

ure as an acute issue in the campaign. The republican plank is to all intents and purposes practically existing as a law which will be enacted by a democratic legislature.

You see, the democrats, by conducting their nominations for state offices through the primary system, escape the penalty which may be entailed by the different speakers, who will be trusted to say the pleasing thing to the proper audiences. There are advantages in that kind of campaign.

Judge Mann, the democratic nominee, is in avowed sympathy with the temperance movement. He has said, however, that he would not sign a law prohibiting state-wide prohibition unless it had been passed by a legislature in the election of which that question had been submitted to popular vote. There is no thought of proposing state-wide prohibition at this time, and, indeed, it is questionable whether the next legislature will vote upon submitting the question to the primaries. The temperance forces themselves are not fully determined upon that course.

The republicans nominated their men in convention and consequently adopted a platform. The liquor plank was as follows:

"We favor the traditional republican doctrine of local option, counties and cities to be the unit in all elections to decide whether or not liquor shall be sold, and demand rigid regulation and strict enforcement of the law."

It is thought that the chances are that both parties will slosh around in this campaign, side-stepping the question of water or one shoulder and liquor on the other, and do the best they can. It is a difficult situation for every one; anyhow, the question will not be an acute issue.

Extravagance Charged.

The keystone of the republican arch in the campaign will be this plank in their platform:

"We declare that the vital issues involved in the campaign embrace a wide, patriotic, honest, economic and business-like administration of our state government, whereby useless offices created by the democratic party may be abolished, officers' salaries reduced to reasonable figures and the expenses of the government curtailed. And in this connection, we charge that the democratic party, by its mismanagement of our public affairs, has increased the ordinary expenses of the state government from \$5,307,507 in 1903, to the enormous sum of \$5,350,468 in 1908. This charge, which is based upon the expenditure of the people's money, resulting in the almost complete depletion of the treasury of the state.

"The democrats in this charge will be mainly that it isn't so," in so far as the increase spells extravagance; that it was only progress and growth, and that they will go ahead to paint their own rosy picture of democratic rule.

Good Impression by Kent.

William P. Kent, the republican candidate for governor, is now going about the state getting acquainted with the people. He is a clean-cut, conservative, likeable man. He is not a brilliant orator; he will not set any rivers on fire with his speech-making, but he is making a good impression. The republicans have an efficient organization. Their chairman, Representative Slem, is a man of ability, as well as character. The democrats like him as an antagonist, "plays fair," and he plays sagaciously, too.

Republicans here say that he deserves help from the national administration, and that with help from the national campaign count for the future. Virginia has shown remarkable growth of republicanism, more so than any other southern state. Starting from the nucleus of Union sentiment, where Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia touch elbows, republicanism has spread steadily eastward in Virginia and promises to take a trend northward under right fostering conditions.

Democrats feel more than reasonably assured of a democratic victory in the coming state elections. They have every practical reason for their confidence. They work under a favorable election law that throws all the weight of benefit upon their side. They have absolute control of the election machinery, with all the tremendous advantage of carrying the vote in a state where one portion of the vote is regarded as rightful prey. They have a splendid organization, the heritage of John Baner, who has been a political machine that has withstood the storms of politics since 1883. These considerations constitute the heart-breaking handicap upon which the republicans have worked and yet have made progress.

N. O. M.

WHITNEY'S HORSES WIN PURSES

BAY COLT CAPTURES THE MICHAELMAS PLATE.

Littoral, at 4 to 5, Secures the English Nursery Handicap at Manchester Today.

MANCHESTER, England, September 18.—The Eglington selling nursery handicap of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, was run here today and won by H. P. Whitney's Littoral at 4 to 5. Eight horses ran. Sir E. Cassel's Firefly, 6 to 1, was second, and Mr. Vyner's Sepuku, 100 to 8, was third.

The Wilton handicap of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs, was won by Baker's Boy. Vigilance was second and H. P. Whitney's Bobbin III was third.

Eight horses ran.

The Prince Edward handicap of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance one mile and one-quarter mile, was won by Succor. Christmas Daisy was second and Adversary third. August Belmont's Norman III was among the thirteen starters, but was unplaced.

The Michaelmas plate of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, was won by H. P. Whitney's bay colt by starting out of the field. The Michaelmas colt was second and Dunraven third. Seven horses ran.

Whitney's Delirium Wins.

HURST PARK, England, September 18.—The Autumn handicap of 700 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, distance one mile, was won today by Orqui. Fall-on Angel was second and Procopie third. Among the seven starters was H. P. Whitney's Stamina.

The Stewards' Nursery handicap, of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, distance five furlongs, was won by Louvigny. Shebeen was second and the Wise Saw filly third. Among the thirteen starters were H. P. Whitney's Delirium, Miss Mick, was second and Limner third. Twelve horses ran.

BALTIMORE COMMITTEES

Steps Taken to Aid Washington in Securing Aviation Events.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 18.—Col. Jerome H. Joyce, temporary chairman of the Baltimore international aviation committee, this afternoon named the following gentlemen as members of the Baltimore committee and go to New York next Wednesday to urge the claims of Washington and Baltimore for the next international aviation meet: Charles S. Abell, Clinton L. Riggs, Frederick H. Gottlieb, William Lanahan and W. H. Pehsenfeld.

Col. Joyce also announced the following committee to form a permanent organization in this city: Edward K. Patterson, Israel Rosenfeld, Frank C. Albert, James P. A. O'Connor and J. Albert Hughes.

Col. Joyce and Mayor Mahool both stated this morning that there was no doubt in the minds of the joint committees that the meet would be secured. As soon as a definite promise is received from the Aero Club officials, work on the Baltimore organization will be pushed rapidly, and a number of working committees appointed to boom the event.

COOK'S COUNSEL KEPT

Whitney and Eskimos Hid Discovery From Peary.

WIRELESS FROM OSCAR II

Explorer Says Murphy Is Authority of Peary.

HID DISCOVERY FROM SAILOR

Lectures on Shipboard—Elaborates Trip in Talks With Passengers.

Honored Guest at Banquet.

ON BOARD THE S. S. OSCAR II, AT SEA, September 17 (via Marconi wireless telegraph to Cape Race, N. F.).—"Tell the people of America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the pole. I have records of observations made by me which will prove my claim.

"I shall be glad to set my foot again on American soil.

"This was the message Dr. Frederick A. Cook asked the Associated Press to give to his countrymen as he nears home on the steamer Oscar II, bound from Christiansand, Norway, to New York. The Oscar II is due to arrive there some time next Monday.

Cook Answers Peary.

Dr. Cook discussed freely the assertions of Commander Peary that Cook had never reached the north pole, and gave a detailed story of the causes that brought about dissension between the two explorers.

When he set out for the north, Dr. Cook said, he left a depot of provisions at Annotok, north of Etah, in charge of Rudolph Francke and several Eskimos. Francke had instructions to go south aboard a whaler and return later.

This he did, but missed the returning vessel, owing to a slight illness. He was then taken aboard Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, and proceeded north.

Commander Peary found my supply depot at Annotok," Dr. Cook continued. "The Eskimos in charge told him that I was dead, which they fully believed to be true at the time.

"Peary placed two men in charge of the depot—Boatswain Murphy and another, Harry Whitney. The New Haven hunter, also remained there.

"Murphy had orders not to search for me, but was told he could send Eskimos northward the following spring from the relief depot.

"When I returned from the pole, unexpectedly Harry Whitney was the first to see me and to tell me what had occurred. Whitney was placed in possession of facts concerning my journey to the pole on the steamer Roosevelt, and Commander Peary or his men of them.

"At the same time the Eskimos who had accompanied me north were told to maintain the strictest silence.

Says Supplies Were Used.

"When I went into the depot there was a dispute between myself and Murphy, who delivered to me written instructions he had received from Peary, although he himself could neither read nor write. These instructions showed that he was making a trading station of my depot, the contents of which had been used in trading for furs and skins.

"Dr. Cook said he was intensely annoyed at this alleged wrongful use of his supplies, and threatened to kick out Murphy and his company. Finally, however, he consented to their remaining at the depot, as there was no other shelter in the vicinity for them.

"On one occasion Murphy asked me abruptly, 'Have you been beyond 87?'" Dr. Cook said. "But I was determined not to let Peary know of my movements, and replied evasively that I had been much further north. From this statement has been concocted the declaration that I had said that I had not reached the pole."

Dr. Cook declared that neither Harry Whitney nor his own records are on board the steamer Roosevelt, and that, therefore, Peary's information concerning him emanated from Boatswain Murphy, who knew nothing of his movements.

Dr. Cook said also that he had made arrangements for the two Eskimos who went with him to the pole and Knud Rasmussen, whom he met in Greenland, to go to New York and confirm the story of his discovery.

Cook Rests Aboard Ship.

Dr. Cook is thoroughly enjoying his rest aboard ship after the strenuous days at Copenhagen where he sleeps ten hours each night and spends the remainder of the day in writing and in walking the decks and conversing with the American passengers, all of whom have been formally presented to him by Benjamin Trueblood, president of the American Peace Society of Boston.

At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, off Cape Farewell, the steamer Oscar II, under the command of the Oscar II, ordered the speed of the vessel reduced. According to her schedule the vessel is due in New York Tuesday.

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THE DISCOVERER IN COPENHAGEN.



CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK RECEIVING DR. COOK UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN COPENHAGEN



CROWDS WELCOMING DR. COOK IN COPENHAGEN

WEALTHY CONVICTS EXCLUSIVE

WANT TABLE SEPARATE FROM GENERAL MESS.

Curtailment of Federal Prisoners' Privileges Responsible for Complaints, Says Gov. Stuart.

HARRISBURG, Pa., September 18.—Gov. Stuart has sent to the inspectors of the Western penitentiary full copies of the report of the United States inspector on the condition of the federal prisoners in the Riverside institution.

The governor received the report from Acting Attorney General W. H. Ellis, and while he did not make it public he made a few comments which indicate that a cause of dissatisfaction are apparently not due so much to conditions as to the dissatisfaction of some federal prisoners at the curtailment of privileges and the fact that they have been forced to eat at the same table with the general run of prisoners.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The governor said that he did not care to make public or discuss any sections of the report until the inspectors had seen it, except that portion relative to the treatment of the prisoners. He declined to take the view that the prisoners were not humanely treated.

He said:

"While I know nothing about the details of the statements made in the report received by me from the Department of Justice, it is not only the policy, but the duty of the state to accord to all prisoners the most humane treatment. The inspector did not find that any of the inspectors of the Western penitentiary, that it is their desire to do so.

"It is true that under the law but 35 per cent of the inmates of a penitentiary can be employed in productive industry. That is a cruel law, and it has to be enforced, but the report states that the inmates who were mixed up in western Pennsylvania bank scandals. The governor would not indicate any line of possible action.

MARINE HORROR CONFIRMED

WENTY-NINE PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED.

Grew of Twenty-Seven and Two Passengers in Vessel Foundered Off Isle of Pines.

MOBILE, Ala., September 18.—A graphic story of a marine disaster which cost the lives of twenty-nine persons when the steamer Nicolas Castania, en route from Havana to Cienfuegos, foundered off the coast of the Isle of Pines on the night of August 23 last, reached Mobile last night. Meager news of the disaster was given by the Associated Press August 31.

The crew numbered twenty-seven officers and sailors, and there were two passengers. Eighteen human bodies have been recovered. The missing eleven are believed to have become the victims of sharks. All the bodies recovered were in a terribly decomposed state and identification was impossible.

A government commission, after an examination, reported that the immediate cause of the wreck was the simultaneous explosion of the steamer's battery of boilers, combined with a violent concussion of the steamer on the rocks, whither she had been thrown by the gale and tidal wave.

The crew and passenger list of the Nicolas Castania shows no names of women, but among the personal effects, which showed the wear and tear of use, was a number of feminine articles of wearing apparel and children's shoes.

Miss Maud Elsie Grubbs, daughter of George M. D. Grubbs, and Alvin T. Wise Carver, a young business man, were married at the bride's home, in Winchester, Va., by Rev. W. H. Carney of the Baptist Church.

STUDENT REBELLION ENDS

WORK RESUMED TODAY AT UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

Hazing Regulation Introduced by Faculty Caused Six Hundred Collegians to Walk Out.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ORONO, Me., September 18.—Education work was resumed at the University of Maine this morning, the strike of nearly 600 students having been amicably settled last night.

The trouble originated when the faculty introduced a new regulation, framed to put an end to hazing, and required every student to pledge himself to its observance. The students, believing it interfered with some of their time-honored rights, refused, and eventually walked out. Even a number of the girls went on a sympathetic strike. As a result the college was deserted.

As matters stood none would be accepted as students until they signed a little card, which read:

"I, the undersigned, hereby agree, so long as I remain a student at the University of Maine, to take no part in hazing."

To most of them the pledge seemed an insurmountable barrier. The point was made and sustained by the strikers that the term "hazing" may be applied to scores of harmless actions, time-honored college customs, which work injury to no one and give the freshmen in particular a new perspective through which to view life.

As a result the students held a mass meeting, at which it was unanimously voted to sign the pledge, with the understanding that they are pledged only to engage in affairs of a nature liable to work bodily harm on any of those involved.

ORIGIN A MYSTERY

Pellagra Found in Illinois Hospital for the Insane.

CORN MEAL NOT TO BLAME

Patients Living Under Excellent Hygienic Conditions.

GLOBE INVESTIGATION MADE

Dr. Lavinder Believes That Disease Is Likely to Become a Serious Public Health Problem.

The spread of pellagra in this country is becoming a public menace that can hardly yet be estimated. Public health officials everywhere are becoming alarmed. The disease has now been found in an insane asylum in Illinois, where the patients live under absolutely ideal conditions. The presence of corn in the dietary is a very small factor, and although it has been held abroad for years that spoiled corn meal was responsible for the disease, there is nothing to indicate in the present case either where the disease came from or how it managed to spread.

No cases have been reported in Washington as yet.

The report on pellagra in the State Hospital for the Insane at Peoria, Ill., has just been prepared by Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. Lavinder of the marine hospital service. He said that the hospital at Peoria cared for about 2,200 insane patients and has been in existence for eight years. He found the conditions under which the patients live were entirely beyond reproach.

Dr. Zeller, the surgeon in charge, stated that he had been convinced recently that there was pellagra in the institution, and he immediately called upon the marine hospital service for co-operation and it had sent Surgeon Lavinder as the government expert on the disease. After a thorough investigation of the institution it was found that forty or fifty well marked cases existed.

Dr. Lavinder said that he was unable to find satisfactory local causes for the existence of the disease to such an extent in this hospital, and Dr. Zeller said that he was confident, after a thorough study of the situation, that the disease had been in the institution since its establishment.

Inquiry was made as to the extent to which corn and corn products were used in the diet of the patients, and it was found that they were used but sparingly. It was recommended, however, that corn and corn products should be entirely eliminated from the diet of those suffering from the disease. Dr. Lavinder closes his report by saying:

"This inspection has more than ever confirmed me in the belief often expressed, namely, that pellagra is likely to become in this country a public health problem of greater proportions than can at present be realized."

CAPITAL CITY WINS

Twice Victor in Potomac Regatta This Afternoon.

CREW AND SCULL RACES

GOOD TWO LENGTHS AHEAD

Potomac First in Junior Eight-Oared Shell Competition.

Ideal Weather Conditions Prevail and the Races Attract Thousands of Spectators.

Enthusiasm in the hearts of the boating fraternity of Washington was keener than it has been in many years when Starter George A. Turner fired his pistol noon today for the first race in the big regatta of the Potomac River Regatta Association. This first event was a race by junior eight-oared shells, and this was followed by the junior single scull race. The first was a thrilling contest between crews of the Annapolans, Potomacs and Virginians. These will be followed by motor boat races, canoe races and so on down a program that will last until sundown. Washingtonians won in the two events pulled off.

A river carnival—that is what it is. Everybody who has ever been interested in any sort of river sport is either in some craft along the course, which extends from a point opposite the old Naval Observatory to the Highway bridge or is in the throng that lines the sea wall around Potomac Park, the Virginia shore and the bridge.

If the old Potomac ever "presented a gala appearance," as the boating men love to say, it certainly does today. The Atlantic coasters, the United States Navy, the revenue cutter fleet and scores of other craft are anchored up above the Highway bridge along the course. End to end the torpedo boats, Worden, the flagship, with Lieut. Commander F. N. Freeman on board; Stockton, Blakely, Shubrick, Stringham, Dupont and Bidsel, mark the southern line.

Acts as Police Department.

The revenue cutter fleet, including the Apache, which is entered in one of the races, is acting as the police department of the regatta, together with the harbor boats of the local police force. The water police are patrolling the course just above the bridge. The commanders of all these crafts are under strict instructions to maintain order and carry out the rules of the regatta, and they are effectually doing so.

But there is no suggestion of confusion. The early events were all run off with the utmost delightfully sporting officials and participants alike. The rules governing the regatta were put into effect at 11:30 o'clock this morning, and when it was time for the races to begin order was everywhere as apparent as expectancy. Not until 6 o'clock will the guard boats relax their vigilance. After that the morning's racing will take place, and all the craft will be given more leeway to go and come as they please.

After dark all the boats on the river, from the little canoes to the war vessels, will be festooned with lanterns and electric lights, and a sight well worth the wait. The night air will be blowing from the north, and there is no doubt that there will be a fine display of fireworks on the shore.

BERLITZ SCHOOL CHOSEN.

Gives Lessons in Languages to Foreign Army Officers.

In most of the European countries the military regulations require that army officers must know other languages besides their own, and in every case, it is claimed, an institution, originally American, the Berlitz School of Languages, has been selected for this purpose by the various governments.

In England Brig. Gen. W. R. Robinson of the Aldershot command, through army orders of this year, directed the lessons to be given by the Berlitz school at the Balmain barracks, Wellington Lines.

In Germany, by order of the Kaiser, lessons in languages are given by the Berlitz school at the Kriegsschule, in Potsdam. In Russia the lessons are given by the St. Petersburg School, and, judging by the several languages taught by the New York Berlitz School were transferred to St. Petersburg for that purpose, these languages will be one of the most important there.

Ideal Weather Prevails.

Overhead the weather conditions were ideal. When noon arrived scarcely a cloud was in the sky, and the air was cool enough to temper the heat of the sun. For the rowing and paddling races, however, the wind was blowing almost directly across the course and making the surface too choppy for best work.

The motor boats were unable to get ready for the races, and the blowing of the regatta at noon, and the first race to be run was for the junior light-oared shells, one mile. The starter's pistol cracked at 2:20 p. m. In this race the Potomac Boat Club and the Annapolans Boat Club of Richmond contested for first place. The Potomacs were the victors, and if any one got away best it was the Potomacs.

The steady, hard stroke of the Annapolans was a bit slower, and at the half mile the Annapolans crew passed the Potomacs, the Virginia crew falling to the rear.

Won by Potomacs.

The last half mile was a hard fight. The Potomacs gradually forged ahead and finally crossed the line a good two lengths ahead of the Annapolans, who left daylight between themselves and the Virginians. The result of the race was as follows:

Won by Potomacs, time, 5:43.
Second, Annapolans, time, 5:48.
Third, Virginia, time, 5:49-5.

Mueller by Three Lengths.

Next came the junior single sculls. This race was a terrible pull throughout between Carl J. Mueller of the Potomac Boat Club and W. Leary of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia. The other entries were J. C. Blackholter, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, and George A. Hernan, Potomac Boat Club. Mueller, who had a middle course, won by over six lengths, with Leary second and Blackholter third. Hernan, although getting a bad start, held his course with exceptional ability, and was in a blowing effort, but he won much applause by his fine rowing.

Building Permits Issued.

The following building permits were issued today:

To James M. Thompson, for one two-story brick dwelling at East Deader, architect, W. S. Pittman; builder, S. M. Hayes; estimated cost, \$1,025.

To Kennedy Brothers, Incorporated, for twenty-three-story brick and stone dwellings, from 628 to 644 D street, from 402 to 406 7th street and from 656 to 690 Maryland avenue northeast; architect, A. H. Bonnemant; builder, Kennedy Brothers; estimated cost, \$80,000.

To Mrs. John B. Williams, for one four-story brick dwelling at 1824 19th street northwest; architect, William T. Davis; builder, R. S. Beall Construction Company; estimated cost, \$14,000.

To Washington Market Company, for one one-story brick steel and concrete ice plant, at 522 12th street southwest; architect, D. J. Davis Company; builder, S. T. Prescott Company; estimated cost, \$89,000.

To Alexander Memorial Baptist Church, for two-story brick church, at 2113 W street northwest; architect, Charles Gregg; builder, John W. Pherson; estimated cost, \$12,000.

To James J. Sheehy, to repair dwelling at 408 13th street northwest; architect and builder, Julius Germuller; estimated cost, \$1,425.

Lord Balfour in New York.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Lord Balfour of Burielgh, who is a member of the commission appointed by King Edward to protect colonial trade, arrived today on the steamer Campania from Liverpool. He is on his way to Canada to adjust a "difference" in the commerce between that country and the West Indies. Lady Balfour, Sir Daniel Morris and his secretary, G. A. M. H. Gordon, a son of Lord Strathmore, accompanied Lord Balfour to this country.

Special Golf Match Postponed.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., September 18.—The special 36-hole golf match scheduled for today at the Wykagyl Country Club between Alex Smith, the new metropolitan champion, and Gilbert Nichols, postponed until tomorrow. The professionals will play for a purse of \$200.

DR. COOK'S THRILLING STORY

Told in The Star Exclusively in Washington

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