

### NO FIGHT ON TO HEAD BANKERS

Nominating Committee Will Settle  
Who Shall Be Next President of  
Nebraska Association.

### BURNHAM RAJ. K GUARANTY

Head of Organization Discusses Law  
in His Annual Address.

### RECOMMENDS "HOWE" PLAN

Inspection of Banks by Ass'n  
Feature of Scheme He Endorses.

### COMPTROLLER THOUGHTLESS MAN

Bankers Upset by Ordering of Statement  
for Condition of Business  
Ending September 8—Dele-  
gates at Country Club.

Who will be the next president of the Nebraska Bankers' association rests in the decision of the committee on nominations appointed yesterday afternoon by President Burnham. The committee will hold an executive session this morning before the convention resumes and pick its man. His election will follow this afternoon without dispute.

There are no open or avowed candidates and there has been almost no gossip on the subject. President Burnham has given general satisfaction as the head of the association the last year and were re-election customary he could have it again for the year. The committee on nominations is headed by Frank McWhirter of Fremont, the others being E. M. Gassler of Blair, W. H. McDonald of North Platte, O. N. Seymour of Elgin and W. H. Bucholz of Omaha.

President Burnham appointed the committee on resolutions, as follows: J. C. French, South Omaha, chairman; W. A. Taylor, Hastings; Arthur McNamara, North Platte; V. B. Caldwell, Omaha; L. B. Howe, Beatrice.

The committee on auditing includes: A. B. Grantham, Lexington, chairman; T. J. Hansen, Danebrog; C. H. Gray, Central City.

The convention went under way at the morning session yesterday with a few fervid remarks regarding the comptroller of the currency and some sharp criticism on "bank guaranty" legislation.

Comptroller Considered Nuisance.  
The comptroller of the currency was discussed unofficially, but with emphasis, because of the personal attack on him, of course, had called for a bank statement just as the convention began.

The remarks on guaranteeing bank deposits came from President C. E. Burnham of the state association in his annual address.

"After mentioning the action of the last legislature, he said:  
"Believing that this was a personal matter, we have studiously avoided any action being taken by this association in an official manner. Personally, I am opposed to the so-called guaranty, but considering, as I believe, the minority has right which the majority is bound to respect, and cheerfully does respect, I have endeavored, with the help of our secretary and others, to keep the association free from litigation."

### Stays by Old Ways.

"I am one of those old-fashioned bankers who believe that the only way of providing against bank disaster is to adhere strictly to the lines of legitimate banking, which in the long run will not only result in better banking, but greater confidence. It is not possible to expect the people to put their absolute trust and their money into institutions which agitators are attempting to discredit. If the man who make the law under which the banks must do business consider it necessary to magnify the danger which does not exist, what must the average individual infer who has no working knowledge of a bank, and only bases his faith upon the fact that the bank is allowed to do business under the protection of the state or government."

"Banking is now as the business of the people and commonwealth; were it segregated from the balance of the business world, a sort of a parasite upon the industry of others, then deposit guaranty might be necessary, but in the direct analysis of the whole question, it is the mass of the people who suffer from the shaken confidence and not the capitalist alone. For this reason, I am firmly convinced that the better plan would be to leave the entire matter of better security to the depositor, to the men engaged in the banking business, by adopting what we of Nebraska know as the 'Howe' plan, we will do more towards providing for the depositor more security than any legislative plan yet suggested. This idea was advanced by Mr. Howe in 1906, prior to the adoption by any political party of any so-called bank guaranty plan, and again after our last meeting in 1908."

Outlines Howe Plan.  
Mr. Burnham then outlined the "Howe plan," which calls for a supervision and control of members of the Nebraska Bankers' association through the application of clearing house principles, and includes the strictest sort of examination of members by specially employed experts.

The president's address followed an address of welcome by Joseph H. Millard, president of the Omaha National and the Omaha Clearing house, and was responded to by George N. Seymour of Elgin. With the appointment of committees the morning session adjourned.

Two hundred members of the association had registered at the Home before the meeting at the Elks' club began. Among the visitors are a number of bankers from New York, Chicago, Denver and other cities outside Nebraska, who have come to take part in the program or for private business reasons.

Among these are Colin Campbell of the Fort Dearborn National, Chicago; James Ringold, United States National, Denver; E. L. Irish, Denver National; W. B. Dickey, National City, Chicago; A. Marshall, Phoenix National, New York; W. E. Wakefield, Corn Exchange, Chicago; H. F. Brough, First National, Chicago; J. A. Watts, North American National, Chicago; Frank Brundage, representing Knouth, Nachod & Ebbas, New York.

Newspaper Man a Banker.  
A former Omaha newspaper man, M. L. Lombard, representing the Bankers' Protective association, is attending the convention. Mr. Lombard, who was on the staff of The Bee in the early '90s, later

### Paprika Makes Hit with the State Bankers

Special Night at the Den Proves One  
of Biggest and Best of  
Whole Season.

"I'm 60 years old and have traveled all over this country as well as other countries, but I tell you truthfully that I have never seen anything in my life like this spree of Paprika Schnitzel," said W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., the man who owns ninety tanks and who is in Omaha to address the convention of the Nebraska Bankers' association.

A special performance of the beautiful spree had been arranged for Wednesday night for the entertainment of the visiting bankers and the big den was packed with bankers, insurance men, visiting Eagles and Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. The performance went with a swish and a swirl and was lengthened by the many encores which the bankers forced upon the singers, Oscar Lieben and Ben Cotton have exchanged parts and both seemed to have improved by the change.

"Horsemen" is still the cry of the parade committee and it was announced that unless fifty more horsemen put in an appearance the parades would be seriously hampered for want of men. Riders are wanted for the big electrical parade and should report to Charles Kasvach, 1212 Grand Muffel Herring, announced that the enrollment now numbered 1,303, which is considerably in excess of last year. The membership was increased during the last week by knights hastening to get under way in time to be able to visit the den on "Tart night" and also to sit at the banquet table.

Peary and the North pole were at the den and were the center of attraction before the curtain went up for the first act of the spree.

Clement Chase delivered the address of welcome to the visiting bankers in behalf of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben and said that the Nebraska bankers stood for the ideal of good citizenship and told them that Omaha would surely appreciate any good word which they might be able to carry back to the state.

"Omaha's strides have been rapid since Ak-Sar-Ben came into existence," said C. E. Burnham of Norfolk, president of the Nebraska Bankers' association. "Magnificent buildings and many other improvements testify to what this order has done for Omaha. The counties of Nebraska are loyal to Omaha for Omaha has drawn on different parts of the state for many of its best citizens. Paprika Schnitzel, the star of the evening, comes from my county."

R. C. Wilson of the Commercial National bank of Chicago told several good stories and E. B. Gurney of Fremont followed with some more. "All the bankers of Nebraska are proud of the record this city is making," said Mr. Gurney, "and we are proud of Omaha and of Ak-Sar-Ben. These bankers are but clearing houses helping out the resources of the state to work to help Omaha."

Mr. Witham added after his opening remarks that he would read two road names and throw in a criticism of water-melons for an opey if he could have it take to Georgia.

"Omaha is a city which may well be proud of its hundreds of church spires rising against the sky as a guarantee of the morality of the city," added Mr. Witham.

### Two Carloads of Flour Seized

Product of Nebraska Mills Alleged to  
Have Violated Pure Food Law  
Provisions.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram)—Pursuant to a ruling of the Department of Agriculture chemist that nitrogen peroxide used for bleaching in the manufacture of flour is a violation of the pure food law and that the product is unhealthy, United States District Attorney George H. Gordon has ordered seized two carloads of flour shipped by the Columbus Roller Mills company of Columbus, Neb., to this state. This is the first seizure of the kind made in Wisconsin and the case will be a test of the national pure food law. Other seizures will be made within a few days, Mr. Gordon says.

### Here's a Man Who Was With Peary and Cook in Arctic

A long, lazy individual who was encoined in an easy chair of the Paxton hotel remarked to his inoffensive neighbor, "The poor deluded public, my heart bleeds for them."

The inoffensive neighbor, taking him to be some noted traveler who had something of wisdom to impart, took up the cue.

"Why, what's the matter," he asked, "don't you think that Cook really discovered the north pole?"

"Um-m-m-m-m, that depends on what you mean by discovering," was the answer.

"Well, don't you think that he has been there?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, how about Peary, then?"

Again an impressive whisper, "He didn't either."

"Well, why do you whisper it? asked the inoffensive neighbor, testily, "lots of other people think the same thing."

"That's not the trouble," said the long one. "I promised to believe it. I promised both of them three years ago that I would believe it, and now I ain't keeping my word."

"Why, I don't understand you," said the other.

### PEARY DENIES COOK'S STORY

Commander Says Report of Rival  
Explorer is Not to Be Taken  
Too Seriously.

### QUOTES FROM TWO ESQUIMOS

Brooklyn Physician Was Not Out of  
Sight of Land.

### MESSAGE CREATES SENSATION

Scientist Friends of Both Men Discuss  
the Situation.

### ROOSEVELT AT BATTLE HARBOR

Ship Expected at Red Bay Today,  
Where Peary Will Put His  
Story of Trip to Pole on  
Wire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch was received here early today: "MEDIAN HARBOR, Labrador, (By Wireless) Via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 7.—To Melville E. Stone, Associated Press, New York: I have sailed the stars and stripes to the North pole. This is authoritative and correct. Cook's story should not be taken too seriously. The two Eskimos who accompanied him say he went no distance north, and not out of sight of land. Other members of the tribe corroborate their story."

The lie was hurled yesterday concerning the discovery of the North pole and the foundation laid for a controversy unparalleled in history. Commander Robert E. Peary is making uncertain progress southward of the coast of Labrador in his ship, Roosevelt, but there came from him yesterday a message as direct as his homeward journey has been slow.

It challenges the veracity of Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn and further complicates a situation which the whole world is discussing. In fact, Peary discredits Cook's claims with the intimation that he (Peary) and he alone planted the American flag at the North pole on April 6, 1909, and that Dr. Cook, who asserts that he unfurled the flag at the pole on April 21, 1909, must substantiate his claim.

At Copenhagen, Cook, shown his rival's statement last night, stood by his guns, declined to enter into a debate and calmly asserted that his records would sustain him. To prove his right of discovery before the entire world, beyond a shadow of doubt, he announced that he will dispatch a ship to Greenland and bring to America his Eskimo companions. Then with their testimony and his data, he declares that he will stand ready to face all detractors.

Ship at Battle Harbor.  
In the meantime Peary continues his homeward journey on the ice-encrusted Roosevelt and is tonight at Battle Harbor, Labrador, still more than 400 miles from North Sydney, C. B., the objective point of the home cruise.

Mrs. Cook is in New York and Mrs. Peary has left her home in Maine on her way to join her husband at North Sydney.

Though pressed for a statement, Mrs. Cook declined absolutely last night to say anything concerning her husband.

By those who received word of Dr. Cook's discovery with skepticism Commander Peary's challenge yesterday was received with gratification, by those who had been neutral it caused a new interest in a series of remarkable happenings, while to Dr. Cook's supporters it was a signal for war. Cook, if his plans do not miscarry, will sail for the United States on Sunday next and will arrive here by September 21.

By that time Commander Peary will have reached home, but no one has as yet suggested the possibility of a dramatic meeting of the two faces to face.

Peary's statement reflecting on Dr. Cook's achievement came first to the Associated Press early yesterday morning, dated Indian Harbor, Labrador, the point through which he first reported his success by wireless. He had evidently been delayed in transmission.

Message to Mrs. Peary.  
About the same time Mrs. Peary received

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U. S.—The boys seem to be wearing their "shackles" very comfortably.

### GENERAL H. C. CORBIN DEAD

Expires Suddenly from Heart Failure  
After Operation.

### DEATH SHOCK TO HIS FRIENDS

He Had Been Aboard for Treatment  
and Condition Was Not Such  
as to Cause Fear of  
the End.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., retired, died in Roosevelt hospital in this city today after an operation for a renal disorder. General Corbin would have been 67 years old in a few days. Mrs. Corbin and ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, his personal friend, were at his bedside when death occurred.

General Corbin had been suffering for two years from the malady which caused his death. Accompanied by Mrs. Corbin and the general's daughter, Mrs. Usher Parsons, of Ardley, N. Y., he went to Carlsbad for treatment on June 15 last. The waters there appeared to have improved his condition after two weeks' stay and he returned to England, where his former trouble recurred, and he went to Paris to consult physicians.

The trouble developed more seriously while he was in Paris and he returned to America, arriving here Sunday last. The general was taken to the Hotel Marlborough in this city and Dr. Frank Erdvurm was summoned. The physician advised that General Corbin be removed to the Roosevelt hospital, and he was taken there on Monday. The operation was performed Tuesday morning by Dr. Lucius Hotchkiss, the hospital surgeon, assisted by Dr. Erdvurm and Dr. Peck.

Following the operation General Corbin revived and the work of the surgeon was regarded as a success, but about midnight last night a weakness of the heart developed and death ensued a few hours later.

General Corbin's body will be taken to his home at Highwood, Chevy Chase, near Washington, this afternoon, and funeral arrangements will be made there. His burial will be in Arlington cemetery.

Sketch of General's Career.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—War department officials were greatly surprised and shocked this morning when informed of the death in New York of General H. C. Corbin. It was known that General Corbin had not been well for some months, but that his illness was serious was not even considered. His death, therefore, was wholly unexpected. During his service as adjutant general of the army, General Corbin was a conspicuous figure at the War department, and in the social life of the national capital. Formal action upon his death will be taken by the department during the day.

General Corbin's first military service was as second lieutenant in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he having enlisted July 28, 1862, and served to the end of the war with the Army of the Cumberland, holding all grades from second lieutenant to colonel. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers March 15, 1866.

He entered the regular army May 11, 1866, as a second lieutenant of the Seventeenth infantry, and was successively promoted until he reached the grade of lieutenant general April 15, 1906, and retired September 15 of the same year. In recognition of "gallantry shown in the Spanish-American war" congress in June, 1900, conferred upon him the rank of major general. For eight years he served as adjutant general of the army. He was a member of the Royal Legion. November 5, 1901, he married Miss Edith Agnes Patten and had his residence in this city.

Leaves Three Children.  
General Corbin leaves three children by his first wife, Ruthford, of this city, Mrs. Usher Parsons of Ardley-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and Grace Corbin, living in Wilmington, O.

Only last year the beautiful Corbin home at Highwood, adjoining Chevy Chase in the suburbs of Washington, was completed and extensive entertainments had been planned for the coming season.

General Corbin was in command of the Philippine division when he was appointed major general, having voluntarily relinquished the important position of adjutant general of the United States army from a desire to wind up his military career by field service.

He returned to the United States from Manila early in 1904, and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri. While holding this command he was promoted to be lieutenant general of the United States army.

### JAPANESE MERCHANTS PAY VISIT TO TACOMA

Chamber of Commerce Presents Mil-  
liver Mounted Punch Service to  
One of Number.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 8.—The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce at a reception here today to the Japanese commercial commissioners presented T. Nakaahashi, president of the Osaka Shosen Kaishi, with a beautiful silver-mounted cut glass punch service. The set will be placed on the steamer Tacoma Maru. The commissioners are today visiting the Great Northern railway shops and many other commercial enterprises of Tacoma.

### Guest List For Banquet To President

### Board of Governors of Ak-Sar-Ben Ready to Send Out the Invitations.

The Board of Governors of Ak-Sar-Ben met last night to discuss the final guest list for the banquet to be given President Taft on the evening of Monday, September 20. It was found that several of the names on the list printed in The Bee of Tuesday were of men who are not members of Ak-Sar-Ben. These have been eliminated, as it is intended to make the banquet an exclusive affair of the order and only members can attend. Invitations will be sent out at once with a request that response be made by September 15.

A committee of five of the governors will go to Des Moines to meet the president and his party on Monday afternoon and escort them to Omaha.

### Corn Poorer Than a Year Previous

Crop Reporting Board of Department  
of Agriculture Makes This  
Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture estimates the average condition of crops on September 1 last as follows: Corn, 83.8, as compared with 77.4 on the same date last year; spring wheat, 85.8, as compared with 77.4 in 1908.

Comparisons for important corn states follow:

	1909	1908	Average
Iowa	79.0	70.0	82.0
Missouri	68.0	72.0	78.0
Nebraska	85.0	81.0	83.0
Kansas	87.0	78.0	78.0
Oklahoma	47.0	78.0	72.0
United States	83.8	83.0	83.9
United States	74.4	79.4	80.6

Comparisons for important spring wheat states follow:

	1909	1908	10-Year Ave.
North Dakota	85.0	75.0	74.0
Minnesota	82.0	78.0	79.0
South Dakota	88.0	83.0	78.0
United States	88.6	77.5	79.3

The average condition of the oat crop when harvested in 1909, as against 69.7 last year, was 83.8.

The average condition of other crops on September 1 is stated as follows: Barley, 90.5, against 81.2 in 1908; buckwheat, 81.1, against 81.2 last year; potatoes, 80.3, against 73.7 last year; tobacco, 80.2, against 84.3 last year.

The condition of tobacco September 1 in important states was: Kentucky, 80; North Carolina, 77; Virginia, 85; South Carolina, 85.

### Resignation of Governor Post

Porto Rican Executive Sends An-  
nouncement of His Withdrawal  
from Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The resignation of Governor Post of Porto Rico reached the bureau of insular affairs today and was forwarded to the president at Beverly. It is understood the president has already decided upon Mr. Post's successor, but his name has not yet been announced. It is expected that Secretary of War Dickson and General Charles Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, will visit Porto Rico about the 20th of the present month.

### BITTER CONTEST AT TOPEKA

Kidnaping Case Being Fought at  
Every Step—Principals Are  
Identified.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8.—Mrs. James G. Barclay, Frank H. Tillotson, J. N. Gentry and David Gregg were arraigned in the city court today, charged with kidnaping Marian Bleakley, the incubator baby. The owner and drivers of the automobile in which the child was carried away identified Mrs. Barclay and Gentry. The case is being bitterly contested. The taking of evidence will probably not be completed today.

Mrs. Stella Barclay, J. N. Gentry and F. H. Tillotson, charged with kidnaping the incubator baby, were bound over to the district court at 3 o'clock. Bond was fixed at \$5,000 each. David Gregg also was bound over, and held in \$500 bond. They made no defense.

### MR. HARRIMAN IS BETTER

This Statement Was Made by Mag-  
nate's Doctor Yesterday.

### ALARMING RUMORS AFLOAT

These Are Denied, but All Details  
as to Illness Are Refused—  
Empty Oxygen Tanks Sent  
to New York.

TURNER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Edward H. Harriman is better. This statement is based on the assertion today of the two men closest to him outside of his immediate family. His medical adviser, Dr. William G. Lyle, said so this morning and reiterated it late this afternoon. His spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Holmes McGinness, made the assertion in almost the same language after visiting the sick man personally during the afternoon.

How far Mr. Harriman has improved and the precise state of his health is still a matter of conjecture and the subject of the official creation of alarming rumors. The official information from the Harriman residence today utterly failed to quiet these reports and there seems to be some ground for the persistent if unconfirmed reports that he suffered a second slight attack of indigestion yesterday and that Dr. Lyle's reassuring statement at midnight referred to his improvement from this second seizure.

Empty Oxygen Tanks.  
There is no doubt that Mr. Harriman's recent illness has been desperate. Evidence of this was furnished today by two empty oxygen tanks that were sent down from Tower Hill this evening to be returned to the manufacturer in New York. That these attacks will be recurrent and that they must grow increasingly ominous is the belief of even those who have no immediate fear for his life and profess to consider reports published in New York as exaggerated.

Dr. Lyle's first statement today came in his own handwriting in response to a note delivered to him at Arden house at about 11 o'clock this morning requesting more definite information. This reply read: "Mr. Harriman is better."

"W. G. LYLE."  
More Alarming Rumors.  
Conjecture was thus lulled only for a few hours. In the afternoon alarming rumors, originating, some in Wall street and some from sources unknown, poured in upon the newspaper men at Turner and Arden until 4 o'clock, when Dr. Lyle again was called on the telephone. The most startling report of them all was that reported to him:

"It is said in New York that Mr. Harriman is dead."  
"Those reports are not true," replied Dr. Lyle. "Mr. Harriman is better today."

His assurances were qualified in the minds of many, however, by a visit paid to Arden house by Mrs. Mary Simonds, Mr. Harriman's sister, who lives in Center Valley at the foot of the mountain.

A week ago when Mrs. Simonds was asked to confirm or deny a rumor that her brother was dying, she replied: "If he was dying do you think I should be sitting quietly here at my home?"

"Tonight a member of the Simonds family was asked if the sister's visit indicated any change for the worse. The reply was "No, quite the contrary."

### Pastor Says Little.

The Rev. J. Holmes McGinness is the young rector of the Episcopal parish of which Mr. Harriman is a member. As pastor of St. John's church at Arden, he has long enjoyed the confidence of the Harriman family and by those who compare the millionaire's broad acres here to a baron's Isle, he is sometimes referred to as Mr. Harriman's chaplain.

Armed by the morning papers, Dr. McGinness was at Arden house about 10:30 from his home at Chester. On his way he told the newspaper men he had no first hand information from Tower Hill. He spent two hours with the Harriman family and was not seen in the valley again until he drove home between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Reluctant to discuss his visit, he yielded when told that a wrong interpretation might be placed upon his call if followed by absolute silence and asked: "You tell

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### Do you want a girl for housework? Phone Douglas 238 and get one.

That is the "Want-ad Number." If you are without help, go do it now. No use dragging this hot weather when you can get help so easily.

Girls looking for work know that The Bee publishes practically a complete list of people who want help, so they look to the Bee Want-ads when looking for a place.

Better step to the phone and put in the ad.

### COOK ANSWERS PEARY'S THRUST

Brooklyn Physician Opens His State-  
ment by Saying "I Have Been  
to the North Pole.

### WILL DEMONSTRATE THE FACT

Willing to Place Evidence Before  
Joint Tribunal of Scientists.

### FIGURES AND OBSERVATIONS

Will Also Submit Report to People of  
the World.

### NOT DISTURBED BY CHARGE

Says He Has Written Evidence that  
Peary Took His Stores—Harry  
Whitney Acquainted with  
All the Facts.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—"I have been to the North pole. As I said last night when I heard of Commander Peary's success, if he says he has been to the pole, I believe him."

"I am willing to place facts, figures and worked-out observations before a joint tribunal of the scientific bodies of the world. In due course I shall be prepared to make public an announcement that will effectually dispel any doubt, if there can be such, of the fact that I have reached the pole. But knowing that I am right and that right must prevail, I will submit at the proper time my full story to the court of last resort—the people of the world."

"I will not enter into any controversy over the subject with Commander Peary, further than to say that I have not taken his Eskimos. My reply is that Eskimos are nomads. They are owned by nobody and are not the private property of either Commander Peary or myself. The Eskimos engaged by me were paid ten times what they agreed to accompany me for."

As to the story that Commander Peary says I took provisions stored by him, my reply is that Peary took my provisions, obtaining them from the custodian on the plea that I had been so long absent that he was going to organize relief stations for me in case I should be alive. For this I have documentary proof."

This is Dr. Frederick Cook's reply to Commander Peary.

Dr. Cook Not Disturbed.  
Coming so quickly upon other dramatic incidents of the week, Commander Peary's dispatch denying that Dr. Cook had achieved the triumph for which he has been feuded and honored in Copenhagen, beyond the lot of any other private person has been read here with feelings of amusement and concern. But Dr. Cook himself seems in no wise disturbed. He was perfectly cool and apparently unmoved when confronted tonight with telegrams from the United States saying that Commander Peary had denounced him as an impostor. His demeanor has not changed in the slightest from the day he landed in Copenhagen.

Dr. Cook's friends had urged him to their utmost to make any statement possible for the public, but he had said repeatedly that all he had to say for the present was that he possessed proofs that he had visited the North pole on April 12, 1908. These proofs were convincing and in due time would be given to the world.

Peary's Cook Stories.  
When it was suggested to him that his chances of proving his