

Bridgman from a man who signed himself "E. T. Staples at Ashland, Ore." It said: "Against Peary's clear cut, unfrilled narrative about sailing the flag to the pole, please publish whether the nails were cut or wire." Mr. Bridgman sent the following answer: "Neither. They were wrought iron, driven through and clinched on the other side."

DEPLORES POLE FIGHT PEACE LEAGUE STEPS IN.

Extensive Preparations Under Way to Welcome Dr. Cook.

The League of Peace, a society engaged in abolishing war, has laid hands on the Cook-Peary controversy as matter for public remembrance, through its president, William C. McDowell.

When Dr. Cook sailed north on the steamship Miramichi, Mr. McDowell said yesterday, "The League of Peace presented to him a small elegantly mounted copy of the Liberty bell, to be placed upon the pinnacle of the world when it should be found. Again, in 1908, the league gave to Commander Peary, through the Daughters of the American Revolution, a beautiful Star Spangled Banner on a field of white, the world's ensign of liberty and peace."

The League of Peace therefore hereby calls upon the parties directly interested, their friends, the public, and particularly the press of the land, to be at peace at this time, leaving all further discussion of their differences entirely to the United States Geodetic Survey, and to await in kindness and good will to both these eminent men the decision by this trusted body.

"We urge you not to parties submitting their differences to the arbitrament of this most competent scientific authority to act the part of gentlemen while awaiting its decision, a decision which will be just to every interest, and will also satisfy the public."

The clash of the explorers, too, barely missed the train from the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church, when Dr. R. E. MacArthur, in a sermon on "The Winning Peace," eulogized the energy and perseverance of Commander Peary, qualities which, in the speaker's opinion, "enabled him to progress to the long sought goal."

The Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, too, is to investigate the version of one of the partisans to-night, when Captain Bradley S. Osborn will speak on "Who Discovered the North Pole?"

Dr. R. O. Stebbins, chairman of the executive committee, deplored the fact that an old quarrel had been revived about some fox skins which are said to have belonged to Dr. Cook and to have been appropriated by Commander Peary.

"That affair is in no way connected with the Arctic Club," he said, "and it is most unfortunate that it should have been brought up in this manner. Commander Peary no doubt has a perfectly good explanation, and I doubt that Dr. Cook himself would wish to make any complaint if he knew of the affair, and I do not think he does. The story has been revived by a few of the doctor's supporters who act entirely upon their own initiative."

Dr. Cook's reaction is to be an impressive affair. If possible he will be taken off the ship at Quarantine and brought up the bay in triumph on a big excursion steamboat loaded with his friends.

He will be landed in Brooklyn and delivered over to his neighbors, who will first give him a welcome home and then return him to the Arctic Club, which will meet him at the Brooklyn bridge and carry him to town to a hotel, where quarters have been prepared for him and Mrs. Cook. The dinner of the club will be on September 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Seats in the boxes will be sold to those who are not members of the club and are unable to obtain seats at the tables.

SUSPENDING JUDGMENT.

Scientists Abroad Unwilling to Discuss Rival Claims.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Dr. Albrecht F. K. Penck, professor of geography in the University of Berlin, said to-day that his attitude regarding the polar controversy was practically that of various influential journals, which declined to discuss the matter until the American Navy Department and American geographical societies, with all the facts before them, including estimates of Peary and Cook, reach a finding.

The "Frankfort-Zeitung" says that only when specialists, acting as judges, have all the materials before them can an authoritative decision be made. The newspapers point out that scientific controversies are carried on with more intolerance than political or religious controversies; that painful personalities will not settle anything, and suggest that it would be well for the friends of both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary to counsel them to adopt a sportsmanlike attitude.

London, Sept. 12.—The London newspapers now appear content to allow the rival explorers' stories to speak for themselves. "The Morning Post," however, in a special article, compares the accounts of Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, and says that the latter's is a plain unvarnished tale; that Peary's story is more elaborate and carries conviction to the reader. The writer thinks that Peary's dropping the white man in the last stage of his journey was due partly to his desire to make the last desperate effort unimpeded by a large party, and partly through reluctance to share his triumph with any other white man. He adds that perhaps the generous spirit which led to the arbitration of a scientific society which would name a committee to investigate him to the end was hardly to be expected.

"The Post" points out that, whereas Commander Peary had independent witnesses on his journey to nearly the 88th parallel, Dr. Cook's only white companion left him at Etah. Regarding the unexampled speed of the journey, the Post suggests that Peary's due to superior organization and equipment, the outcome of long experience, and suggests that the fact that Peary does not confirm Cook's discovery of new land is due to a misunderstanding, because obviously Cook's new land is identical with Peary's Crocker Land, sighted in 1906.

It points out that both explorers employed the same analogy of glacier-like ice to describe the conditions near the pole and considers Peary's narrative, after he quitted Captain Bartlett, difficult to follow. It would be advisable, continues the paper, to wait for more detailed reports, together with photographs and other records, especially as the most difficult part of taking observations in the polar region leaves great possibilities of error.

Paris, Sept. 12.—French scientists are beginning distinctly to favor the submission by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary of their records to an impartial international scientific tribunal. Prince Roland Bonaparte, president of the Paris Geographical Society, and Ernest Faucher, its logical arbiter, speaking on this subject to-day the prince said:

Records are inconclusive. They contain plenty of literary effect, but small detail, and they lack exact information. Personally, I think that both explorers should be asked to produce their proofs, maps and diaries. Until that is done the scientific world has the right to entertain what might be called scientific doubt. This does not imply distrust of either man, but it is proper that a demonstration should be given. It is humanly possible that both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary reached the pole, but why one rather than the other? I think that all documents should be submitted to a scientific society which would name a commission composed of explorers, astronomers, navigators and polar experts. Every document should be produced in order that the conclusion may be definite. The commission should have the right to summon witnesses and cross-examine them. Naturally, the selection of a commission, the United States should be excluded. One cannot be both judge and party.

In the United States the scientists, according to their sympathies, are divided into what might be called Cookites and Pearyites. Therefore an American verdict would convince no one. English should also be excluded, as the two countries are bound by ties of blood jealousy.

In conclusion, the prince declared that France was the logical country to undertake the task. "France is on friendly terms with the United States," he said, "and completely disinterested, as none of her expeditions aim at the North Pole."

M. Bouquet, director of the Paris Observatory, warmly supports the suggestion of a scientific tribunal. "Only observations during the voyage," he says, "are of any value. The stories told by explorers and the testimony of Esquimaux are worth nothing. Observations might be falsified, but an assemblage of astronomers and navigators would discover flaws, which would expose any fraud."

Nansen Refuses to Give Opinion. Christiania, Sept. 12.—Captain Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, has arrived here, but declines to express an opinion on the Cook-Peary dispute.

E. H. HARRIMAN BUBLED

Continued from first page. selected for a service for the dead, written and arranged thirty-five years ago by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, father of Robert L. Gerry, Mr. Harriman's son-in-law. The service lasted over twenty minutes. Mr. Harriman's two nieces, daughters of Mrs. Simons, sang in the choir.

SERVICES AT THE GRAVE.

In leaving the church about half of the invited guests followed the chorists, who preceded the coffin, which had rested in front of the altar and was borne on the shoulders of the pallbearers. The family followed immediately after the coffin, and after them again came the remainder of the guests. The pallbearers were C. T. Ford, superintendent of the Arden estate; J. Barlow Ford, his son and first assistant; William Viner, manager of the Arden farm; William Robbins, manager of the stock farm at Coshen; I. W. Mandiger, master carpenter at Arden house; E. P. Schultz, master mason; W. A. McClellan, treasurer of the Arden Farms Dairy Company, and George W. Bush, superintendent of the Arden Farms Dairy Company.

The Harriman burial plot is in a natural terrace at the apex of the triangle in which the church stands. The space is restricted, and the ground has not been cleared of the natural growth of briars and bushes.

The body of Edward H. Harriman, jr., Mr. Harriman's eldest son, already lies there, and the grave of the father is close beside that of his son. So small is the space that only a few persons were able to get near. Mrs. Harriman and her sons and daughters stood at the head of the grave, while Archdeacon Nelson and Dr. McGuinness were at one side, and the choir found a place among the trees. The hymn sung at the grave was "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and while the coffin was being lowered in the earth the choir sang "Hark, Hark, My Soul."

Dr. McGuinness offered the prayer at the grave and Archdeacon Nelson pronounced the commendation. Mrs. Harriman and her children drove home immediately after the ceremony. Mrs. Harriman leaned throughout the services on the arm of her elder son. Fourteen-year-old Roland walked between the two sisters, both of whom clutched his arms, as if for support.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerry stayed a few minutes to speak to the guests from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Simons and the family went at once to their home in the village.

The special train from New York returned with its passengers as soon as the funeral was over. Archdeacon Nelson and Charles A. Peabody went back with Dr. W. Seward Webb in his private car Ellamer, which brought them to Arden this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Harriman, who came with them, stayed at Arden House.

Every one of Mrs. Harriman's friends in Arden and Turner and they number legion—received a remembrance of the day, when the flowers that have been arriving by every train for the last twenty-four hours were distributed.

It was at Mrs. Harriman's request that the gifts of flowers from great men and organizations from all parts of the country were distributed about the neighborhood instead of being allowed to fade. She told her messengers that she knew this was the way her husband would have wished it.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE. Early this morning the workmen on the estate began to gather at the foot of the inclined railway. At 9 o'clock they were allowed to go to the house for a last look at their dead employer. At 10 o'clock Dr. McGuinness administered holy communion at the house for Mrs. Harriman and her sons and daughters. The memorial service at the church began at 11:30 o'clock, being half an hour late, as Dr. McGuinness had been delayed at Arden House.

The service was the communion service of the Episcopal church, but was celebrated without general communicants. Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Simons and their daughters, Miss Cornelia Simons and Mrs. Mary Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Chester D. Simons, jr., and Mr. Thurston and Orlando Harriman, partook of communion. No one from Arden House was present at the memorial service.

Instead of the usual sermon, Dr. McGuinness read a memorial address, in which he said, in part:

I know you will bear with me while I simply endeavor to draw from this solemn occasion some thoughts which may serve to make us better men and women. It is a tribute to the lesson of morality read to us here is not to us alone but to the whole country. For this is not a thing done in a corner; this is not a thing done for the friends and relatives. Here we have one of the foremost of our world struck down. There is not an American whom this event does not reach.

Why is it that we are so divided, such a man who is taken from us, whose tower of strength he was in the greatest undertakings and enterprises that overpread our country, being left behind? No. The circumstances which the American people readily understand to whoever has done best what every one desires to do.

Probably no career has drawn to it or unfolded and developed as much of the characteristic ability of the nation as did the career of Edward H. Harriman. And did he labor selfishly, being himself? No. The circumstances of countless thousands were bettered by his enlightened and masterly action. Never has he been accused of underhand dealings, nor given grounds for charges, or any one to say that he abused the powers of his high position. And you know what he has been to all of you here.

As to our private life, most of you who are here need not that I recall it. Of his worldly achievements and distinction we knew nothing from his lips. From sources entirely outside of himself we have gained our knowledge of that part of his life. He could always be approached by us, and when we needed advice his best thought directed us.

You need not have me dwell upon the religious side of his nature. At the time of my death here he sent to every man employed on the place the following letter:

"Arden, Orange County, N. Y., October 12, 1895. "To the men residents of Arden: "The lack of interest on your part is discouraging to those who provide the means whereby you can have the important privilege of attending church services.

"Fair weather Christians are of no more use in a community than the same sort of laborer, miner or factory hand, or even a blacksmith, railroad man or any kind of a fair weather man.

"It seems to me that your responsibility does not end with yourself, but extends to those over whom you have an influence.

"The opportunity is given your children for religious training at Sunday school and the church board appointed trustees, and it is not a favor conferred on any one else than yourselves if you avail yourselves of it.

"I hope by next Sunday that you will receive more interest by attending church services.

Yours faithfully, "E. H. HARRIMAN."

Mr. Harriman has done more for the development of the resources of our country and the expansion of its power than any other individual in the last hundred years.

We are proud to know that he achieved all this distinction without violating the minutest principles of the great laws of morality. There never was an occasion and I say it with all the knowledge of the criticism made when he was not able to more than vindicate himself. He was those who malign and misrepresented him he showed no resentment, but was willing always to allow time to prove his case; and the proof never failed. The pettiness of jealous competition never for an instant embittered him. He remained throughout all those trying years sweet tempered, amiable, lovable.

He was a burning and shining light. God be thanked for all such lives.

The following were present at the services: Mrs. John C. Nelson, John Carpenter, Charles Carpenter, William Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart, Mrs. Frank Stevens, Mrs. Emily Onderdonk, Mrs. David Murray, Miss Catherine S. Harriman, Miss Helen Harriman, Dr. and Mrs. Mercer, B. B. Odell, jr., and wife, Mr. and

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCullough, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Harriman, G. C. Clark and family, C. A. Peabody and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Rensselaer Westor, Alexander Miller, C. C. Tegethoff, William Mahl, J. Kruttschnitt, J. C. Stubbs, Maxwell Everts, L. F. Loree, James Stillman, Jacob H. Schiff, F. D. Underwood, Thomas Hastings, John W. Sterling, J. T. Harahan, Marvin Hughtiff, H. A. Van Alstyne, Dr. and Mrs. George Dixon, W. S. Johnson, Thomas Price, Stephen Brooks, A. G. Hackstaff, Sydney Grant, W. V. S. Thorne, Chauncey Stillman and Robert S. Lovett.

In accordance with an order sent out to the division superintendents of the Erie Railroad, the wheels of every locomotive and car on that system stopped revolving for two minutes after 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Harriman.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Out of respect to E. H. Harriman every employe of the Union Pacific Railroad laid aside his work for one minute at the time of the funeral service. All trains, regardless of where located, came to a standstill.

Illinois Central trains and telegraph lines were stopped at 2:30 o'clock. On the other Harriman lines a similar tribute of respect was paid.

HARRIMAN'S BOOTMAKER AT FUNERAL. Thomas H. Guthrie, a shoemaker of Newark, who for years had made the boots worn by the late E. H. Harriman, was one of those who received a special invitation to attend the funeral. He availed himself of the opportunity and was a passenger on the special train.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP. Details of His Welcome by the Officials of Nairobi.

Nairobi, British East Africa, Thursday, Aug. 5.—Colonel Roosevelt and his son Kermit travelled to Nairobi by the ordinary passenger train on Saturday, July 29. In spite of the cool weather, Mr. Roosevelt rode a good part of the way on the cowcatcher of the locomotive.

On arrival at Nairobi Mr. Roosevelt was met by W. N. MacMillan and F. C. Selous, and talked with them for nearly an hour until Mr. Selous left for Mombasa by train. Colonel Roosevelt then drove off with Mr. MacMillan and Kermit to the former's house. R. J. Cunningham, general manager of the expedition, was following by special train with the specimens secured in the Sotik country. Major Mearns and J. Alden Loring, the naturalist, remained at Naivasha to collect birds and mammals. Professor Heller was at Combermere, the colonel's camp, and was expected to reach Nairobi on August 25 with the hippo skeletons.

On Sunday morning Colonel Roosevelt attended the English Church, which was in consequence crowded. On Monday he and Kermit dined with Captain and Mrs. Edwards, the inspector general of police of the Uganda and East African protectorates.

On Tuesday the colonel and Kermit were entertained at dinner by H. F. Ward, one of the directors of the Boma Trading Company. Among those invited to meet him were Lord Delamere, Captain Douglas Pennant, Mr. MacMillan, Mr. Davis and Mervyn Ridley. No officials of the government had been invited, and this was the first time the colonel had had an opportunity of meeting at dinner a truly settler party. He spoke freely of his views on the country, and every one was pleased with his personality.

On Thursday Colonel Roosevelt and Kermit attended the race meeting and Kermit rode in several of the races. Unfortunately, he had not a winning mount, although he made the best of his opportunities.

On Friday Colonel Roosevelt was entertained at luncheon by the manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Mr. Lawrence, and at night the Governor gave a dinner at the Government House.

On Monday he attended the installation of officers of Harmony Lodge, the English Masonic lodge of East Africa. He also went to a dance in the evening. The colonel was a guest at a public dinner on Tuesday. The Governor was in the chair, and was supported by Lord Delamere and Bishop Allgeyer. One hundred and seventy-five persons were at the tables. After toasts to the King and the President of the United States, the Governor proposed the health of Colonel Roosevelt. An address from the residents of East Africa, printed on silk and inclosed in an elephant tusk mounted in silver, and a gift from American residents of a "rhino" skin tobacco jar, mounted in silver, with a silver "rhino" skull on the top and a silver buffalo head on the back, had previously been presented to him. Major Ross, D. S. O., made the presentation of the latter, in the absence of the American Consul at Zanibar.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was most enthusiastically received. Every one was overjoyed at his remarks on the country, and on all sides one heard nothing except hopes for the results of such a speech on the country's welfare.

TARIFF BOARD TO BE PAID BY "TIME." Compensation Based on Amount of Work—Maximum Annual Salary \$7,500.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12.—It was learned to-day that the compensation of the members of the new tariff board appointed yesterday would be determined by the amount of time they would be able to devote to their duties.

The maximum salary will be \$7,500 a year. It is hardly probable that either Professor Henry C. Emery, of Yale, the chairman, or Alvin H. Sanders, of Chicago, will be able to give his entire time to the tariff work, and the President does not regard it as necessary. Whether or not James B. Reynolds, the third member of the board, will be called upon to devote his whole time to the work is not yet known.

MR. TAFT'S ITINERARY

PRESIDENT WILL LEAVE BEVERLY TO-MORROW.

Notable Trip Will Cover 12,750 Miles—Meeting with Diaz Its Crowning Feature.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12.—When President Taft starts by automobile on Tuesday afternoon for Boston, where he is to be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at a dinner of some thirteen hundred covers that evening, he will have actually begun one of the most notable trips ever taken by a chief magistrate of the United States. After spending the night at a hotel in Boston, the President will leave the South station at 10 a. m. on Wednesday on the first stage of his long journey, the first stopping off place being Chicago, where Mr. Taft will be entertained part of a day by the Commercial Club and the remainder of his stay by the Hamilton Club, one of the best known political organizations in the West.

The President's trip, after taking him through thirty states and both of the far southwestern territories, will reach its climax at El Paso, Tex., on October 16, where President Taft will meet President Diaz of Mexico. The meeting will be surrounded with all the pomp and dignity which such an occasion demands. After Mr. Taft has formally received President Diaz at El Paso he will cross the International Bridge to Ciudad Juarez, to return officially the call of the Chief Executive of the southern republic. President Taft will be accompanied at the time by four of his cabinet officers, including the Secretary of State. President Diaz also will be attended by a retinue of cabinet officers and other officials of the Mexican republic. On the evening of the 16th President Taft will be entertained at a state dinner on Mexican soil. President Diaz will be entertained at luncheon at El Paso.

OVER TWENTY-TWO RAILROAD SYSTEMS. The President's trip covers an itinerary of 12,750 miles, and his private cars, the Mayflower and the Haslemere, will be handled over twenty-two different railroad systems. The Southern Pacific will get the longest haul, 2,289 miles. The Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad, away out in Arizona, is to make the shortest haul, 35 miles. The voyage down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans on the steamboat Mississippi will cover 1,165 miles and occupy four days and five nights.

In addition to the meeting with President Diaz and the voyage down the Mississippi river, a trip which President Roosevelt will sever several years ago, the striking incidents of President Taft's tour will include, as planned, a moonlight ride through the Royal Gorge and a night trip over the highest passes of the Rocky Mountains; an inspection of one of the great-est irrigation projects in all the West, at Montrose, Colo.; a visit to the smelters at Butte; a flying visit to the Cour d'Alene country of Northern Idaho; a two days' stay at the Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle; a day of sightseeing down the Shasta river in California; a three days' visit to the Yosemite Valley; a day spent at the ruins of the Grand Canyon, in Arizona, and four days on the ranch of the President's brother, Charles P. Taft, near Corpus Christi, Tex. This ranch resembles a princely estate in extent.

Five of his nine cabinet officers will at different times be the guests of the President for portions of the trip, and after he reaches the Pacific Coast there will be from two to four with him practically all the time.

On leaving Boston on Wednesday, the President's party will consist of himself, Captain Archibald W. Butt, his military aid; Wendell W. Mischler, assistant secretary; Charles C. Wagner, executive stenographer; Dr. J. J. Richardson, of Washington; Gerrit Ford, assistant to the vice-president of the New York Central lines, who will have all of the transportation arrangements for the entire trip in charge; James Sloan, jr., and Joseph E. Murphy, Secret Service operatives; Arthur Brooks, messenger, and six newspaper men.

WILL HAVE MANY GUESTS. The cabinet officers who will be with the President at the meeting with President Diaz are the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox; the Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson; the Postmaster General, Mr. Hitchcock, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Nagel. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger, is expected to be with the President during the greater part of the time which Mr. Taft spends in the Northwest. The President has invited also a number of United States Senators and personal friends to make portions of the journey as his guests. The President's cars will be so crowded the greater part of the time that word has been sent ahead to all places where visits are to be made that there will be no room for local committees, and the committees can be received by the President only at the places they represent.

John Hays Hammond is to join the President at Spokane, Wash., on September 28, and make the remainder of the journey with him back to Washington. The fact that Mr. Hammond is president of the League of Republican Clubs, and that he took an active part in the last campaign, has given rise to the report that he would

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do some work of political organization on the trip. Mr. Hammond is going, however, only in the capacity of a close personal friend of the President, does not intend to do any speech-making and will devote himself to having a good time along with Mr. Taft.

THE COMPLETE ITINERARY. The revised schedule of the principal stops to be made by the President follows:

- September 16—Chicago, afternoon and evening.
September 17—Milwaukee, forenoon; La Crosse, late afternoon; Winona, Minn., evening.
September 18, 19—Minneapolis and St. Paul.
September 20—Des Moines, Iowa, forenoon; Omaha, evening.
September 21—Denver, afternoon and evening.
September 22—Wolcott, Col., brief morning visit; Grand Junction, one hour; Montrose, afternoon and evening.
September 23—Fruita, Colo., forenoon; Grand Junction, one hour; Montrose, afternoon and evening.
September 24—Fruita, Colo., forenoon; Grand Junction, one hour; Montrose, afternoon and evening.
September 25—Salt Lake City, morning; Ogden, afternoon; Pocatello, Idaho, brief night visit.
September 27—Butte, Mont., forenoon; Helena, afternoon.
September 28—Spokane, Wash., all day.
September 29—North Yakima, Wash., forenoon; Seattle, evening.
September 30—Seattle.
October 1—Seattle, morning; Tacoma, afternoon and evening.
October 2—Portland, Ore.
October 3—Sacramento, Cal., evening.
October 4—Oakland and Berkeley, Cal., forenoon; San Francisco, afternoon and evening.
October 5—Merced, one hour, en route to Yosemite.
October 7, 8 and 9—In Yosemite Valley.
October 10—Fresno, Cal., afternoon.
October 11, 12—Los Angeles.
October 13—Phoenix and Prescott, Ariz., one hour stops.
October 14—The Grand Canyon.
October 15—Albuquerque, N. M.
October 16—El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.
October 17—San Antonio, Tex., evening.
October 18—San Antonio, morning.
October 19, 20, 21 and 22—At C. P. Taft's ranch and in Corpus Christi, Tex.
October 23—Houston, Tex., forenoon; Dallas, evening.
October 24—St. Louis, most of the day; East St. Louis, Ill., brief afternoon visit; begins trip down Mississippi River at 5 p. m.
October 25—Cape Girardeau, Mo., one hour, early morning; Cairo, Ill., one hour about noon; Hickman, Ky., one hour, late afternoon.
October 26—Memphis, entire forenoon; Helena, Ark., one hour, evening.
October 28—Vicksburg, Miss., evening.
October 29—Natchez, Miss., evening.
October 30, 31—New Orleans.
November 1—Jackson, Miss., all day.
November 2—Columbus, Miss., afternoon.
November 3—Birmingham, Ala., evening.
November 4—Birmingham, until 4 p. m.
November 4—Macon, Ga., forenoon; Savannah, evening.
November 5—Savannah, forenoon; Charleston, evening.
November 6—Columbia, S. C., afternoon; Augusta, Ga., evening.
November 7—Augusta.
November 8—Augusta, until 2:30 p. m.; Florence, S. C., afternoon, evening.
November 9—Wilmington, N. C., all day.
November 10—Richmond, Va., all day until 5 p. m.; Washington at 8:25 p. m.

WICKERSHAM SEES TAFT. Confers with President on Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12.—President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham had a final conference to-night regarding the controversy between the Interior Department and the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wickersham came to Beverly this morning after an all day conference with Secretary Ballinger at New York on Saturday. He saw the President for a few minutes this morning, and returned to the Taft home for an extended council to-night. The Attorney General was summoned to Beverly on Saturday, but his arrival was delayed by the meeting with Mr. Ballinger.

It was intimated to-night that a statement might be forthcoming from the President with reference to the Ballinger-Pinchot affair, growing out of the manner in which the Interior Department is administering the conservation laws. The President has hoped to end the controversy before starting on his trip to the West, and it is believed he will take some definite action to-morrow or Tuesday.

Attorney General Wickersham was uncommunicative to-day. He declared to-night that any statement regarding his visit and the results of it would have to come from the President. The Attorney General had nothing to say either regarding the plans of the Department of Justice for prosecutions for rebating or other cases.

As the controversy between Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Pinchot was made possible by a difference of opinion as to the power of the Executive to withdraw public lands once set aside for settlement, it is likely that President Taft in his forthcoming message to Congress will recommend legislation which will make clear the right of the President to withdraw such of the public lands as he sees fit.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE. Between NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. A two-hour train every hour on the hour, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. from Liberty St., in addition to other trains. NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. Hard Coal! No Smoke! Comfort!