

CHESTER'S ATTACK ON DR. F. A. COOK

The Admiral Does not Hesitate to Call the Explorer a Faker, in a Recent Address.

SUN OBSERVATIONS PROVE COOK WAS HEADED SOUTH

He Arrives at This Conclusion After a Study of Dr. Cook's Own Statement to the Press.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Scientists here are discussing an informal speech made by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., retired, at the University club, in which he characterized Dr. Frederick A. Cook as a faker and declared that Dr. Cook not only did not reach the north pole but did not approach nearer than a distance of about 564 miles from the pole.

The importance of Admiral Chester's accusation lies not only in the fact that he is an eminent astronomical authority and was formerly superintendent of the United States Naval observatory, but in that he was one of the special sub-committee of three appointed by the National Geographic society to examine the records of Commander Peary and report on his claim to polar discovery. The sub-committee declared that Peary had reached the pole.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, president, and O. P. Austin, secretary, of the society, declined to discuss Admiral Chester's speech. They took the ground that it would be improper for them to talk about it because both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook were members of the society.

"My speech," Admiral Chester said, "was informal and extemporaneous. I had been in New York for about a week and was called up on the long distance telephone and asked if I would speak upon the polar question before the club. I accordingly arrived in Washington from New York only a few hours before I made the speech.

"It is true that I referred to Dr. Cook as a faker. I used as the basis of my research the data used by Dr. Cook in his copyrighted stories of his polar expedition printed in a New York newspaper and carefully studied these observations. I base my affirmation that Dr. Cook did not reach the pole on his own statement between his observations and the known declination of the sun on the dates referred to in his narrative as shown by the Nautical Almanac.

"Where Dr. Cook states that on April 7 he first saw the midnight sun at 86 degrees 28 minutes, a distance of 225 miles from the pole, in reality on that date, according to the Nautical Almanac, the midnight sun would have been visible as far south as 82 degrees, a distance of 564 miles from the pole.

"In his narrative Dr. Cook, after assuming that on April 7 he was as far north as 86 degrees 28 minutes, based his claim of reaching the pole on an average daily journey of 14 miles a day for 14 days. As a matter of fact he would have had to travel 40 miles a day to cover the distance from his real location, according to the Nautical Almanac, to the pole.

"Following Dr. Cook's first statement concerning his journey, Prof. J. M. Stockwell of Cleveland showed that if his supposed latitude were correct Dr. Cook ought to have seen the midnight sun above the horizon on April 1. Dr. Cook's own account fixed this date at April 7. In trying to account for this discrepancy Dr. Cook stated that he did not say that the sun was on the horizon at the time specified and that there were many days in which the sun was obscured by clouds.

"The inference drawn from the denial was that the midnight sun might have been seen above the horizon if the weather had been clear. But in his later and fuller narrative Dr. Cook specifically stated that on April 3 the thermometer sank, the weather became settled and clear. At noon on that day there was a dazzling light, while the sun at midnight sank but for a few moments, leaving the frosted blue bathed in noontide splendor.

"Of the weather between these two dates he wrote: 'There was at no time a perfectly clear horizon, but the weather was good enough to make frequent nautical observations.' If frequent nautical observations could be made between April 3 and April 7 it is pretty certain that the sun was not altogether obscured in the middle of the night, and it is certain that it was slowly rising from total obscurity on the early date to clear daylight on April 7."

"Not only did Admiral Chester maintain that on April 3 Dr. Cook was far south of the position he gives himself in his narrative but that on the four subsequent days, Dr. Cook was headed south, away from the pole, which, according to his own accounts, was at least 225 miles away. Admiral Chester based this deduction, he said, on Dr. Cook's statement that on April 3 the sun sank just below the horizon and that four days later, on April 7, the sun showed a short distance above the horizon.

"According to Admiral Chester, if Dr. Cook had been traveling northward during those four days his change in location, combined with the steadily increasing declination of the sun, would in four days have caused a far greater change in the sun's position relative to the horizon than that reported by Dr. Cook.

"If it really was, as Dr. Cook said, four days for the sun to change its midday position from just below the horizon to just above it, the distance covered would be 564 miles, a distance of 564 miles from the pole.

CHESTNUTTY TALK IN CIRCUIT COURT

Cost of Marketing the Wood, Condition of Trade in 1908., etc., Considered in Trial of Big Damage Suit.

WHAT IS AN EMBARGO? ALSO IS A PROBLEM CONSIDERED

Plaintiff in Brockenborough Case Concludes His Testimony, and Jack Garst Begins.

The conditions of the chestnut wood market in 1908, how much it takes to buy a cord on stump, "smoke" it out of the mountains, and haul it to the railroad, and place it on cars; and besides, the old time question, "What is an embargo?" were matters considered in United States Circuit court this morning in the process of the trial of the \$61,000 damage suit of Edward H. Brockenborough against the Champion Fibre company.

The examination of Edward H. Brockenborough, which was begun yesterday afternoon, was concluded this morning and he was cross examined by L. M. Bourne of counsel for the Champion Fibre company. After being questioned considerably about what equipment, lands, etc., he owned in 1908, witness stated that he thought he was worth between \$50,000 and \$60,000 above all liabilities. He admitted that he had no equipment in North Carolina in 1908, nor did he have any wood ready for shipment at the siding on October 14, 1908. Witness is a resident of Virginia. He stated that he came to North Carolina with Mr. Garst, in good faith to begin the contract to deliver a 3000-cord minimum and 8000-cord maximum of chestnut wood yearly to the Champion Fibre company at Canton, the wood to be shipped from within a 100 mile radius of Canton.

Jack Garst of Franklin county, Va., told of coming to North Carolina with Mr. Brockenborough to look the field over. Upon going to Canton, he did not find Oma Carr, manager of the extract department of the Champion Fibre company, but did see Mr. Bailey, a bookkeeper, who told him that an embargo had been placed on all shipments of chestnut wood. Mr. Brockenborough was with him; and together they returned to Asheville, and Mr. Brockenborough telephoned Mr. Carr. The witness returned to Canton the next day bearing a letter from Mr. Carr, in which he had a long conversation with Mr. Carr in which he told him that an embargo had been placed on all shipments of chestnut wood. Witness said, "I asked Mr. Carr what an embargo?" to which Mr. Carr replied, "was to stop people from shipping wood when the Canton yards were crowded. Witness testified that Mr. Carr told him that he could place the embargo at any time; that he did not know how long it would last. Witness said he had 14 mules, and wagons, saws, etc., for getting out chestnut wood, none of which he had moved to North Carolina. He testified that Mr. Carr wanted to know if he had anything to do with the Brockenborough contract, to which witness replied that he did not, he was simply looking around, and might go in with Brockenborough in the contract if things were favorable. Upon returning to Asheville, witness testified that he told Brockenborough that he did not see any chance to ship wood to Canton; that an embargo was on, and he did not know when it would be raised.

On cross-examination witness said that he returned to Virginia after seeing Mr. Carr and Mr. Brockenborough. Witness did not recall a conversation with Mr. Carr in the presence of Mr. Bailey in which Mr. Carr stated that the embargo was only temporary, and would be raised within a week or ten days; he did remember Mr. Carr showing him the Canton yards. He remembered that Mr. Carr had told him the embargo had nothing to do with the embargo; that Mr. Carr would place or raise it any time he wanted to. Witness did not know whether the Fibre company was receiving other shipments of chestnut wood at the time.

L. W. Williams, John Walker and Reed Queen were witnesses to the price of chestnut wood and the general conditions of the trade in the vicinity of Marion and Old Fort. One witness said there was a slump in the wood business in October, 1908. Wood cost about 25 to 30 cents per cord on stump price depending upon distance from the railroad; it cost 75 per cord for cutting, \$1 to \$2 per cord for hauling, depending upon distance and about \$1.50 to load a car of 12 to 14 cords. Mr. Williams declared that wood in large quantities could be delivered on cars at Greensboro for \$3 to \$3.25 per cord.

DEFENSE TAKES TESTIMONY.

The plaintiff rested today and Oma Carr, manager of the woods and extract department of the Champion Fibre company, (Continued on page 2.)

REFUSED ADMISSION TO UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Because of "progressive muscular atrophy affecting her ability to earn a living" Kate Stimer, a domestic, 34 years old, has been refused admission to the United States by immigration officials. She is now at Ellis Island, N. Y.

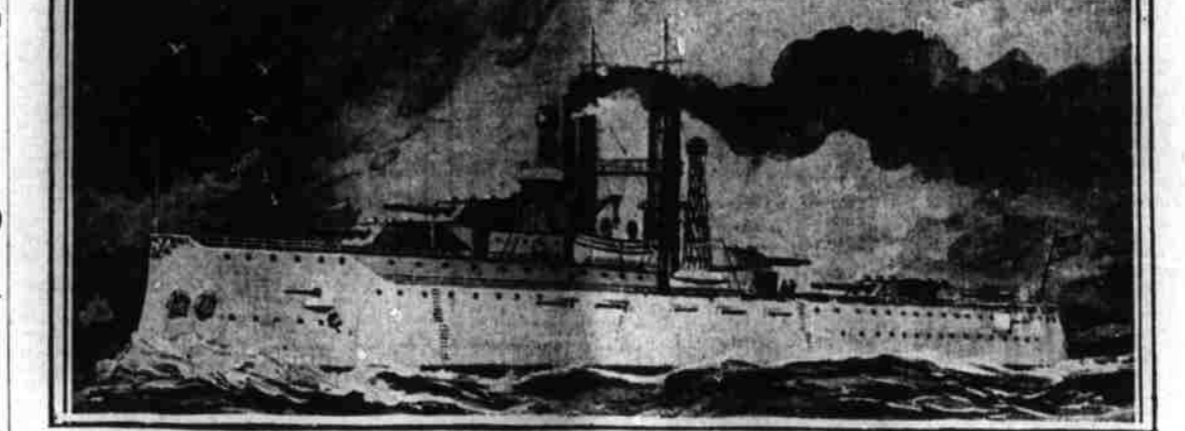
LOST IN RIVER.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The absence of Max Cohn, a cigar manufacturer, and Reatrice Shapley, his fiancée, renders it almost certain they were passengers in the automobile that plunged into the Chicago river Sunday night.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED TODAY NEAR KNOXVILLE

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Three trainmen are reported killed and 25 persons injured in a wreck at Knoxville, 20 miles north of here, as a result of a collision of a southbound freight and a northbound Louisville and Nashville passenger train. The men killed are Engineer Pierce, Fireman Lemmons and Downman.

Queen of the Dreadnoughts; Fastest Vessel of Her Type Now on the Seas



THE U. S. S. NORTH DAKOTA.

THE North Dakota is the queen of the Dreadnoughts. She has demonstrated that she is the fastest battleship of her type afloat, as well as one of the most powerful battleships in the world. She developed a maximum speed of 22.25 knots and an average of 21.833. Both marks are in excess of the best performance of either her sister ship, the Delaware, or the Dellerophon, the leader Dreadnought of the British navy. In attaining the surprising speed the turbine engines of the North Dakota were forced to the development of more horsepower than has been reached by any other battleship. A maximum of 25,150 horsepower was recorded, while 23,875 horsepower was the mean amount. The maximum number of revolutions of her nickel composition propellers was 286 a minute. It was found that 263 revolutions in this time meant a speed of 21 knots.

RECORDS SMASHED ON NEW SPEEDWAY

Lewis Strang in Fiat Lowers World Mile Record and Aiken Ten Miles Record.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 9.—On Atlanta's new \$250,000 motor car speedway, Lewis Strang, in a 200-horse-power Fiat, shattered the world's one mile record today in 37.56 seconds. In the initial event of the opening day of the automobile races. Five thousand people saw the smashing race.

John Aiken, starting from scratch in a 60 horse power National, lowered the world's track record for ten miles, going 8:02:41 as compared with previous records (Oldfields) of 8:13:30.

CHARLES WARRINER SPENT MILLIONS

Investigation Being Made into the Affairs of the Deposed Treasurer of Big Four Railroad.

Cincinnati, Nov. 9.—It is rumored in railroad circles that the shortage in the financial department of the Big Four railroad, which developed through the alleged defalcation of Charles L. Warriner, the deposed treasurer, may reach \$2,000,000. Warriner astounded his superior with the details of how he spent the money. He says he has not one dollar left.

RIDE WITH STRANGERS CAUSED GIRL'S DEATH

Before Death She Admitted She Was Forced by Men's Conduct to Leap from Motor Car.

New York, Nov. 9.—An autopsy of the body of Dorothy Byrnes, a young girl of a well known Brooklyn family, who died at Blackwell's Island hospital yesterday, brought to light another mystery. The girl admitted before her death that she was in a motor car with strange men and was forced by their treatment to jump for her life. In jumping she fractured her skull.

An Appeal to Be Taken For the Labor Leaders

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has recommended an appeal from the United States Supreme court from the jail sentences imposed on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for alleged contempt.

MELTED JEWELS TO HIDE THE PAST

Madame Steinhil Makes Further Admissions and Appeals to the Court for Pity.

Paris, Nov. 9.—"Have pity; I am an unhappy woman, who should not be tortured," cried Madame Steinhil, on the resumption today of her trial for the murder of her husband and step-mother. She told about jewelry which she originally claimed was stolen by the assassins. "Madame Steinhil admitted anew that she had jewels, the gifts of admirers melted the being done to obscure her past life from the knowledge of her daughter.

MR. TAFT IN THE OLD NORTH STATE

He Is Spending the Day at Wilmington, and Will Speak There This Afternoon.

Wilmington, Nov. 9.—President Taft is spending the day here in fulfillment of a promise made last spring to visit again the old North State. His train arrived before daylight from Florence. He slept until 8 o'clock, and then met a committee which escorted him to the home of James Sprunt for breakfast. Enroute the president passed through the court of honor arranged with white columns and young pine trees. Later he went automobile.

COTTON MARKET WAS FIRM TODAY

A Report Circulated That Patten Had Gotten into the Game on the Long Side.

New York, Nov. 9.—While less active, the cotton market was decidedly firmer today, and before midday selling was nearly half a cent above the low level of yesterday on recovering renewed support from western bulls. This led to the report that Patten was re-entering the market on the long side, and reassuring advices as to the southern spot situation.

THEIR GENEROSITY TO BE ENDORSED?

President of Southern Medical Association Says Messrs. Rockefeller and Carnegie Should Be Thanked.

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Five hundred physicians are attending the Southern Medical association which convened today. Discussion focused on the hook-worm disease, consumption and pellagra. President Pavaue urged the association to endorse the generosity of Carnegie, Rockefeller and Mrs. Sage for their gifts to suppress the diseases.

GERMAN COTTON SPINNERS ARE ALSO URGED TO CURTAIL

To Prevent Further Rise in Price of Raw Material and Conserve Supplies.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The German Cotton Spinners association has issued a circular urging mills to curtail yarn production in order to prevent a further rise in the price of raw cotton and the exhaustion of supplies.

ROBERT SAMPSON IS DEAD; VICTIM OF EXPERIMENT

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 9.—Robert Sampson is dead, the victim of a hypnotic experiment before a large audience. Prof. Arthur Everton was arrested. An autopsy will be held to determine the cause of death.

ORAL BETTING NOT BOOK MAKING.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 9.—That oral betting does not constitute book making, within the meaning of the so-called anti-race track gambling laws, is decided by the New York Court of Appeals.

THIRTY-SEVEN LEAGUES.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The National association of Minor Leagues is comprised of 37 leagues, with clubs in 257 cities, reports Secretary Purcell at the annual meeting today.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast until 8 p. m. Wednesday for Asheville and vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer weather, with possibly showers tonight or Wednesday.

HUNTED THE BEAR IN NATIVE WILDS

The Awfully Exciting Experience of Messrs. Raoul, Burckel and Bostic.

TRACKS FIRST DISCOVERED BY THE ALERT VAN BUREN

Loring Raoul Led the Chase Most of the Way, Right Up to the Discovery of Their Quarry.

The three Asheville gentlemen who last week made such a rapid ascent, and likewise descent of Mt. Mitchell, also passed on their way to give chase to a bear. In the party were Loring Raoul, J. A. Burckel and Van Buren Bostic. The mountain-climbers were carrying each a heavy knapsack, and after ascending the steep climb to the Pinnacle, and reaching the level stretch in the trail, they paused to rest a moment. As Mr. Bostic was pulling off his pack to sit down on a rock for a moment, he looked down the mountain, towards the city's vast watershed; and just a few steps from him was the barbed wire fence which surrounds the boundary. He noticed the fence was somewhat broken, and going nearer he saw a well-defined trail leading through the woods. "A bear has just been along here," he exclaimed, with some excitement. "There go his tracks through the woods." To this both Mr. Raoul and Mr. Burckel replied, "Let's chase him."

Leaving their packs by the trail's side the three young mountain climbers dashed away on the trail of the bear. The farther they went, the more excited they became, each trying to get the first glimpse of brute. The chase resolved itself into a race between the three, and finally Mr. Raoul by a sprint got into the lead. He wanted to see the bear first; see him in the native state, far removed from the dagger organ grinder and the chain, or even the close confinement of a city park. Of course the men were armed, but the difficulties of killing a bear, the ferocity of the beast and the personal dangers encountered, did not enter into the minds of the chasers; it was seeing the bear in nature that was uppermost in the minds of these young hunters. When the trail led across a barbed wire fence again, it became plainer, for where the bear had crossed the fence he had left his mark; the discovery of the freshest bit of evidence is accredited to Mr. Raoul, who, heading the party, was first to reach the fence. Pulling from the fence a large clump of black hair, Mr. Raoul shouted: "We are close upon him; here is some of his hair. Hurry up, fellows." The chase then became more exciting; they were close upon the bear. They "hit up a trot" as they approached a small hollow well covered with bushes and weeds. Mr. Raoul still leading, they were getting near a spring, and the bear must be getting water, they thought. As they approached the place, the bushes moved slightly; the three became more excited, if possible, they brought forth their weapons, in preparation for the attack on the bear. The bushes moved again, the guns were raised, cocked and ready to fire. They were now all entirely excited. A great moment it was to them. All were going to fire at once, so as to be sure of their quarry, when from out the bushes jumped a black calf, which had wandered astray, and had been badly cut by barbed wire.

The three hunters retraced their steps toward the Pinnacle and their packs. Former Deputy Sheriff Dick Penland of the Homy section of the county was in town today bringing with him, wrapped in a newspaper, the foot either of a bear or a human. Mr. Penland showed the foot—skinned and torn—to a number of persons, some of whom were of the opinion that it was the foot of a big grizzly bear and others that it was the foot of a negro. The foot was found in the mouth of a dog at a house not far from where Mr. Penland lives in the Homy section and when taken from the dog's mouth there was such a similarity between it and the size of a negro's foot that Mr. Penland was asked to bring the "find" to Asheville and have a physician pass upon it.

The foot was left with a couple of local physicians who are of the opinion that it is a human foot. Just how and when the dog found the foot is not known. The foot was apparently not a particle decomposed.

MR. PENLAND BRINGS GROSS FIND TO ASHEVILLE, TO FIND OUT WHAT IT IS.

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FOUND MAN'S FOOT IN DOG'S MOUTH

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MR. CUMMINGS TO ADVISE PRESIDENT

The Iowa Senator, Leader of Insurgents, Has Been Asked by President for Suggestions.

THE WAR TO BEGIN AS SOON AS CONGRESS MEETS

Mr. Cummings Says That Both Elements are Ready to Fight Out the Issue Between Them.

Washington, Nov. 9.—A Chicago special to the Post says that Senator Albert A. Cummings, tremendously pleased with the reception accorded him and his progressive ideas by Chicago republicans, goes to Washington prepared to begin an active battle between the progressives and the standpaters the minute congress opens next month.

Senator Cummings heads for the national capital this early at the request of President Taft, to give to the president certain suggestions concerning amendments to the interstate commerce law, and to public questions in general, which are to be discussed in President Taft's message to congress.

Senator Cummings modestly admitted he had no idea of being the sole adviser of the executive in laying out the framework of the message. "When President Taft was in Des Moines we discussed certain affairs," said Senator Cummings. "I imagine he is to try to reach the sentiment of the country generally. He asked me to talk with him upon his return to Washington after his trip around the country, and for that reason I am starting for the capital at this early date."

From advance information which has come to the Iowa senator he said today he was certain there would be trouble from the start. "The issue is clear between the two elements, and everybody appears to be ready to fight it out," declared Senator Cummings. "We are in readiness to begin as soon as we get to Washington."

EDUCATIONAL DAY IN GUILFORD COUNTY

The Observance of the Day in Greensboro a Notable Occasion—Ambassador Bryce There.

Correspondence of The Gazette-News, Greensboro, Nov. 8.—The observance of last Friday as an educational day in Guilford county, not only among the county schools, but also by the Normal and Collegiate girls and the girls from the Greensboro Female college will long be remembered as a great day by the college girls who took part. The special feature for the day was the address of Ambassador Bryce of England, who addressed the students upon school work and college friendships. The students of the State Normal and of Greensboro Female college, dressed in white, marched to the auditorium, in song service before the addresses. The songs were well received.

Another event of great interest to the girls of the State Normal was the initiation of candidates in both the Cornelian and Adelpian Literary societies. After the initiations of the Cornelian society Friday night, the members, faculty and visitors adjourned to the dining room where an informal party was held. The dining room was decorated with autumn leaves and jack-o'-lanterns, while bunches of bananas and table of fruit were arranged about the room. The souvenirs of the occasion were burnt wood panels with C. L. S. burnt in the center. Of the Asheville girls who are members are Misses Mary Walden Williamson, Rena Gudger, Ethel Hollinger, Alice Whitson and Gertrude Parker.

The Adelpian Literary society held their initiations Saturday night. After the initiations, the guests, members, and faculty repaired to a banquet given in the dining room of Spencer building. The tables, arranged in the shape of two diamonds, were prettily decorated in autumn leaves and jack-o'-lanterns. Brockman's orchestra of Greensboro furnished music for the occasion. The souvenirs were silver picture frames. An excellent menu was served. Misses Mary Tennant and Naomi Schell were the Asheville girls initiated as Adelpians.

ARE POUNDING ON CLASSES.

New York, Nov. 9.—The National horse show judges today began passing on classes—Bulgians, Cotteswolds and Percherons. British, American and Canadian army officers are to get their points through the judges' competition for a cup.