

DR. COOK SAYS HE MADE A MISTAKE

Discredited Explorer Asserts He Will Return and Try to Brighten Tarnished Reputation.

WANTS CONFIDENCE OF PEOPLE

Sympathy of Fellow Men is Most Valued Now.

DISCLAIMS ATTEMPT AT FRAUD

Doctor Thinks Now He Was Half Mad at Time.

WRITES STORY FOR MAGAZINE

In It He Discusses His Psychological Condition and Seeks to Show that if Mistaken He Was Honest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, in an article which will be published in Hampton's Magazine, says that he does not know whether he reached the North pole or not. Dr. Cook, who has been in hiding for more than a year, has informed the editors of the magazine publishing his story that he will return to the United States with his wife and children December 22 in order to spend Christmas here.

Dr. Cook, in his story, deals with the psychology of his adventure and says:

"Did I get to the North pole? Perhaps I made a mistake in thinking that I did. Perhaps, I did not make a mistake. After mature thought I confess that I do not know absolutely whether I reached the pole or not. This may come as an amazing statement, but I am willing to state the world, if, by so doing, I can get an opportunity to present my case.

"By my case, I mean not my base as a geographical discoverer, but my case as a man. Much as the attainment of the North pole once meant to me, the sympathy and confidence of my fellow men mean more.

Attempts to Justify Himself.

"Fully, freely and frankly I shall tell you everything. Tell you everything—and leave the decision with you. If, after reading my story you say, 'Cook is sincere and honest; half crazed by months of isolation and hunger, he believed he reached the pole; he is not a fakir, then I shall be satisfied.'

Dr. Cook tells the story of his life and pictures what he calls the overpowering ambition for exploration that bested him until it finally culminated in his effort to reach the pole. Dr. Cook declares that at the time he convinced himself he had discovered the pole he was half mad. He spent two years in his quest, and during that time endured hunger and privation that, he says, would unqualify any mind.

The explorer states that it would be impossible for any man to demonstrate beyond question that he had been to the North pole. He characterizes the region as a region of insanity, where one's own beliefs are the evidence gathered by one's own eyes.

Overcomes with Bewilderment.

He says he had never looked at the discovery of the pole as an achievement for his own personal satisfaction, for the satisfaction of a craving and desire that was greater than any other factor in his life. When he found how tremendous a sensation his statement that he had attained the pole created during that time with bewilderment. Dr. Cook then tells the story of the days in Copenhagen and later in New York, and of the crisis in his life that caused his flight from New York and his voluntary exile from the United States. The explorer says that notwithstanding the fact that he was followed by the shrewdest newspaper men in the world—day after day, and that sums ranging upwards of several thousands of dollars were offered for a clue to his whereabouts, he has never worn a disguise and has never taken any unusual precaution to conceal his identity. Part of the time, he says, his wife has been with him and part of the time his children.

Has Been in London.

Most of the time during his exile Dr. Cook has been in London. He says he has gone about among Americans there with the utmost freedom and at times has registered under his own name, and that only a few have guessed his identity. Those who did guess it, Dr. Cook says, were turned away with ease by the remark: "Why, yes, I have been there before."

With the opportunities for thought that his exile has given him—Dr. Cook says he never even had time to sleep more than three or four hours between his arrival at Copenhagen and his disappearance in New York—he has found growing stronger and stronger his desire to return to his own country to be understood by his own people. He realizes better than anyone else the esteem in which he was held.

"I have been called the greatest liar in the world, the most monumental impostor in history," says Dr. Cook. "I believe that in every undesirable way I stand unique, the object of such suspicion and vituperation as have assailed few men."

With this realization Dr. Cook wrote his story and says that to him the honor of discovering the north pole no longer means anything. The explorer has been working on his story since last August and says, according to the editor of Hampton's magazine, that "his sole desire is to make the people of the United States realize just what he went through during his two and a half years in the Arctic fastness, and to make them see what processes of thinking, or lack of thinking—it was that led him to do the thing which confirmed to the average mind that worse suspicions against him.

Fear is Silent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Robert E. Peary, commander of the expedition which the National Geographic society recognized as having reached the north pole, declined today to make any comment on the confession of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, after hearing of it.

"I have absolutely no statement to make," declared Captain Peary, with emphasis. "I wish the Associated Press would make it as emphatic as possible that I have absolutely nothing to say in connection with the matter. I cannot make this too strong."

When asked whether he would have anything to say after Dr. Cook's article appears, he replied that he did not think he would.

Portuguese Troops on Island of Macao Force Concessions

and Sailors from Gunboat Cannon on Palace to Secure Reforms.

MACAO, ISLAND OF MACAO, China, Nov. 30.—The Portuguese troops of the local garrison and the crew of the Portuguese gunboat Patria revolted last night and, taking possession of the city proceeded to enforce certain changes in the administration of the affairs of this dependency of Portugal. The rebels continued in control today, the governor and military officers being powerless.

The revolt began with the landing of the sailors on Santa Clara, from which they drove out the nuns, ordering them to leave the island. The nuns fled to Hong Kong.

From the convent the rebels marched to Government house, before which they mounted a cannon. An interview with the governor was requested and when the officers at Government house intervened they were silenced at the point of the bayonet.

The governor was compelled to hear the demands, which were the expulsion of the religious orders, increased pay for the army and navy, the suppression of the weekly Vila Nova and the righting of alleged wrongs suffered by the soldiers and sailors.

Under threat, the government granted every demand.

No casualties are reported, but the military officers say that they have lost control of the city. The security of life and property is not guaranteed.

When the rebels arrived at the governor's palace, the governor's aide protested against their entrance, a bayonet was placed at his throat and he was threatened with instant death if he gave an alarm.

MACAO was settled by Portuguese merchants in the latter part of the sixteenth century and long was a flourishing port. After the seizure of Hong Kong to the British the trade of Macao declined rapidly. The city was subsequently ceded to Portugal by China. Gradually the Portuguese extended their rule over the whole island of Macao. China objected to this extension of territory and insisted that the only concession ever made Portugal was limited to the city of Macao and has frequently clashed with the Lisbon government over their respective territorial rights.

Continued diplomatic negotiations have failed to definitely adjust the matter.

The city is now divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other mostly by Portuguese, each having its own administration. When the Portuguese monarchy was overthrown the Portuguese of Macao petitioned the provisional government of Lisbon to permit the religious orders to remain undisturbed on the island.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Hope of settlement of the garment workers' strike was held out by Mayor Busse today as a result of the preliminary meeting of the council strike settlement committee and representatives of the strikers and clothing firms.

"After a three hours' talk I believe we can see our way clear to a settlement. We will have other conferences each day until we agree," said the mayor after the meeting.

Two hundred sympathizers with the garment workers' strike who were riotously attempting to prevent non-union employees from entering the shops of the International Tailoring company at Jackson boulevard and Canal street were charged upon by the police today. A number of the more stubborn men in the gathering were clubbed before the crowd was dispersed. Three leaders of the mob, two of them girls, were arrested.

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THORNE OPPOSES RATE INCREASES

Iowa Man Contends Railways' Net Earnings Have Been Increasing Faster Than Expenses.

SECURITIES AT HIGH FIGURES

Witness Says Values Better Than Any Other Public Utility.

GEORGE A. POST ON THE STAND

Head of Railroad Business Association Testifies in Rate Inquiry.

BUYING OF EQUIPMENT FALLS OFF

He is Unable to Remember that Any Railroads Have Suspended Development Work Already Begun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Testimony in the eastern trunk line freight advance case was virtually concluded by the Interstate Commerce commission today, after many witnesses for the shippers had agreed that the proposed increases would localize competition, hurt the western market for eastern goods and otherwise seriously interfere with their business.

The pending suspension of the proposed advances is until February 1 and in the meantime, on January 9, the arguments of counsel will be made and the commission may be prepared to render its decision by the expiration of the present extension. Pertinent testimony tomorrow will close the evidence.

There was a steady stream of witnesses today in support of the shippers' protests. They included heads of the Westinghouse Air Brake company, the Railway Business Association, American Locomotive company, shoe and leather, drug, cotton piece goods and other enterprises.

Thorne on the Stand.

Clifford Thorne of Washington, Ill., state railroad commissioner-elect, counsel for the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association and the Farmers and Grain Dealers' association, contended that in four states alone, covered by an exhaustive investigation he had made, the railroads had been overcapitalized by \$60,000,000.

The end of a day with the officers and a statistical summary of the actual physical valuation of 133 properties having a combined capitalization of more than \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. Thorne contended the railways' net earnings have been increasing faster than their expenses, and that the credit of the roads was good. He urged that the only proof offered by the railroads to support their argument of credit impairment was that they could not market 4 per cent bonds at par, an ability which he recognized as by no means indicative of bad credit.

He said railroad securities are more desirable today than five, ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, and command higher market prices than any other public utility or industrial company.

"Tell your troubles to the commission" was the only consolation President John E. Lawrence of the Lawrence company of Boston and New York, testified he received from the railroads when he tried to talk to them about the advances which meant \$300,000 increased cost annually to his cotton piece goods selling agency business.

Asserts Candy is Necessary.

Edwin F. Fobes of Boston, candy manufacturer, contended that candy is a necessity and not a luxury. Attorney Butler, for the New York Central lines, forced him to say that he saw no reason why sugar, unaffected in the proposed advance and a big factor in the candy business, should not bear its fair share of the increase.

He said the increases would take off half of his quarter of a cent profit on 3 and 8 cents per pound candy and that in the east, his candy goods, jobbed at 3 and 40 cents per pound, were sold by retailers at from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pound.

Charles L. Schwartz of St. Louis, representing the National and Western associations of shoe wholesalers, testified that

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A Presidential Possibility Present



W. J. B.—I wonder if those people do want a new president?

LOVERS RIDE PASS INTO JAIL

Eloping Pair from Wyoming Caught by Heppburn Law.

THEY ENTER PLEAS OF GUILTY

Young Fireman Goes to Jail Wondering How to Pay Fine of \$100—Girl is Started for Home at Green Castle.

The Heppburn anti-pass law, United States court and a mighty railroad company interrupted the course of true love yesterday in the prevention of the marriage of Richard Webster, railway fireman, and Miss Mable Pugmire, daughter of a wealthy rancher of Green Castle, Wyo., yesterday.

Late yesterday afternoon after the regular session of court had closed the lovers were brought into the half-lighted court room to make their confession of guilt in violating the Heppburn act and the confidence of the Union Pacific Railway company for the sake of love.

"I am guilty," said the girl simply, as she stood before Judge W. H. Munger. She was pale and downcast.

District Attorney Howell made recommendation for a light fine.

"Forty dollars fine," said Judge Munger. "Can you pay a good, liberal fine?" the Judge asked Webster, who rose to enter his plea.

The defendant nodded in the affirmative. Then he wanted to ask "How much is it?" "One hundred dollars," said Judge Munger.

When the time came for the settlement Webster feigningly declared he supposed that the fine was \$10. He went to jail and will there remain until the fine is paid.

Webster obtained a pass for himself at Green Castle, Wyo., and another for his sweetheart under the name of "Miss Lizzie Webster," whom he set forth in his statement to the agent was a dependent upon him, and therefore entitled to transportation under the provisions of the anti-pass law. A traveling auditor on the train who knew Webster discovered the deception and caused the arrest of the pair at Grand Island. Early yesterday morning they were placed in the Douglas county jail here, where they remained through the day.

Miss Pugmire's father, who chanced to be in Omaha yesterday, learned of the affair and called at the jail.

English Campaign at White Heat and Speakers Are Busy

Lansdowne's Referendum Scheme Proves Important Factor in Discussions of Political Leaders.

English Campaign at White Heat and Speakers Are Busy

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Politicians of all parties are straining every nerve to crowd into a few days the work which in ordinary elections is spread over weeks or months. Nearly all the heavy guns were in action tonight.

Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house, before a meeting in Albert hall, where he warmly supported the referendum, described the government as puppets dancing to the tune of John Redmond and his American paymasters.

The prime minister, Mr. Asquith, spoke at Reading; Chancellor Lloyd-George at Cardiff; John E. Redmond, leader of the nationalists, at Dublin; Winston Spencer Churchill, home secretary, at Colchester; Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, at Bristol; John Burns, president of the local government board, at Battersea; and Austen Chamberlain at Ashton.

The issues are narrowing daily. The conservatives make much of the menace of home rule. They proclaim that the plan of the liberals for the reform of the House of Lords means a single chamber government and put to the front their new policy of the referendum.

There is great fervor among the liberals. They are making the sudden reforming zeal on the part of the lords, who claim that Lansdowne's referendum scheme is a snare because the parties would be unequally yoked together under it; that conservative measures would always fall smoothly through the House of Lords, while the referendum would be invoked only for liberal bills which were distasteful to the peers. Moreover, they estimate the cost of each appeal to the people at \$10,000,000.

An interesting factional cleavage has occurred in Balfour's party over tariff reform.

The speaker, the spokesman of the unionist free traders, has proposed that the tariff reformers pledge themselves to submit the question to a referendum if the party wins, it not being a leading issue of the campaign.

The most ardent tariff reformers, led by the Morning Post, contend that it is the foremost principle of the party. "The unionist party breaks into fragments," says the Post, "if a unionist victory does not mean tariff reform."

Hint for a Missing Hero.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Navy department is making inquiry for William W. Shurrer, who until a year ago was a blue-jacket. A medal and a cash reward for saving the life of Lieutenant M. E. Smith of the United States Ship Pennsylvania awaits him if he can be found. The rescue of the lieutenant by the enlisted man was effected in 1908 when their ship was in the Mediterranean.

CABINET CUTS ESTIMATES

Department Estimates for Next Year Reduced Fourteen Millions.

ULTIMATUM BEARS SOME FRUIT

President Looks New Schedules Over and Announces that Franks Knife Must Be Applied Still Further.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A cut of \$14,000,000 in the estimates for the running expenses of the government during the next fiscal year was reported to President Taft today as a result of his ultimatum to the various heads of departments at the cabinet conference yesterday.

The president was greatly gratified with the showing announced, but declared there must be a still deeper cut. So the cabinet meeting scheduled for today was postponed until Friday to allow the cabinet officers to make another revision of their figures. The delay in the preparation of the president's message is said to be due to the necessity of waiting for the estimates in their final form.

Just as soon as the message is out of the president's hands, the devoted men, three or four days to seeing senators and representatives regarding the executive program.

DESERTED WIFE PROTECTS HER HUSBAND'S GOOD NAME

Woman Pays Up Debts and Keeps Share in Inherited Fortune for Delinquent Spouse.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 29.—After five months' search through the west and ten years of separation, Mrs. Robert Archibald of Englin, Ill., found her husband at Oracle, near here, and started for home today to claim a fortune.

Archibald disappeared from home, it is said, when debts were pressing him and he was without funds. His wife has since paid his obligations. The efforts of others to have him declared legally dead caused her to search for him so that he might obtain his share of an estate bequeathed by a relative.

PROMOTION FOR H. J. HORN

Burlington Man Becomes First Assistant to President Hellen of N. Y., N. H. & H.

Henry J. Horn, assistant general manager of the lines west of the Missouri to the Burlington road, has been appointed first assistant to President Charles S. Nelson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford. Mr. Horn will assume his duties at once. He has left for the east.

Mr. Horn was with the Great Northern for many years before 1906, when he resigned and went into business for himself in St. Paul. In May, 1910, he again went into railroad work with the Burlington, with offices in Omaha.

BISHOP BEECHER IS CONSECRATED

Takes the Solemn Obligation of the Church with Fitting and Impressive Ceremony.

SEVEN BISHOPS AT THE SERVICE

Right Rev. A. C. Garrett of Dallas Preaches Sermon.

TRUMPETERS LEAD THE WAY

Liturgy of an Historic Church is Followed Out.

TRINITY CATHEDRAL IS FILLED

Many Are Disappointed by Not Being Able to Gain Admission to Witness the Ceremony of Consecration.

With all the ceremony and hallowed pomp which the liturgy of an historic church permits, by a ritual honored through centuries of observance, in the presence of seven bishops, many score priests and nearly 1,000 laymen, George Allen Beecher was Wednesday morning consecrated a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In the chancel of Trinity cathedral where as dean he for many years has officiated as a priest of the church, the bishop-elect knelt before Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, bishop of Missouri and presiding bishop of the church. He then, in the presence of the seven bishops, stood the Right Revs. Arthur L. Williams and Anson Rogers Graves, the co-consecrators; the one, bishop of the diocese of Omaha; the other, bishop of the missionary district of Kearney, resigned. To this field vice Bishop Beecher.

First Bishop Tuttle laid his hands upon the head of the kneeling priest and repeated those words of the service, the solemn declaration, which caused the kneeling man to arise a bishop when the co-consecrators had likewise spoken and likewise laid holy hands upon the head of the man before them.

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the Office and Work of Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is within thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love and soberness."

March of the Prelates. An hour before this Bishop Beecher—then still Dean Beecher—had marched into Trinity cathedral the central figure in an ecclesiastical procession of imposing size. Forming at the Gardner-Jacobs parish house on Dodge street, the procession had marched west to Eighteenth street, then north to the door of the church. Entering the church the procession continued up the center aisle of the nave until choir and chancel had been reached. On the organ had been heard when the first crucifer entered the strains of "O Sanctus Christiani Soldieri." Music and procession combined to give a faint flavor of medieval suggestion; of the days when processions of the church were no uncommon sight in the streets of a city.

But a more distinct modernity has been sounded at the beginning of the procession. Six trumpeters of the United States army from Fort Omaha had led the procession sounding on bugles used to reveille and taps a more sacred measure. The dress uniforms of these soldiers of the state were gay as the colors of the black and white vestments of the soldiers of the church militant, and the contrast between the men of peace and the men of war impressed every spectator. At the very second when the procession entered the church and wheeled into the main aisle, the sun temporarily hid behind a cloud, a few minutes before, burst out and through stained glass windows suffused the whole church.

Those Taking Part. The ministers of the consecration, their full names, title and degrees were officially set forth in the ordo of the service as follows:

Consecrator—The Right Reverend Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., Bishop of Missouri and Presiding Bishop of the church. Co-Consecrators—The Right Reverend Anson Rogers Graves, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kansas. Presenting Bishops—The Right Reverend Frank Rosebush Millsaps, D. D., Bishop of Nebraska. The Right Reverend Theodore Nevins Morrison, D. D., Bishop of Iowa. Attending Presbyter—The Reverend Charles E. Chapman, Rector of the Church of Our Savior, North Platte, Neb.

The Rectors—The Reverend Robert E. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's Church, De Moines, Ia. Deputy Registrar—The Reverend John Williams, D. D., Rector of St. Barnabas Church, Omaha. Master of Ceremonies—The Reverend Frederick C. Foster, M. A., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Omaha, Neb. Assistant Master of Ceremonies—The Reverend Thomas J. Sullivan, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Omaha, Neb.

The service of consecration began with the reading of the appointed Collect by Bishop Tuttle, who prayed that: "Almighty God, who by Thy Son, Jesus Christ didst give to Thy Holy Apostles many excellent gifts, and didst charge them to feed Thy flock; Give grace, we beseech Thee, to all Bishops, the Pastors of Thy Church, that they may diligently preach Thy word, and duly administer the Godly Discipline thereof, and grant to the people that they may obediently follow the same; that all may receive the crown of everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen."

Then Bishop Williams read the Epistle, and after that Bishop Graves read the Gospel. Next came the saying of the Nicene creed and after that Bishop Garrett preached the sermon.

Bishop-Elect Presented. When the bishop of Dallas had ended his exhortation to the bishop-elect, Dean Beecher, vested in his rochet, or white robe over the purple cassock cap, was formally presented to the presiding bishop by Bishops Morrison and Millsaps, these saying:

"Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this day and well learned man to be ordained and consecrated bishop."

Rev. T. J. Collins now read the "Certificate of the Election"; Chancellor Wakely read the "Certificate of the Confirmation"; Chancellor North read the "Certificate of Ordinations"; and the "Canonical Testimonial" of the House of Bishops was read by Bishop Thomas of Wyoming. Then the bishop-elect made his solemn covenant and vow of conformity to the "Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of the Protestant Episcopate."

New Bishop of Kearney



RT. REV. GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER.

A new heading on the first Want-ad page—"For Christmas."

This classification will run from now until Christmas. Shoppers will find it most useful, as all sorts of pretty and useful Christmas presents are advertised. Look this column over; it will help you solve your Christmas problems.

Have you read the want ads today?

Fido Mixes it with Pepper Can; Family is Stampeded

The members of an Omaha family were thrown into panic, a staid and faithful old family dog was sadly misjudged and the police called in to handle the enraged animal at the Smith home, 263 Jones street, all because Fido, while browsing around in the kitchen, knocked a can of pepper off the shelf. The can landed squarely upon the end of Fido's nose and the dog received a generous portion in his nostrils and eyes. The dog immediately started things to moving in the Smith abode by rushing into the drawing room with foaming mouth and bloodshot eyes, apparently in the frays of hypochondria.

The family jumped upon tables and chairs, while the dog, blinded by the pepper, rushed round and round the room in unsteady flight. Paterfamilias, from a vantage seat on the table, angled a telephone off its stand and in a voice shaking with excitement called up the police station, begging for an officer. By the time the officer had arrived, however, Fido had quieted down and was once again the staid old family guardian.