

# FAILS TO ENTHUSE OVER COOK'S FEAT

### Little Aid to Cause of Science, Says Dr. Woodward.

Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution of this city, while not belittling the feat of Dr. Cook, declares that his discovery can be of but little aid to the cause of science generally.

As an example of physical fortitude and daring, believed Dr. Woodward, Cook's accomplishment is without parallel. So far as the addition to scientific knowledge goes, however, the feat is of lesser importance.

"Men will still seek the North Pole," said Dr. Woodward. "Explorers will continue to strive for it just for the pleasure of it. It may bring them to reach the goal. The impossibility of turning Dr. Cook's discovery to practical use is, to my mind, the one great drawback of the entire matter, not underrating, of course, the great thing he has accomplished.

Impossible to Experiment.  
"Dr. Cook, at best, may have found a few different specimens of polar birds or animals. Granting that he found land there, it is ice-covered and no practical experiments can be made in this direction.

"I trust that he made en route a number of magnetic investigations. This would be of interest to science. The solution also of the question as to what the North Pole really consists of is another thing of value, but we will always be confronted with the fact that no matter what it may be it cannot be utilized because of its inaccessibility and the extreme climate.

The secret of the North Pole, therefore, must always be mainly one of curiosity on the part of the explorers, and from them we can learn something of a land hitherto unexplored. This, I think, is the main advantage that the discovery can be to science.

Ends the Guesses.  
"It will set at rest the many wild guesses that have always been extant as to the nature of the North Pole. A hundred different ideas have been advanced, many of them through ignorance. I have heard that it was everything from a hole twenty miles deep to a mountain. Science, however, has taken little stock in these stories.

"The general impression among men of research has been that the Pole consisted either of ice or land. If land, it would naturally be ice-covered, so what's the difference?  
"I know Dr. Cook personally. He has always been a man of the highest ability. I should be willing to accept his word alone that he has discovered the Pole, and I believe that he has accomplished what he set out to do. It was a wonderful feat. I saw him a short time before he left, and I am sure that he would return as the Pole's discoverer."

## RUSH OF SCIENTISTS TO POLE EXPECTED

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—That the discovery of the North Pole and the discovery of the South Pole in the near future will be a great stimulus to Arctic explorations and probably start a rush of scientists and students to the polar regions, is the belief of Evelyn E. Baldwin, the celebrated polar explorer and meteorologist.

"Dr. Cook's achievement was a wonderful one," said Baldwin, in an interview. "He was extremely fortunate in finding a chain of islands on which game was plentiful and whose surface was smooth to within 5 degrees of the Pole. The assistance rendered by the Eskimos was also very valuable, and lots of the credit is due to them.

"The skepticism of many persons regarding Dr. Cook's feat of traveling 500 miles in thirty-five days over the frozen land is not well founded, for such a thing is not impossible under favorable circumstances.

"I think finding of the South Pole will be much easier because there is a continent around it and the ice is, therefore, stationary, while the Arctic ice is constantly shifting and breaking up.

"I am now setting up an expedition to cross the Arctic Sea in the near future. We will proceed in a strong vessel, through Behring Strait, and will then make the vessel fast in an ice pack. Then, at a rate of two miles a day, we hope to drift completely through the Northern Ocean and hope to come out somewhere between the northeast coast of Greenland and Spitzbergen.

"We will be able to employ the balloons with the aid of dirigible balloons and the members of the expedition should bring back with them, valuable specimens and records of meteorological observations.

"I expect to find land to the west of Crockerland. A great many logs and canals will be transported by vessels from Alaska, and these will be placed on the ice around the ship, thus giving her more stability and sturdiness. Plenty of fuel will be taken along, and, unless I am very much mistaken, we will be hailed soon as the first ship to cross the Northern Ocean.

## DR. COOK COSTUME WINS BABY PRIZE

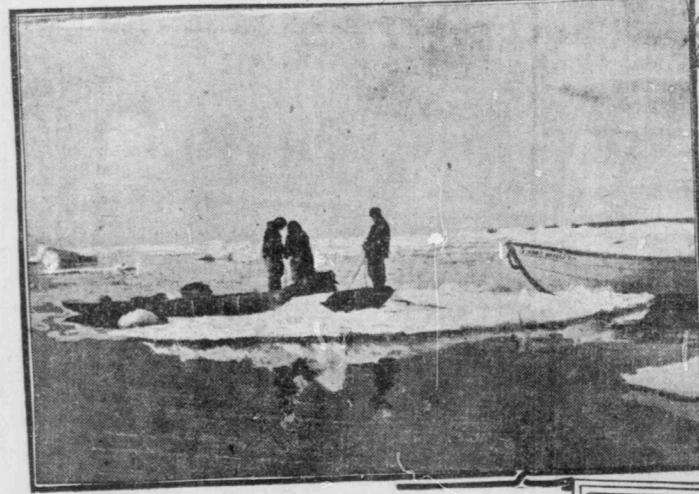
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The fame of Dr. Frederick Albert Cook has spread abroad throughout the land. For the time being, at least, the cool attire of Iwans Tumbo, denizen of the African desert, must give place to the fur-lined Arctic people.

John S. Yoo, a thirteen-months-old baby of Philadelphia, is the up-to-date youngster who, in the eleventh hour, got into a Dr. Cook costume and defeated legions of Iwans Tumbos at the annual baby parade at Astor Park, N. J. The little fellow was carried in the parade as a snow-capped Eskimo, attired in a fur suit, and carrying a globe with an American flag fluttering from the spot representing the North Pole. He got the prize.

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# POLAR PICTURES TAKEN BY DR. COOK'S BACKER, JOHN R. BRADLEY

### HUNTING WALRUS DURING THE COOK-BRADLEY EXPEDITION.



## BRITISH SCIENTISTS STILL HAVE DOUBTS

### Say They "Believe Dr. Cook, But Want to See the Proofs"—Are Amazed at Speed at Which American Is Said to Have Traveled.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—"We believe him, but we want to see the proofs." This is the attitude today of a majority of English scientific men regarding Dr. Frederick A. Cook's reported discovery of the North Pole. As the story of the discovery is studied, there is increasing regret expressed that the narrative does not indicate that Cook has positive proof of his claims.

It is conceded that all this doubt is likely to be removed the moment Dr. Cook reaches Copenhagen, and English geographers and scientists are hoping that the explorer's interview will remove their last doubts.

Much of the English skepticism is based on the report that the Cook expedition was not heavily financed or properly equipped, a report which later statements show to be untrue. Had the doctor made the trip with no other equipment than that indicated in the first stories, one paper says, the result would have warranted the early view that the discovery was a splendid sporting achievement, rather than an exhibition of real value to science.

Lieutenant Shackleton still stands by Dr. Cook, his only doubt being as to the temperature of 32 degrees below zero that Cook reports when crossing Ellesmere Island. Shackleton thinks this temperature is too low.

Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, author of the "Discovery of the South Pole," and a member of the Royal Geographical Society, is questioning, along with other members of the society, the accuracy of the observations reported by Dr. Cook. But here again the doubt results from the belief that the expedition was the outgrowth of a pleasure trip which could not have had the necessary scientific equipment.

The most serious doubt of all, however, continues to be the reported speed at which Dr. Cook traveled from Cape Thomas Hubbard to the Pole. Unless he found conditions wholly different from those found by every other Arctic explorer, the experts do not see how it was possible for him to average thirteen miles a day.

## COOK'S COMPANION HOLDS NO DOUBTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Rudolph Franke, who was a steward on the steamer John R. Bradley, and who was left behind at Annotok to guard the supplies, said today:

"I am convinced Dr. Cook did what he did. I lived with him four months. When he says a thing he means it. He never makes a statement he cannot prove and he keeps his promises.

"Franke is a stalwart German, the steward on John R. Bradley's yacht. He was selected to stay with Dr. Cook because of his physical fitness.

"From the first day I met Dr. Cook I was impressed with his perseverance. He doesn't know what it means to quit. His mastery of details and his strength of purpose are wonderful.

"Some doubting Thomases say Dr. Cook would not have known when he was at the North Pole when he got there. Dr. Cook is an expert with scientific instruments. He knew when he got to the Pole and you can depend upon it that he got there.

"Franke then told how he obeyed orders and returned to winter quarters at the Pole. He was then 300 miles from the Pole.

"Speaking of the preparations Dr. Cook made for the trip Franke said Cook built his sledges himself of wood he cut for the purpose. They were of his own design and were twelve feet long, three feet wide and evenly balanced, well supplied with steel braces.

"Dr. Cook also had the very best dogs in the polar region," said Franke. "He was very friendly to the natives."

and had their assistance at all times. The Eskimos came around at tea time every day. Instead of refusing them, Cook supplied them, and they would do anything in the world for him.

"The start was made from Annotok with eleven sledges and eight Eskimos. The dogs could keep up thirty or forty miles a day under ordinary circumstances. Once Dr. Cook carried them sixty miles in one day.

"Makes Known Intentions.  
"The day Dr. Cook ordered me to return, he said: 'Franke, I am going to take a desperate chance, and I have decided that it would be asking too much to expect you to go with me. I am willing to risk my life for this idea, and I hope to win. I have reason to believe I will win, but if I go down, it shall be alone.'

"From that day I have never doubted that he would succeed. It is ridiculous to say Dr. Cook did not know where he was when he reached the Pole. Any layman would know where he was by the position of the sun and the moon.

But Dr. Cook had the experience of a seaman. He had the finest sextant money could buy. He had several compasses, an artificial horizon, a barometer, a thermometer, and all the necessary tables, which he tore away from a book I brought back with me. I have seen him take observations many times. He even taught me how to take them.

It is announced today that Mrs. Cook, wife of the explorer, with her two little daughters, Ruth and Helen, left South Haswell, Me., where they spent the summer, today, for a short visit to Portland, after which they will return directly to New York to await the arrival here of Dr. Cook.

## PNEUMATIC TIRES INVENTED LONG AGO

The first pneumatic tire patent was registered in England in 1846 by R. W. Thomson. The salient features of this pioneer's "airless wheels" were covered in the specifications in this quaint phraseology:

"The nature of my said invention consists in the application of elastic bearings around the wheels of carriages for the purpose of lessening the power required to draw the carriage, rendering their motion easier, and lessening the noise they make when in motion. I prefer employing for the purpose a hollow belt composed of some air and water tight material, such as caoutchouc or gutta percha, and inflating it with air, whereby the wheels will in every part of their revolution present a cushion of air to the ground, or rail, or track on which they run."

"After many experiments with Thomson's 'airless wheels' on all sorts of horse drawn vehicles, covering a period of several years, the invention fell into complete oblivion, and it was not until bicycles became an accomplished fact that the pneumatic tire was invented, if that word is permissible, by Dunlop in 1888. Their application to the bicycle was not a complete success, however, as their usefulness ended with the first puncture, so it may be said that the first satisfactory pneumatic was that introduced by Michelin in France a few years later. The Michelin tire was detachable, the first of that type, could be repaired easily on the road by the rider, and naturally enough soon became the subject of much imitation.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A LOGICAL RESULT.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"  
"I'm going a-milking, sir," she said.

"Then I want to marry you, my pretty maid!"  
"For I own the water works here," he said.

So they were married, ead, and they have lived ever since on the milky whey.  
—Lippincott's Magazine.

## S.S.S. CURES SKIN DISEASES

The cause of all skin diseases can be traced to some humor or acid in the blood; the cuticle is always healthy where the circulation is free from impurities. When the blood is infected with acid or unhealthy matter it cannot perform its natural work of nourishing the skin, regulating its temperature and preserving its normal softness, pliability and healthfulness. Instead it irritates and inflames the delicate fibres and tissues around the pores and glands and produces some of the many forms of skin disease. The itching and stinging so often accompanying skin affections are produced by the deposit from the blood of the acid humor with which it is filled, into the sensitive membrane of the skin lying beneath the outer covering, and surrounding the countless nerves, pores and glands. This explains why scratching the outer skin affords no relief from the itching and burning. S.S.S. cures Skin Diseases of every character by purifying the blood. It goes down into the circulation and removes the humors or acids which are causing the trouble, builds up the weak, acid blood, and permanently cures every variety of skin affection. Local applications can only soothe; they never cure because they do not reach the blood. S.S.S. goes right into the circulation, reaches the trouble and cures it by removing the cause. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free to all who write.

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ESKIMO SETTLEMENT, THESE ARE THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHICH MADE COOK'S FEAT POSSIBLE.

## Distasteful Job for Soldier Is the Guarding of Prisoners

The hardest duty that a soldier is ever called upon to perform in times of peace, and the duty which he dreads the most, is the guarding of military prisoners. These are divided into two classes:

First—Garrison prisoners, who have received light sentences for minor breaches of discipline and will be returned to duty in a short time.

Second—Military convicts, who, for attempted desertion or other serious military crimes, have been dishonorably discharged by order of a court-martial, and have received sentences varying from a few months to several years' confinement at hard labor, according to the gravity of the offense. Into their ranks the vicious element, or those who hold their oath of enlistment too lightly, eventually find their way.

Every morning at fatigue call the prisoners are drawn up in a long line in front of the guard house and surrounded by a chain of sentries. The somber prison garb of the "generals"—military convicts were formerly known as "general prisoners"—is marked with gigantic capital "P's," which render them conspicuous, and therefore make escape more difficult.

Some are evil-looking fellows, with long and unsavory records. Doubtless many have "done time" before they are drawn up in a long line in front of the guard house and surrounded by a chain of sentries. The somber prison garb of the "generals"—military convicts were formerly known as "general prisoners"—is marked with gigantic capital "P's," which render them conspicuous, and therefore make escape more difficult.

In groups of twos and threes and guarded by sentries with loaded rifles these men perform most of the disagreeable work and menial labor about the army post, which is highly varied in character, and may consist of anything from sprinkling the flower beds on the officers' lawns to

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## ICELAND RESIDENT CREDITS REPORTS

### Editor of Newspaper Lays Success to Choice of Winter for Trip.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—David Ostlund, editor of the Frankfort, at Reykjavik, Iceland, declares today that he credits in every way Dr. Cook's account of his discovery of the North Pole.

Ostlund was passing through Detroit on his way to Battle Creek to visit his mother. His paper, the largest in the far North, is largely devoted to exploration.

"I am confident," he said, "that Dr. Cook reached the Pole. There are no sensible reasons for believing anything else. It seems to me that his plan of using the winter months for traveling is a very good one as may be seen from his report. He found no regions so cold that he could make progress all the time. It has been disastrous to many of the other explorers because they have chosen summer time instead of the winter."

A TRIFLE AIRISH.  
"Don't need a quilt at all," he growled. "But ere the night is over, we'll start upon a ghostly prowl to find some extra cover."  
—Birmingham Age-Herald

PERFUMES OF SPRING.  
The golden rippling sunshine. Doesn't warm me through and through; Gentle Spring's so backward. And the blossoms are so few.  
The coal bin's scraped quite empty; I miss the flowers' perfume. But the wheezy oil stove's odor Seems to scent up every room.  
—New York Telegram.

# WELCOME RETURN OF FINDER OF POLE

### Ship Bearing Dr. Cook Is Met by Danish Torpedo Boat.

(Continued From First Page.)

could draw sleds at an almost unheard of rate of speed in Arctic exploration. It was this speed itself that caused the greatest skepticism in scientific circles. A major portion of this skepticism has been banished, however, by the report of Captain Hansen, a weather explorer of the Meteorological Institute, who lives the year round in the Arctic seas, for the purpose of making weather observations for scientific deductions.

In his report to the institute, which is official, Hansen declares he found the sea in the Arctic region this year smoother than before, and that all his observations coincide with those of Dr. Cook in regard to the weather, ice, and trails.

## EXPLORERS' CLUB PREPARE GREETING

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The directors of the Explorers' Club of New York, of which Lieut. Robert E. Peary is president, and Dr. Frederick A. Cook is a former president, will meet late today to make tentative arrangements for the welcome home which will be tendered to Dr. Cook upon his return to America.

The officials of the club do not believe Dr. Cook will remain abroad any time, but will hurry to America as soon as he can make the necessary sailing arrangements.

The members of the Explorers' Club, which numbers some of the foremost scientists and explorers in America, accept without qualification the announcement of Dr. Cook that he has reached the Pole. These men say that he was fully prepared for the trip, both as a scientist and as a man of physical stamina, and they are planning to receive him as befits his accomplishments. While nothing has been done toward arranging for a reception, it is said the welcome to America will be such as has seldom been seen here.

## CLEARs THE COMPLEXION OVERNIGHT

Pimples, Rash, Eruptions, Etc., Quickly Eradicated by New Skin Remedy. Ever since its discovery, poslam, the new skin remedy, has, in its extraordinary accomplishment, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the eminent specialist who gave it to the world. It has cured thousands of cases of eczema and eradicated facial and other disfigurements of years' standing. The terrible itching attending eczema is stopped with the first application, giving proof of its curative properties at the very outset.

In less serious skin affections, such as pimples, rash, herpes, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., results show after an overnight application, only a small quantity being required to effect a cure. Those who use poslam for these minor skin troubles should immediately secure one of the special 50-cent packages recently adopted to meet such needs. Both the 50-cent package and the regular \$2 jar may be obtained in Washington at O'Grady's O'Donnell's, the People's Drug Store, Atlantic's, and other leading drug stores.

Samples for experimental purposes may be had free of charge by writing direct to the Emergency Laboratories, 22 West Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

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\$30.00 Brass Bed	..\$22.50	\$45.00 Brass Bed	..\$33.75	\$80.00 Brass Bed	..\$60.00
\$35.00 Brass Bed	..\$25.00	\$50.00 Brass Bed	..\$37.50	\$85.00 Brass Bed	..\$63.75
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\$20.00 Parlor Sets	..\$13.50	\$50.00 Parlor Sets	..\$37.50	\$80.00 Parlor Sets	..\$60.00
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\$30.00 Parlor Sets	..\$22.50	\$60.00 Parlor Sets	..\$45.00	\$90.00 Parlor Sets	..\$67.50
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\$40.00 Parlor Sets	..\$29.35	\$75.00 Parlor Sets	..\$56.75	\$125 Parlor Sets	..\$93.75
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