LAST EDITION

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES — THURSDAY OCTOBER 14 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH — FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

COOK'S MOUNT M'KINLEY TRIP

Edwin N. Barrill Makes Affidavit Saying Doctor Did Not Ascend Mountain.

WAS ONLY PERSON WITH HIM

Says They Were Never Closer Than Fourteen Miles of It.

Asserts Explorer Dictated His (Barrill's) Diary, Then Stopped It—Affidavit Secured by Peary People.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Globe this afternoon prints a copy of the affidavit made by Edwin N. Barrill, who accompanied Dr. Frederick A. Cook at the time he announced his reaching the summit of Mt. McKinley. The affidavit was made before a notary public at Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 4, and has just been received in New York.

Barrill's affidavit states in effect that he was the only person present with Dr. Cook on the date when he claims to have reached the summit of Mount McKinley, that they did not in fact reach the summit, and the nearest point to the summit reached was at least 14 miles distant from the summit of that mountain, the elevation at no time exceeding 10,000 feet. The affidavit also brings into question a number of the photographs which Dr. Cook has given as representing the summit and other high altitudes of Mt. McKinley.

Barrill in his statement says that he was born in Buffalo in 1864 and now resides at Darby, Mont. He says he was the only person present with Dr. Cook when he claims to have reached the summit of Mt. McKinley and that he is the person referred to as Barrille or Edward Barrile in Dr. Cook's book entitled "To the Top of the Continent," bearing upon the climb to Mt. McKinley. He details his meeting with Dr. Cook at Missoula, where the latter was accompanied by Prof. Parker of Columbia university, R. W. Porter and others.

The organization of the Mt. McKinley expedition consisted of Fred Printes a guide; Belmore Brown, an artist and naturalist of Tacoma; Walter Miller, a photographer of Seattle, Samuel Beherer, who acted as cook for the party, and Barrill.

The party sailed from Seattle May 17, 1906. Barrill recounts that at the start of the trip he prepared to keep an exact diary and sets forth that his diary, marked exhibit "A" attached to the affidavit, "is a pocket diary kept by me all the time that Dr. Cook and I were together near Mt. McKinley and the same is a truthful record, with the exception of the entries and changes made by me therein under the orders of Dr. Cook."

BARRILL'S DIARY.

The diary referred to by Barrill is attached to the affidavit, and is now in the possession of the New York Globe. The affidavit then proceeds as follows:

"On the evening of Sept. 9, 1906, Dr. Cook and I started alone for the purpose of exploring Mt. McKinley. He informed me before starting that his purpose was to find a way for ascending the mountain as he and Prof. Parker intended to climb the mountain the following year.

"As shown by my diary we took the trip on Sept. 8. From and including the 8th down to and including the 18th, of September, all my writings in my diary are by me, but were made under the direction of Dr. Cook. I also changed the dates during this time under his direction. On Sept. 12 Dr. Cook directed me to stop keeping my diary and leave the pages therein blank. I cannot now remember the exact dates or figures which I have in my diary, before I was so directed to change them, but I know the elevation under what now appears Sept. 12, was not to exceed 9,000 and I think it was less.

"We quit any further attempt toward ascending the mountain on Sept. 15, and returned to the boat, a launch which lay in the water at the foot of the glacier. We reached the launch on Sept. 16, having traveled 26 miles or more on the top of the glacier from the place we quit the climbing on Sept. 15.

COOK ORDERED CHANGES.

"On Sept. 16, when at our first camp returning from the glacier I doctored and changed the entries therein from and including Sept. 9 down to and including Sept. 12. These changes were made under the orders of Dr. Cook. From the 12th to the 16th, was written at the first camp returning on the night of the 16th and from the 16th and including the 18th was written in our last camp returning on the evening of the 18th, and written solely under the dictation of Dr. Cook and just as he said. From and including Sept. 19, down to the end of the diary on Nov. 8, the entries therein are my own. They cover the actual facts and were not dictated to me by any one.

"Dr. Cook first told me to stop my diary on Sept. 12 when we were in our fifth camp going up the glacier and at or near the point which Dr. Cook claimed as the top of Mount McKinley. This point was within sight of us at the time. Dr. Cook stated at this time and place that the same conditions existed there as did exist on the top of Mount McKinley and directed me to stop my diary until further orders. At this time he had been to the top of the point claimed by the doctor as the top of the mountain and the doctor had taken a photograph of the point with me standing on top thereof, with the American flag in my hand. The photograph to which I refer is shown opposite page 227 of the doctor's book entitled, "To the Top of the Continent," before mentioned. The jagged marks on the apex of the snow in that picture and shown from the bottom of the picture up to the granite rock forming the top of the point, are my footmarks and those of Dr. Cook.

HIS BEST RECOLLECTION.

"My best recollection of this is as follows:

"Dr. Cook and I went to the top of the point together and he said, 'We will go back down and get a picture of this.' We did not take our bags with us to the top of the point, having left them down in the saddle above the glacier. We then both went down from the point to where our bags had been left. The doctor took the American flag out of one of the bags and handed it to me and sent me back to the top of the point and told me to hold it there on the end of the ice axe, which I did.

"The doctor then with his camera took the picture shown opposite page 227, which picture is there disignated as "The Summit of Mount McKinley" in his work 'To the Top of the Continent.' The truth being that the summit of Mount McKinley was 26 miles distant in the air line from the point where my picture was taken according to the scale on Dr. Cook's map shown between pages 152 and 153 in the book referred to above.

"I then came down with the flag to where Dr. Cook was standing with his camera and I made the remark that the eight peaks on the other side of this point where I had been photographed would probably show in the picture and he said that he had taken the picture at such an angle that those peaks would not show. The peaks to which I refer are sketched by me in my diary and are marked one to eight inclusive, and are shown in said diary on a page just preceding the date appearing therein as Sept. 9, and on the pages following Sept. 12.

"These peaks were so sketched and numbered by me when I was in the camps opposite them, I could have a fine view of them. The camps where I so sketched are the camps marked on my drawings exhibit C hereunto attached as the sixth and eighth camps when we were going up the glacier.

MADE DRAWINGS OF McKINLEY.

"When we were in the saddle near the point where I was photographed I made a drawing of what I named 'Glacier Point.' At the same time and point I made a drawing of Mount McKinley as I could see the top of Mount McKinley off to the northwest, and I should say, at least 20 miles away. This drawing of glacier point and Mount McKinley shown in my diary on the fourth and fifth pages of the sketches therein and represent conditions as they appeared to me upon the ground. Dr. Cook was by my side when I was making those sketches, using his instruments for the purpose of taking temperature, elevation, etc. We remained in the saddle after I was photographed on the point for about one half hour during which I sketched as above stated and the doctor used his instruments.

"When I came down from the point and handed the doctor the flag in addition to what I stated above, and there was more or less talking done which I do not now recall, but whether at that time and place or thereafter and between the 12th and 16th of the month, when my diary was doctored to fit the conditions in order to prove that this point was the top, he stated to me as follows:

"That point would make a good top for Mount McKinley. It looks just about like the Gun Sight peak would look on Mount McKinley' when we had been looking at from the saddle.

START BACK.

"In about half an hour after that picture was taken we fixed up our packs at about 10:30 or 11 o'clock on Sept. 13, we started down and around on the place designated on exhibit O as sixth camp, the doctor saying that he wanted to go around there in order to get further upon the main glacier, so as to get a good view of the N. E. ridge leading up to the summit of Mount McKinley so as to ascertain if that ridge was connected solid with the top of the mountain so that it would have an appearance similar to the description he would have to give in his writings. As the doctor had seen the mountain from all sides, excepting this, and as this was the side where he proposed to claim that he had climbed it, he wished to know the nature of the ridge leading up to the top of the mountain so he could write about it as it appeared.

"In doing this we took in the balance of the 13th and all of the 14th and 15th days of September and at the eigth camp on Sept. 15, Dr. Cook made his observations of the ridge. We then turned back from this camp for the reason that we had both fallen through crevasses as correctly stated in the diary and we considered it too danger-out to proceed further without snow shoes as the doctor had obtained a good view of the ridge which was all he wanted.

WITH COOK CONTINUOUSLY.

"I was with Dr. Cook continuously every day during the time he was attempting to ascend the mountain, in the year 1906, and the nearest point to the summit of Mount McKinley which we reached was at least 14 miles distant from the summit and at no time did we reach an elevation in excess of 10,000 feet and the doctor told me when we were at the place where my picture was taken that we were not over 8,000 feet high. I neglected to state that on Sept. 16 and on the evening of Sept. 8, Dr. Cook asked me if I was willing to stay with him. I said 'yes,' when he said, 'I will see you get $200 extra for doing so.'"

"The photograph opposite page 171 in Dr. Cook's book above mentioned and described therein as 'the eastern cliffs of Mount McKinley,' are not such cliffs but are a part of the eastern slope of eighth peak of the peaks above mentioned and drawn by me in my diary attached hereto.

"The photograph opposite page 92 in Dr. Cook's book was taken the evening of the same day that he took me with the flag at what he claims as the top of Mount McKinley and was taken at Camp Six, shown on attached exhibits 'C' and 'D.' The camp in this picture is noted thereon to be at 5,000 feet. This being so, the point where my picture was taken with the flag could not exceed 7,000 feet, as the 5,000 feet camp was established from six to eight hours after my picture was so taken.

BUILT NO SNOW HOUSE.

"The drawing shown opposite page 204 of Dr. Cook's book above mentioned is entirely false, as we never built a snow house on the trip although the diary was dictated by the doctor says so; nor did we shake hands or have any other similar ceremonies as stated in the diary.

"The drawing opposite page 209 of the doctor's book is also false. We never climbed anything half as steep as there shown, and we never established any camp nor slept as there shown. We slept every night upon comparatively level spots.

"The photograph opposite page 226 in the doctor's book entitled 'In the silent glory and snowy wonder of the upper world, 15,400 feet,' was taken two or three hours before the taking of my picture with the flag and was taken in the amphitheater about one mile northeasterly of the point where I was so photographed."

MILLER CORROBORATES BARRILL

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14.—Walter P. Miller of this city, photographer of Dr. Cook's Mount McKinley expedition, has made an affidavit corroborating that of Barrill in every detail. When shown Barrill's story today he said that it was correct. Miller says he has photographs and maps that fully confirm the statements of Barrill.

The affidavits of Barrill, Miller and others were sworn to in the office of James M. Ashton, an attorney of Tacoma, who was retained by certain interests in New York, said to be the Peary Arctic club, to investigate the alleged ascent of the great Alaska peak by Dr. Cook.

Detroit Ties Pirates Again Today

Detroit 5
Pittsburg 4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	300 000 001—4	9	1	
Detroit	100 211 00*—5	10	1	

Detroit, Oct. 14.—Chilly weather again greeted the Pittsburg and Detroit ball teams as they prepared for today's game in the world's championship series at Bennett park. Both teams arrived in good shape from Pittsburg in the national commission's special train. A heavy frost greeted them as they emerged from the train, but the bright sunshine warmed the air a bit and conditions for today's game promised to be better than any that had been played in this city.

Detroit is desperate and will fight to the last ditch to win today as a defeat again will deprive the team of the greatest honors in organized baseball.

During the series each team has won the alternate game, Pittsburg taking the first and Detroit the second. Therefore both Manager Jennings and his men were confident of victory today.

Pittsburg was equally confident of success and one of the most desperate baseball battles ever waged was expected by the thousands of enthusiasts, many of whom journeyed out to the park many hours before the game was scheduled to begin.

Many Detroit enthusiasts today criticised Jennings for using Ed Summers in yesterday's game. Summers was given a sound beating in the first inning of the third game and they can see no reason for using him yesterday with Donovan idle on the bench.

Manager Clarke wanted to win today's game as badly as did Jennings. He had Maddox, the winner of the third game, Camnitz, who was batted out of the box in the second game, and Willis, working out. It is expected he would pin his faith to Maddox.

Batting order:

Pittsburg—Byrne 3b, Leach cf, Clarke lf, Wagner ss, Miller 2b, Abstein, 1b, Wilson rf, Gibson c, Maddox p.

Detroit—D. Jones lf, Bush ss, Cobb rf, Crawford cf, Delehanty 2b, Moriarity 3b, T. Jones 1b, Schmidt c, Donovan p.

Umpires—Evans, (behind the bat,) Klem, (on the bases.) O'Loughlin and Johnstone (along the outfield foul lines.)

Play started at 2 p. m.

FIRST INNING.

Pittsburg—Byrne singled to left. Leach's single too hot for T. Jones and Byrne went to third. Clarke singled to right, scoring Byrne and sending Leach to third. Clarke went to second on the throw to get Leach at third. Wagner sent a double just out of D. Jones' reach and Leach and Clarke scored. Miller out Delehanty to T. Jones, Wagner taking third. Abstein struck out. Wilson out, Mullin to T. Jones. Three runs.

Detroit—D. Jones lined to Miller. Bush drew a base on balls. Cobb struck out. Crawford doubled to right, scoring Bush and Crawford went to third, on the throw to the plate. Delehanty sent a high fly to Leach. One run.

SECOND INNING.

Pittsburg—Gibson struck out but Schmidt dropped the third strike and was forced to throw Gibson out to T. Jones at first. Willis out, Mullin to T. Jones. Byrne out, Moriarity to T. Jones. No runs.

Detroit—Moriarity out, Byrne to Abstein. T. Jones out, Wagner to Abstein. Schmidt flied to Leach. No runs.

THIRD INNING.

Pittsburg—Leach was safe on Bush's fumble. Clarke sacrificed, Moriarity to T. Jones, Leach going to second. Wagner out, Delehanty to T. Jones, Leach going to third. Miller drew a base on balls. Miller stole second and Schmidt refused to make the throw to get him on account of possibility of Leach going home. Abstein struck out. No runs.

Detroit—Mullin singled to left. D. Jones lined to Wagner and Mullin was doubled at first. Bush was hit by a pitched ball. Bush stole second. Cobb popped to Miller. No runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Pittsburg—Wilson out, Bush to T. Jones, Gibson out, Moriarity to T. Jones. Willis out, Delehanty to T. Jones. No runs.

Detroit—Crawford was given a base on balls. Delehanty singled to right and Crawford went to third. Moriarity singled to right, scoring Crawford, but Delehanty was caught at third, Wilson to Wagner, and Moriarity took second on the play. T. Jones hit a single through Byrne and Moriarity scored when Clarke made an error on it. T. Jones went to third, but Klem sent him back to second because of ground rules, the ball rolling into the crowd. Schmidt drew a base on balls. Mullin sent a high fly to Clarke. D. Jones flied to Clarke. Two runs.

FIFTH INNING.

Pittsburg—Byrne out, Bush to T. Jones. Leach flied to D. Jones. Clarke out, Bush to T. Jones. No runs.

Detroit—Bush singled to center. Cobb grounded to Abstein and was out at first. Bush went to second. Crawford sent a hot liner to Wagner which he dropped but he recovered it in time to throw Crawford out at first. Bush going to third. Delehanty doubled over third, scoring Bush. Moriarity walked. Byrne made a great catch of T. Jones's high corkscrew fly, which was carried nearly to the pitcher's box by the wind. One run.

SIXTH INNING.

Pittsburg—Wagner sent a long fly to D. Jones. Miller singled to center, making the first hit off Mullin since the first inning. Abstein fouled to Schmidt and Miller was doubled up, going to second, after Schmidt's catch. Bush made a wonderful one-handed catch and with a lightning-like flash of his glove tagged Miller. No runs.

Detroit—Camnitz is now pitching for Pittsburg. Schmidt doubled into right field crowd. Umpire Evans chased Beckendorf from coaching lines because he was not staying in coachers' box. Mullin grounded to Camnitz and Schmidt was caught at third, Wagner crowding Byrne out of the way and made put out. D. Jones forced Mullin at second, Abstein to Wagner. D. Jones stole second. D. Jones could probably have gone to third because Gibson's throw rolled to the outfield but Miller fell on Jones in the mix-up. Bush drew a base on balls. Cobb hit a screaming double into the crowd behind right field, scoring T. Jones and sending Bush to third. Crawford sent a high fly to Leach. One run.

SEVENTH INNING.

Pittsburg—Wilson flied to Cobb. Gibson singled to center. Hyatt batted for Camnitz. Hyatt out, Delehanty to T. Jones, Gibson going to second. Byrne lined to Bush. No runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

Pittsburg—Leach fouled out to Schmidt. Clarke struck out. Wagner flied to Crawford. No runs.

Detroit—Schmidt out, Miller to Abstein. Mullin doubled into center after receiving a tremendous ovation when he went to the bat. D. Jones out, Byrne to Abstein, Mullin going to third. Bush bunted a fly to Abstein. No runs.

FIGHT IS WAGED ON BRANSFORD

Lippman Crowd Said to be Behind Movement to Get Him Off Ticket.

KELSEY INCIDENT AS CLUB

Mayor, However, is Sitting Tight and Will Not Resign, Say His Camp Followers.

As a result of the split in the "American" party forces, it was rumored this morning that an effort is being made to force Mayor John S. Bransford, candidate for re-election, off the ticket. The Lippman crowd is said to be behind the movement and every influence is being brought to bear against him. Henry G. McMillan, it is said, is preferred by the conductors of the campaign. J. E. Darmer, chairman of the campaign committee, who is a Lippman man, and Mayor Bransford are not on friendly terms. The strained condition between them has caused considerable strife and discord among the factions.

It is said that over a year ago the charges of incompetency which were brought recently against City Engineer Louis C. Kelsey, forcing him to resign, were brought to the attention of Mayor Bransford. For some reason, Bransford refused to take action. He is said to have stood by Kelsey in everything that he did.

Kelsey would have remained in the office of city engineer, it is said, as long as Bransford was mayor. Mayor Bransford did not ask for Kelsey's resignation; in fact, he said that Kelsey would remain there for life if he could keep him there.

Charges of graft were made by S. Birch, a contractor, and fell into the hands of H. G. McMillan, chairman of the board of public works, and Frank I. Sefrit, manager of The Tribune. These men have shown their feelings toward Kelsey a number of times and threatened to "get his head."

They induced Birch to make a signed statement and then Kelsey was informed that unless he resigned the statement would be printed in The Tribune. Rather than be subjected to an open attack in The Tribune, Kelsey handed his resignation to Frank I. Sefrit who passed upon it and then sent it to Mayor Bransford while he was eating lunch at his home, by a messenger boy.

KERNS'S TACTICS.

From the present situation it appears that Sefrit and the owners of The Tribune have joined Lippman in his fight against Mayor Bransford. Lippman was beaten in the convention by Bransford but Lippman's organization has charge of the campaign and is making life miserable for Bransford. Sefrit who represents Kearns and the "inner circle" are against Bransford, and McMillan was the candidate whom Kearns was anxious to have to lead the ticket. Sefrit has joined hands with Lippman in this movement to oust Bransford and Lippman has consented to McMillan as a candidate.

The fact that Bransford knew about the charges against Kelsey makes him an undesirable candidate for the "Americans," it is argued. For this reason, it is asserted, that he ought to resign and McMillan be put in his place. The faction fighting for McMillan say that Bransford will be attacked on this point which will weaken him and probably lose the election.

From Mayor Bransford's camp it is stated that he will not resign. His supporters do not deny, however, that Lippman's friends in charge of the campaign are running it to suit themselves and that Mayor Bransford has nothing to say.

RESIGNATION OF CRANE ACCEPTED

Prest. Taft Telegraphs His Secretary to Announce Fact to The Minister Designate.

REGRETTED THE NECESSITY.

Incident Impresses the Chinese Government as Being Most Unfortunate.

Washington, Oct. 14.—All doubt as to what action the president would take with respect to the resignation of Charles R. Crane, minister-designate to China, was dispelled by the receipt this morning of a dispatch from President Taft addressed to his secretary, Mr. Carpenter, directing him to convey to Mr. Crane announcement of the fact that the resignation had been accepted.

The telegram was dated Prescott, Ariz., Oct. 13, and read as follows:

"Convey to Mr. Crane following communication:

"I concur in the letter under date of Oct. 12, which the secretary of state has addressed to you and I greatly regret that the circumstances found to exist by him make it necessary for me to accept your resignation."

"TAFT."

CRANE'S STATEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Following the receipt of the president's message Mr. Crane issued the following statement:

"I am greatly relieved by the president's decision. There has been no minute since I learned the attitude of the department of state when I have not contemplated the possibility of a continuance of my official relations with the deepest repugnance.

"Nevertheless, I have felt that my obligation to the president was to permit him to decide the issue. I have appreciated fully what would be involved in a decision by him that I should continue. I have realized also the impossibility of his securing complete information at this time. He has chosen to base his decision upon the circumstances found by the secretary of state.

"I accepted the Chinese mission at his request and solely because of assurances that I could be and would be permitted to be of service to the country in constructive work of the greatest importance to it and of the greatest interest to me.

"It has been made perfectly clear that conditions here were not, and are not, such as to make this possible. To demonstrate this has involved a personal humiliation such as no self-respecting man who is drafted into the public service should be called on to endure, but I am grateful indeed, that I have had the test of official choice and support here rather than in China and now rather than at some crisis involving the honor or the interest of the nation."

Mr. Crane will leave here this afternoon for New York.

CHINA IMPRESSED.

Pekin, Oct. 14.—The Japanese legation today laid before the Chinese government and also gave to the native and foreign press the explanation of Secy. of State Knox for the recall of Charles R. Crane, U. S. minister designate to China.

The incident impresses the government as unfortunate and has aroused the feeling among Chinese officials that the only hope of national security rests in the co-operation of the powers.

McCARREN'S CONDITION SERIOUS

New York, Oct. 14.—State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last night, was in a serious condition today. The senator's physician, Dr. Peter Hughes, said that the patient had rallied from the shock of the operation and that his vitality was good. Complications were feared, as the disease was at an advanced stage

WU TING VISITS SPIRITUALISTS

Got Messages Purporting to Come From Late Prest. McKinley and From His Own Mother.

BROUGHT BY AN INDIAN GIRL.

Part of Communications Was in Chinese Language—Wu to Have Great Experience.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the learned and popular Chinaman who is about to retire from the post of minister of China to the United States, pursued still further last night his personal investigation into the esoteric mysteries of spiritism as demonstrated by Washington spiritualists.

His first experience occurred last Sunday night at a public meeting where anonymous Chinese spirits were described to Dr. Wu by a "trance medium," as hovering in the distinguished diplomat's immediate vicinity. Dr. Wu exhibited great interest.

Last night he went again, this time to a smaller seance at a private house. Dr. Wu refused last night to discuss his experience or impressions and even showed solicitude lest his presence at the seance should be the subject of newspaper mention. The woman medium who officiated—a different one this time—brought to him messages purporting to come from the late President McKinley, who was an intimate friend of Dr. Wu and also from the minister's own mother. The latter was the more startling because apparently delivered in the Chinese language.

INDIAN GIRL MEDIUM.

These messages are claimed by the spiritualists to be brought to the medium in trance by a spirit of a 16-year-old American Indian girl, under "control," who speaks but broken English, yet the conversation between Dr. Wu and the medium while ostensibly under the "control" was somewhat extensive, lasting fully five minutes and seemed to be in the Chinese vernacular; question and answer unintelligible to the auditors passing back and fourth with considerable freedom. There was every evidence that the diplomat perfectly understood the communication, which apparently appeared to come from the spirit of Dr. Wu's own mother. It was asserted that the medium and her "control" are both absolutely ignorant of the Chinese language.

The spiritualists assured Dr. Wu before the seance that no newspaper men were present but they were mistaken. In addition to that the score of persons who attended the meeting have by no means kept silent today concerning the remarkable interchange which took place.

FORESAW TROUBLE

Before the conversation between Dr. Wu and the medium, purporting to convey messages from the martyred president, the women in her "trance," had told Dr. Wu that her "control" foresaw terrible trouble for the Chinese empire, in which the distinguished diplomat would occupy a place of great importance and influence and it was in connection with this prediction that she brought what was claimed to be a communication from the former president, expressing the earnest desire for peace.

Accompanied by Wu Chang, the legation attache, who was with him on the previous occasion, Dr. Wu, in purple costume, was on hand early. At the private meetings of the "Temple League of Spiritualists," various mediums attend and render their services gratuitously, the audience being comprised of any who wish to be present and a collection taken up for the purpose of a building fund for a temple.

First the spirit of a Chinaman, who gave his name, came to Dr. Wu. The medium, through the "control" said the spirit had left the early life some 20 years ago, but it knew Dr. Wu and would like to talk to him. "Minnie," the Indian "control," remarked through the medium that this Chinese was not a great Chinaman like the "big chief" (as the Indian girl always calls a man of high standing), but had been a common Chinaman.

"He no like you, Big Chief," said the Indian girl to the diplomat, "he used to be a washee, washee, washee; you great great Chinaman who talkee, talkee, talkee, talkee, heap much talkee allatime."

WU'S MOTHER THERE.

Suddenly the medium made a most profound salaam before Dr. Wu, and "Minnie" informed him that his mother was there and wished to give him a message.

"Ask her to speak to me," said Dr. Wu.

At that request the medium uttered as if with great difficulty a sentence in the Chinese language or as near to it as it might be possible for an Indian girl, known to speak only the most broken English, to repeat to an American that difficult foreign tongue. This in turn passing from the lips of another woman necessarily would be somewhat imperfect, but Dr. Wu apparently understood portions of the message repeated to him and answered in Chinese.

The first sentence was in the nature of a salution and in reply the statesman questioned the "spirit" in Chinese, receiving an answer which seemed undoubtedly to be in Chinese and the conversation continued fully five minutes. Through the medium the Indian girl occasionally remarked that Dr. Wu did not fully understand what the medium was trying to say to him, owing to the third hand manner in which the Chinese was reaching him. During the delivering of a third message, purporting to come from Dr. Wu's mother, the medium stood close to the diplomat, at times holding his hand and patting him on the shoulder. Finally she knelt in front of him, continuing talking in that position a couple of minutes.

MEDIUM'S PROPHECY.

At the conclusion of this conversation the Indian girl told what she foresaw in the future in connection with the Chinese minister. First of all, she saw "much fighting" in the far away country from which he came. His native land was preparing, she said for a mortal struggle. It was building ships of war. Dr. Wu would be vitally interested in this terrible conflict and would hold an office of great importance. Shortly after this the medium said there came to her a spirit, a friend of the minister's who was not one of his own country, but an American. This spirit gave to the medium the name of "William" and finally after some hesitation, she uttered the last name as "McKinley." The "control" remarked that the spirit had left this earth eight years ago. Assuming a dignified attitude the medium bowed respectfully to Dr. Wu and in a deep, clear masculine voice said:

"How are you, my friend? I am William McKinley, former president of the U. S. I have just heard what the little Indian girl predicted to you about a great war for China. I sincerely hope no such war will ever take place. I am for peace and I know you are also for peace, are you not?

"Yes," said the Chinese statesman, "I am for peace always."

"I am sure you will do all you can to prevent this great war, my brother, and I too, will continue to work for peace," said the medium.

This ended the communication.

Dr. Wu apparently was too astounded at what he heard to assume his characteristic role of rapid fire interrogatory, for he failed to question the spirit of the former president. He showed every evidence of being profoundly impressed.

From his attache he obtained one of his cards, which he had in his hand for some minutes, while the medium went to other persons in the room and gave spirit messages. Then the minister procured a piece of paper and proceeded to write a note apparently something he wished to be given to the medium. Its purport was not divulged. Before the medium had come out of her trance Dr. Wu and Wu Chang departed.

THOUGHT SHE BURIED HUSBAND, WAS MISTAKEN

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Robert F. Bradford left here for Seattle last night to join her husband, who until a few days ago she believed she buried in July, 1908.

Bradford disappeared more than a year ago. A few weeks later the decomposed body of a man was found at McAlester, which a dentist, who had repaired Bradford's teeth, identified as that of the missing man.

Recently W. R. Robinson, an old friend of Bradford, met him in Seattle and notified Mrs. Bradford of his whereabouts. Mrs. Bradford got in communication with her husband through the Seattle police.

WESTERN HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The Western Hotel Men's association, composed of hotel managers and owners this side of the Mississippi river, opened its first annual convention here today. The early session was devoted to organization, and in the afternoon the delegates were entertained at luncheon and given an automobile drive by local hotel men.

The chief problem before the convention pertains to the best means of protecting hotels from swindlers and dead beats. Discussion on this subject will be opened tomorrow by F. W. Pagent of Denver.

LLOYD-GEORGE MAY RESIGN.

London, Oct. 14.—A rumor was current at the stock exchange yesterday that Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, had resigned or was about to resign in consequence of the disapproval of the moderate section of his party of his recent speech at Newcastle. It found enough credence to cause a rise of 1-9 in consols notwithstanding that the discount rate of the Bank of England will be raised.

INDIANS GOING TO AID OF WILLIE BOY

San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 14.—Numbers of heavily armed Indians were speeding as fast as their ponies could gallop toward the stronghold of Willie Boy, the outlaw, on Bulling mountain, has given rise to alarms of a Pony attack on the posses sent out to capture the desperado.

Ranchers around Banks sent several messengers yesterday saying that they had seen armed Indians on their way to aid Willie Boy, and couriers were dispatched tonight bearing warnings to Sheriff Wilson and Ralphs to guard against night attacks and ambuscades.

INDIAN AGENTS INSTRUCTED.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Indian Commissioner Valentine has instructed the agents of the Indian service nearest Bulling mountain, in California, to investigate the reported movement of Indians towards the stronghold of "Willie Boy," the outlaw, who is now being hunted for by posses of that region. No reports of trouble have been received at the bureau.

FELT TELLS OTHER SIDE

Chairman of Citizens' Movement Gives Out a Statement On Fusion.

WHAT CAUSED THE DEADLOCK

Repudiates Charges of Bad Faith Made by Chairman F. C. Loofbourow.

Sidelights on Political Promises and Tenders Having Some Strings Attached to Them.

After the Republicans withdrew from the fusion conference yesterday afternoon, charges of bad faith were made against the Citizens' committee by City Chairman Fred C. Loofbourow in the organ of the Republican party. In the interview, Mr. Loofbourow reviewed the situation but did not state all the facts according to the Citizens. In answer to Mr. Loofbourow in behalf of the Citizens, Chairman Charles B. Felt made the following statement this morning:

"The Citizens' movement was started with the idea of exhausting every fair means to bring together the Republicans and Democrats in the municipal campaign this fall and place a representative ticket in the field. A letter was sent to the Republicans and Democrats inviting them to name a committee to meet with the Citizens. Both parties responded.

"The Republicans sent men to meet with the conference committee without power to act. When the proposition of fusion was submitted to the Republican city committee through the conference committee it was rejected.

"Later prominent Republicans entered into negotiations with the conference committee. Arrangements were made for a conference and the Republicans sent a different committee. At the meeting the Republican committee made the proposition that the Citizens' committee name the mayor and it should be binding upon both parties. The remainder of the ticket was to be divided between the organizations. If the mayor chosen was a Republican, that party was to name another man on the general ticket and the Democrats were to name three. If the nominee for mayor was a Democrat, that party was to name another officer of the general ticket and the Republicans have the naming of the other three.

NO ELIMINATION MENTIONED.

"In presenting this proposition to the conference absolutely no mention was made of the elimination of either Mr. Murdoch or Mr. Wallace, a fact which both Chairman Loofbourow and Governor Spry, who were members of the committee, admit. I had not been present at nor a party to any preliminary talks, and certainly had the right to accept the proposition submitted as being made in good faith and covering every point aimed at. Some names were mentioned as desirable candidates, and these persons were seen but refused to accept the nomination. The Citizens' committee then named Mr. Wallace and submitted it to the Republicans with request that they proceed to name candidates for three places on the general ticket. It then decided that not only was the elimination of Wallace expected but that there was still another string attached. That the Citizens' committee were to name only a person to be chosen by the Republicans. Under such an action, had it been taken, this would have given the Republicans the mayor, recorder and five long term councilmen.

"The Republicans refused to accept the one named by the Citizens, but countered with a proposition for the Citizens to accept a Republican other than Mr. Murdoch, fuse with them and come under the Republican title. The Citizens' committee looked upon this as absorption rather than fusion, and continuing negotiations with the Democrats effected a fusion under the title "Citizens and Democratic" ticket with two Democrats and three Republican candidates whose ability, integrity and fitness is so well known that every citizen will feel assured of a progressive, non-partisan, business administration, and which I feel sure will appeal to every Republican and Democratic voter."

IDAHO RURAL CARRIERS.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Idaho rural carriers appointed: Genesee, route 2, Frank A. Harris, carrier, no sub; Potlatch, route 1, Homer R. Smith, carrier, no sub.

HAWLEY'S STATEMENT ON THE M. K. & T. DEAL

New York, Oct. 14.—Edwin Hawley gave out the following statement today regarding the acquisition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway by him and his associates of the Rock Island-Frisco system:

"A large interest in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway has been purchased by Edwin Hawley and Benjamin F. Yoakum, which in connection with that of Speyer & Co., gives them a predominating strength in the property.

"This adds another important territory friendly to the system which Mr. Hawley has through the purchase of Chesapeake & Alton properties created within the last few years and is an important factor in the strengthening of all.

"Mr. Hawley declined to make public the extent of the interest in Missouri, Kansas & Texas common and preferred stock acquired by himself and associates, or the prices paid.

FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 13.—A special cable to the Post-Intelligencer from Skagway, Alaska, says that four men and one woman were drowned in a four-horse stage in which they were attempting to cross the Klebini river near Walls, 40 miles north of Haines, upset and was swept down stream.

FRANK B. ANDERSON SUCCEEDS HOMER KING

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Frank B. Anderson was chosen president today of the Bank of California of this city to succeed Homer S. King, resigned.