

THE PLEA OF DR. COOK FOR PUBLIC SYMPATHY

Admits That He Grew Mad in the Glaring, Long, Cracking Arctic Day and May Have Made Mistake

BELIEVED IN HIMSELF AT THE TIME

Nails One Lie By Denying That He Took Any Gum Drops With Him to Tempt Esquimos

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—"No one should discredit me until he knows what I endured the two and a half years of Arctic experience—until he shudders with me, freezes with me, shudders with me in the spectre-ridden Arctic night and grows mad with me in the glaring, burning, long and cracking Arctic day. Not until then can he understand my mental condition at the time and appreciate just how I feel now and what I believe to be true."

In these words goes Dr. Frederick A. Cook, in the first installment of his "own story" in the January number of Hampton's magazine, issued today, lays the groundwork for his defense, not of his North pole discovery claim, which he now admits may be without merit, out of his honesty in believing that he accomplished this marvelous feat.

All through the story Cook refers to the terrible physical and mental strain he underwent and to the possibility, if not probability, that the hardships he endured affected his mind so that he was in no condition to make scientifically correct observations as to his movements.

He explains how he "got in bad" at the outset in these words: "Returning from a life, savage in its drain on body and mind, I was tossed to the zenith of worldly honor on a wave of enthusiasm, a world-madness which startled me. In the ebullience of that I was plunged into the depths of suspicion and discredit, a victim of my own folly and the sufferer from a storm of adverse circumstances."

After reciting a chapter of hardships and privations that will probably move to pity many an adverse critic, Cook says: "When I recall the many hairbreadth escapes from death, the hazards we took, and feel again that physical and mental suffering, I wonder whether any living man would do this were he premeditating a lie."

"If I did believe in myself, honestly and sincerely, if I felt convinced of my claim when I reached Copenhagen and later New York," the explorer says, "is it just to call me the world's most intrepid fakir, a common, deliberate swindler? Unconsciously I may have made statements which I myself now question. That is inexcusable. But most emphatically and positively, I am not a thief; most certainly there was no plan to hoax the world to my own financial profit."

Dr. Cook says that he has been accused of being a colossal liar, and yet that many lies have been told on him. He cites the gum drop story as a sample. He says he took no gum drops with him and never heard the story until he got to New York. Cook says that the trip was not undertaken for scientific attainment. "It was a personal conquest, in which I expected only the return due a pathfinder."

Continuing, Dr. Cook says, "I shall not give in this story my scientific observations. They have been published and scientific authorities have rejected them as inadequate. It may seem a curious thing, as so much is made of figures—which can be manufactured by the team—for me to say that figures of instrumental observations are only self-convincing. But I am telling the truth, as I see it, frankly."

Ideal which may seem hair-brained to the practical man—and who finally to himself, if to no other, is satisfied that he has accomplished his desire. My conviction may be beyond the bounds of reason. Sometimes now I feel that it is. Again I do not. I do not know. Moreover and especially since I have viewed men from a peculiarly suspicious, though unenviable angle, of late, I have been impressed with the instability, the illogicality of all human reason."

As an illustration of the peculiar effect the far north has on one, Dr. Cook says that after leaving Helberg Land, the "fantastic unrealities of the north began to manifest themselves most. Peaks of snow were transformed into volcanoes, belching smoke; out of the pearly mist rose marvelous cities with fairy castles; huge creatures, misshapen and grotesque, writhed along the horizon. These spectral denizens of the north accompanied us during the entire journey and when fagged of brain and sapped of bodily strength, I felt my mind swimming in a sea of half-consciousness, they fled me almost with terror, impressing me as the monsters one sees in a nightmare."

Cook explains his mental condition partially by his inability to sleep. "Any one who has suffered from insomnia," he says, "may be able in a small degree to gauge my condition when sleep became impossible. To reach the end of my journey became the haunting, ever present, goading thought of my wakeful existence."

"I never expected that my accomplishment of the pole, if I did it, would be regarded as a thing of great importance to science, which it is not. I want to be honest in this and right here I say that any observations I took were taken first of all for my own satisfaction, to check out the line of march. They corroborated my growing consciousness of success. The constant traveling over miles of ice and the enduring of pain engendered in my mind a conviction which no figures could have evoked. At the time, however, I did not doubt my figures. The thought of inaccuracy never occurred to me. True I was mentally disposed to credit a favorable reckoning. Were my observations incorrect? It is quite possible. Analyzing them and the conditions, physical and mental, under which they were taken, I do not know, I can never tell ultimately."

The thing that convinced Dr. Cook and his Eskimos that he reached the pole was the fact that they attained a point where their shadows at noon and midnight were of equal length. "At noon," he says, "the shadow represented in its length the altitude of the sun, about 12 degrees. At six o'clock it was the same. At midnight it was the same. Let us, for the sake of argument, grant that all our instrumental observations are wrong. Here is a condition of things in which I still believe the eye without instrumental assistance places the sun at about the same height for every hour of the day and night."

Dr. Cook described how his two Eskimos played with the shadow circles. "Here then," the doctor concludes, "I felt was an important observation placing me with fair accuracy at the pole, and unlike all other observations, it was not based on that impossible dream of absolutely accurate time. It is known that after long fasting, spiritual trances and hallucinations of the religious ascetic, my mind, starved by impoverished blood and shaken with faintness reeled. My thought that I was here, on the very apex of the world, circling an unknown mystery, where no man had ever stood, was intoxication."

Believed Alive. LEYTON, Colo., Dec. 16.—A party of rescuers is at work at the Leyton coal mine and some of them think the ten imprisoned miners are still alive.

LARGER ARMY IS NEEDED

Rev. McLachlin Writes Spicy Article Calling Attention to Our Present Condition.

CRITICIZED TAWNEY ANTI MORTEM TALK

Appalling Pension Roll Bears Witness To the Errors Which Are Made in Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative McLachlin of California has written a reply for those who oppose Secretary Dickinson's report which says the country is helpless from an attack from Japan or any other nation. He demands that the army be reorganized and placed on a fighting basis.

(Copyright 1910 by The United Press) Representative James McLachlin of California gave out the following article written for the United Press: "The charge of Representative Tawney that a spirit exists to stampee congress for a larger military appropriation, is too childish to be taken seriously. Yet there is too dangerous a situation for the people to overlook. Tawney says it is cowardly to make known our weakness either to our own people or the world at large."

"Our appalling pension roll bears witness to the fact that there have been Tawneys in the consul of our nation before. Alleged patriots have kept us in utter ignorance of our condition until war has come and then sent untrained, unarmed men into the fields to perish. The Filipinos were better armed in 1898 than our volunteers."

"The great Washington plea against Tawney in our fight for independence. He pleaded for trained troops. The disgrace of the war of 1812 are chargeable to the same unwarranted legislation which would deny our soldiers needed equipment and sacrifice our country's honor. I demand that our soldiers be given a square deal, that the army be placed on a sound military basis. It can be increased in numbers and properly equipped at the same appropriation."

"What does Mr. Tawney know about our army? Nothing." Protect the West. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Humphrey has called a meeting of senators and congressmen of the Pacific coast states to be held tonight at which plans will be laid to form a better coast protection for western cities and an increased army and navy.

ENGLAND TO HAVE ANOTHER ELECTION

Fight Against the House of Lords Will Continue Until—No One Knows.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Owing to the fact that the liberals will have to depend on the Irish nationalists for a majority in the coming parliament, they will have to pass a home rule measure which will be rejected by the lords. At an early date parliament will again be dissolved and another general election called. Should the king create the 400 new peers required to make the lords a liberal power, the home rule and veto bills would go through.

Early in the election there was talk of a compromise on the question of curtailing the powers of the house of lords. The lords were willing to cut their number down to 200 but the liberals figured it out that this would make them more powerful than ever, weeding out only the weak members of the body.

WILL TRY AND SETTLE STRIKE

Roosevelt May Be Invited to Come to Chicago and Smooth Matters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Fearing desperate fighting here between 45,000 garment workers, strike breakers and the police, union leaders are planning for peace through mediation through President Taft, Col. Roosevelt or John Mitchell. Samuel Gompers is to attend a mass meeting next week to perfect the plans. It is expected that Roosevelt will be asked to come to Chicago and settle the strike.

To Keep Your Friend. Keep your mouth and keep your friend.—Danish Proverb.

ELOPEMENT ENDS WITH TRAGEDY

Best Man Is Shot and Killed by the Groom in Accident After an All Night Carouse.

AMERICANS NOT ALLOWED OUT

Everybody Was Drunk and Revolver Went off and Lodged Bullet in Man's Body.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—As a sequel to an elopement and secret wedding in Wilmington, James Black, aged 22, early today shot and fatally wounded his best man, Norman Yates.

The shooting occurred in a saloon after an all-night celebration of the nuptial event. Yates made an anti-mortem statement saying the shot was an accident.

CURFEW BELL RINGS FOR THEM IN HONDURAS AND SOLDIERS KEEP THEM HOME.

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, Dec. 15.—The government of Honduras has issued orders declaring that resident and visiting Americans there will not be allowed on the streets after dark. The order was enforced last night by armed guards placed about the residences of Americans and hotels occupied by men from the states.

While it is explained in the order that the government takes precautions to protect Americans from possible molestation by roaming bands stirring up revolution, it is known that the edict was inspired by fear that among the Americans there are promoters conspiring against the Davilla government. The Americans are angry because of the order.

SMOKING IS NOT INJURIOUS

College Athletes Prove That Tobacco Does Not Ruin the Body.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—That smoking is injurious to the mind, but not to the body, is the conclusion drawn by Dr. George L. Meylan, director of Columbia University gymnasium, as a result of extensive investigation.

The tests show that in general college smokers make better athletes, while non-smokers stand higher in classes. Dr. Meylan took as the subjects for his tests 233 Columbia students, 115 of whom smoked habitually. Sixty-six smokers gained an average of 8 pounds in weight and 1.2 centimeters, as against 6 pounds and 1.1 centimeters for those who did not smoke; the non-smokers gained 20 per cent in lung capacity, as against 8 per cent for the smokers, but the smokers surpassed them in total strength by having an increase of 102.

BRYAN'S COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE

Handles It Without Gloves and Does Not Appear to Like It.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—President Taft's message to congress is handled without gloves in Bryan's Commoneer today. He says the message is notable for its distinct leaning toward the very system the people are down on. He pleads for the ships subsidy which is antagonized by the progressive thought today and takes the wrong view of the corporation question.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

TIED FIVE MEN WITH ROPE

Ward Robbed the Bank of \$2,500 in Case and Made His Escape on Horseback, Only to be Surrounded.

ENDS HIS OWN LIFE

Daring and Sensational Kansas Crime Which Ended in Suicide of the Bold Bandit.

SALINA, Kan., Dec. 15.—Earl Ward, 30 years old, who is said to have robbed the state bank of Paradise at Paradise, Kan., obtaining \$2,500, killed himself when surrounded by a posse of farmers fourteen miles north of Paradise.

Ward's suicide came as a climax to one of the most sensational robberies in central western Kansas. He made a hard ride for liberty.

For five hours he eluded the farmers. He was surrounded about sundown. At first he seemed to be seeking a route to liberty through the lines of the determined farmers, but, failing to find this, he shot himself in the head.

When the posse reached him they found \$2,500 Ward had stolen from the bank. The bank officials say all of the loot was recovered.

Ward, who lives twelve miles north-east of Lury, Kan., went to Paradise and told citizens he was riding across the state on a wagon, and he attracted only casual notice.

In the morning he went to a hardware store and bought a revolver, ammunition and coil of rope. He then went to the bank, where he held up Cashier Albert O'Brien and four other men. After the safe had been opened by the cashier at Ward's direction, the five men were marched into a back room and forced to lie on the floor. The lone bandit then tied the men and gagged them with portions of gunny sack.

After searching the vault and obtaining \$2,500 Ward went to the hardware store, purchased a rifle and many cartridges. Mounting his horse, he rode from town. The men in the bank were discovered by customers. A posse soon took Ward's trail.

AUTHORITIES AFTER WESTERN UNION

Bucket Shop Raids in Illinois Lead up to the Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—It is reported here that the federal authorities are preparing indictments against the Western Union Telegraph Co. in connection with the bucket shop raids.

Simon McHart, head of a big bucket shop, last heard of in Florida, has not been arrested and a dozen others have fled.

THE WEATHER.

(Until 7 p. m. Saturday.) For Keokuk and vicinity: Unsettled tonight and Saturday. Warmer tonight.

For Illinois: Increasing cloudiness with probably rain late tonight or Saturday. Warmer tonight.

For Iowa: Unsettled tonight and Saturday. Warmer east portion tonight or Saturday. Warmer tonight.

Weather Conditions. With the passage of the eastern depression into the Atlantic, and the western field of high pressure moving to the Ohio valley, the weather has been generally fair, and colder from the Missouri valley eastward, and a cold wave has followed now in the lower lake region and northwestern states.

Over the northern plateau region the weather is becoming unsettled, with an area of moderately low pressure in the Dakotas, and a field of high pressure in the central mountain region.

Conditions indicate unsettled weather for this section tonight and Saturday, and warmer tonight.

Local Observations. Dec. 15. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. 15.7 p.m. . . . 30.40 33 NW Clear 10.7 a.m. . . . 30.30 22 S Pt Cldy

SENATORS GASPED WHEN LAFE YOUNG SPOKE

Members Were Given a Thrill When the New Senator From Iowa Proved Himself an Orator

GOOD IMPRESSION MADE UPON ALL

Referred to His Colleagues as Boys and Suggested That Congress Adjourn For Two Solid Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Rarely is shown in the senate of the United States such careful attention and such serious consideration as was accorded Senator Lafe Young in his maiden speech before the upper house in reply to the position of his colleague, Senator Cummins, favoring schedule to schedule the revision of the tariff. Mr. Young's bits of humor, flashing occasionally against his seriousness, were received in a manner that showed that the staid body of legislators wanted to hear a new voice from the west. Almost every senator was present and throughout Sena or Young's speech gave the closest attention to his utterances.

His speech abounded in homely similes which startled and sometimes convulsed not only the senators but the galleries. It was a plea for protection against tariff for revenue only. "I am not burning up with sympathy with other parts of the world," he said. "Have you ever gone around and heard what other nations think of us? If you haven't it might do you good. I believe in making a tariff for my country, not for somebody else. I want to say to these progressive republicans that while they may not be working overtime at being republicans there will come a time when a recantation will be in line and if there be any in the sound of my voice I will see them after meetin'" which statement brought great laughter. He convulsed the senate when he said that if the duties on farm products are abolished there will arrive a "new brand of insurgents that will make the present band look like boy scouts."

On conclusion of Young's speech he was more generally accorded an ovation than falls to most men in their maiden effort. Senator Beveridge was the first to congratulate the Hawkeye senator and then trooping by and shaking his hand with more or less expression of approval came Hale, Root, Bristow, a host of representatives from nearby states who had come over from the south side of the capitol to listen to the cultured newspaper man, and then when almost all had gone came Senator Cummins, who said undoubtedly kind things to his colleague for Young brightened immeasurably and really beamed his thanks. As an effort in the cause of republicanism it will rank high in the annals of the senate.

When he had concluded a speech of an hour, the senators and spectators in the well-filled galleries had heard the other side of the "Iowa idea," and had been highly entertained. Senator Young showed not the slightest embarrassment at his precedent-breaking performance. He is little more than a week old in the senate, yet he hesitated not in the least to deliver a speech giving his views on the tariff and other great public questions, upon which he has definite and orthodox ideas and opinions of the Simon-pure republican brand, without any prefix or suffix to indicate the degree of his republicanism.

Senator Young replied to his colleague, Senator Cummins, who addressed the senate Monday, and his speech was full of sentiments which will be of the deepest interest to readers in the home state.

Mr. Young, in the senate by appointment of Gov. Carroll to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Dolliver. He hopes to be elected by the legislature next month, and even now is said to be within four votes of the election.

Senator Young let out his voice as Dolliver was wont to do and every one heard him. Young, like Dolliver has a well-developed sense of humor. While he was talking the story was passed around by Cummins' friends that since the election Senator Young had gone to Cummins and offered to support Cummins in his aspirations to become the presidential nominee in 1912 in consideration of

Cummins' support in the state legislature, but that Cummins had declined and the result, therefore, was the "standpat" speech of Young.

Insurgent republicans peddled the story about and it was sent to insurgent newspapers. Senator Young's attitude is too well known at home, however, for it to be seriously affected by this tale. It was noticed that among the first to congratulate Senator Young when he had finished his speech were Senators Burrows and Cummins.

Every one recognized in the newcomer an orator of ability, possessed of much of the courage of the man he succeeded, and many expressed the hope that he would be successful in the contest soon to be waged in the Iowa legislature.

Senator Young had prepared to make an attack on Senator Cummins, who seeks passage of a concurrent resolution changing the rules of the senate and house so as to permit piecemeal revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. This he did and more.

Doffing his toga when he arose, he lectured the grave and dignified senators from the standpoint of an editor, which he is in private life.

The senate gasped and then laughed when Mr. Young told it that the country would feel relieved were congress to adjourn altogether for two "solid" years. It gasped again when he alluded to his members in breezy fashion as "boys," and when he declared the editors and not congress ruled the country, the galleries joined the senators in general hilarity.

The senator had prepared an address which was before him on his desk, but he seldom consulted the printed transcript. He warmed, as he proceeded, and apparently realizing that it might be at once his salutatory and his swan song, he spoke his real thoughts on legislation and on the national legislature.

(Continued on page 5.)