra sh felt, Regular \$2.50.

Hookdown Caps, fine silk lined. Regular up to 1.00.

Shanters, in fine navy blue, a few velvets, plain. Friday bargain 10c.

Bargains Friday. Ladies' Boots, patent colt dull calf Blucher tops, heels, all sizes 11 to 12. 1.99; sizes 8 to 10 1-2, .75.

Children's Boots and Slippers. Worth \$1.00 and 2, calf and kid leathers, sizes 3 to 10 1-2; boots, bargain 59c.

ANXIOUS TO KEEP HIM QUIET



SPORTSMAN BALFOUR: Back, Fido, Back, or You'll Frighten Away the Voter Ducks.

VAN STRAUBENZIE ON FIRE?

Passenger on the City of Erie Says So.

ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Samuel Boyd, of Cleveland, Ohio, merchant, who was detained in this city to-day owing to an injury to his automobile, stated that he was a passenger on the City of Erie when she ran down the schooner Van Straubenzie and sank her in Lake Erie. He says he saw the schooner on fire and heard her signal bells sound the note of distress. He at once informed the engineer of the situation and told him to back up. He went to the engineer direct, because the captain was nervous and excited. Mr. Boyd says the work of saving the schooner was handled by the engineer, who was a Hamilton man.

SPANISH NOT YET VICTORS

Moors Gave Them a Warm Argument Yesterday.

MELILLA, Sept. 30.—The Spanish troops which yesterday succeeded in planting their flag on the summit of Mount Guruga, retired from their advanced positions to-day, as these were deemed of no strategic importance. The Spaniards occupied a position on the Ben Ensar Ridge, after a short but sharp engagement, in which there were a number of casualties. The occupation of Mount Guruga was accomplished without opposition, the Moors having vanished on the Spanish approach. To-day they made their reappearance on the neighboring heights.

PEARY DIDN'T TELL WHITNEY HE HAD REACHED THE POLE.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—In a statement at Truro to-night, Harry Whitney commented on the fact that Commander Peary had never told him he had reached the north pole.

A Vain Hope.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Le Canada, the French Liberal morning paper here, returns to the discussion of the I. C. R., and reaffirms its former attitude in favor of having the road driven by a private company.