Worldwide Controversy Over Discovery of North Pole Will Probably Continue For Years --- Await Cook's Book Jo

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS. MALL wonder that the discovery of the north pole should have precipitated a war among the mapmakers of the earth. The sensational circumstances attending the revealing of the exploits of the Cook and the Peary expeditions made certain a long series of disputes, differences of opinion, rival claims and rival

Each man's announcement that he reached the pole must in the light of subsequent events be accepted as true until proved false. One thing seems certain-that the arrival in the United States of both intrepid conquerors of the arctic drift will not bring a quick solution of the intricate points involved, nor will it end the controversy that is spreading and flaming like a prairie fire. Their arrival on these shores will, on the contrary, fan the sparks what the ultimate outcome will be.

Cook states that the most convincing | merits or demerits of a north pole disproof of his claims will not be given covery story than any other nation.

PEARY-GOOK FACTIONS WAGE BITTER WAR

The Commander Is a Man of Wealth -- Owns Sixteen Islands on Maine Coast -- Mrs. Feary's Record Trip Jo

Navy's Support of Peary. Commander Peary has more supporters in the United States as re-

gards his claims than has Dr. Cook.

His friends in the navy department have stood by every word he has sent thus far and are not endeavoring to convince the public of the responsibility of Dr. Cook's assertions. This attitude is probably a natural one, owing to the fact that Peary is a popular navy man and one who has spent considerable time in cultivating friend-

ships in official circles in Washington. In European circles, however, Dr. Cook is credited as much as Peary. and in Denmark his story is accepted as absolutely true by the leading geographical authorities. The fact that the Royal Geographical society of Denmark presented him with a gold medal and that the council of the University still higher, and no man can foresee of Copenhagen by a vote of 10 to 1 resolved to confer on Cook the degree Peary is expected in New York in a of doctor of philosophy (honoris causa) few days, and Dr. Cook announces is an indication of the force with that he will arrive there about Sept. 21. which his story impressed the hard That the discussion as to who really headed, unexcitable experts of the discovered the pole will extend over a Danish nation. It is probable that the number of years appears certain. Dr. Danes are better qualified to judge the

ously frezen. For six weeks I lay there on my back, a helpless cripple, through the utter darkness, living principally upon cornmeal and molasses, my companions trying to inject a little warmth into the deadly cold by burning empty boxes and barrels, until the faint rays of returning daylight in the latter part of February permitted an attempt to reach my ship, 250 miles to the south. Lashed down to a sledge. my feet and legs wrapped in a musk ox skin, that journey of 250 miles was made in eleven marches of from twelve to eighteen hours each, bumping and pounding over the broken ice of the Arctic sea. The mean minimum daily temperature during that march was 531/2 degrees below zero. The temper-

65 degrees below zero." Mrs. Peary, who has all along insisted that her husband would reach the pole, holds the record for the woman who has lived farthest north. She spent a year on the northern edge of Greenland with the commander when he made the first detailed explorations

ature the day we reached the ship was

The long winter night and the hardships inevitable under the circumstances produced no unfavorable effects upon Mrs. Peary, who battled through the dreary season of darkness with all the energy shown by the men

of the party. To her doubtless the party owed much of the comparative comfort which relieved the monotony of the winter season. No white woman had been so far north by several hundreds of miles as Mrs. Peary at that time (1892). A Danish woman lived for a long time at Tessuisak, about forty miles above Upernavik. This is hundreds of miles south of the place where Mrs. Peary spent a year. The Eskimo women were par ticularly interested in the white woman who had come among them, and Mrs. Peary was of much service to her husband in the pursuit of his ethno-

Laughs at Auto and Airship Plan.

The explorer has never had any sym pathy with the various schemes advanced to invade the ice locked polar regions with airships or automobiles When Dr. Cook proposed a few years ago to dash for the south pole in an auto Commander Peary scoffed at the idea. He said: "The roughness of the ice would prevent any such plan from working cut successfully. Then, too, the stretches of open water could not be overcome."

He also deprecated the idea of going to the north pole in an airship in the following werds:

"I don't feel like criticising those who try the airship method of navigation. I don't care for a balloon. Let me put it in this way: I don't believe that the airship in its present state of the conditions which will be met with in an attempt to reach the pole. When an airship has been constructed which can navigate the air independent of storms and behave in the air as one of the big liners does at sea in any kind of weather, then it is time enough to talk about reaching the pole by means of an airship, but not before. My experiences have not impaired by belief in my own method, which is in making a dash over the ice by means of sleds.'

"My Most Important Work."

Commander Peary has long maintained that the discovery of the pole would not prove the most important result of arctic exploration. He states his views on the subject in the follow-

"The gain to the scientific world by the results of my work in the arctic regions is of far more actual value than the discovery of the north pole.

"The discovery of the north pole is merely a more or less spectacular fact, but still one that had to be tried again and again until actually accomplished. "I have traveled the most northerly and on the globe. The departments of science which will be benefited by my sojourn in the north are geology, meteorology, anthropology and natural history. The full result of my labors, especially in the field of meteorology, cannot be fully ascertained until the observations I have taken have been

worked out by scientists. "Perhaps the most important result of my labor-I am not now speaking from a scientific standpoint-is the demonstrating most conclusively that the right kind of a man can carry on arctic exploration without great danger or suffering exceptional hardships. In fact, he can work in the far north as well as in his office in New York.

"In natural history the work I have done, I am vain enough to think, is great. No expeditions ever had the opportunity that we had of studying the musk ox. I have sent home at different times very complete specimens of this animal, and I have also sent a young walrus. So far as I know, no other specimens of these animals are now living in captivity, and scientists have unexcelled opportunity

to study them when alive. Commander Peary is widely reported to be a poor man, one who has been impoverished by his arctic trips. Such is not the case, however. Three years ago he purchased a total of sixteen islands along the Maine coast north of Portland, which are held at high prices owing to the demand for exclusive sites for cottages along the coast. Sev-

eral of the islands are in Casco bay. Eagle island, which he owns, has for several years been Commander Peary's stronghhold, his fortress, where he could retire at will safe from the attacks of interviewers and photogra- succeeded by a condition like that of S. Martin.

fifteen miles from Portland, partly wooded. partly open, with vegetation almost tropical in its density.

not more than a quarter of a mile long and perhaps an eighth of a mile wide. seashore hotel of the exclusive type, and this. It is said, is just the use to which Commander Peary wi'l eventually put it. He has purchased an island off Freeport called "A Pound of Tea," and away down the middle bay, off Freeport, is Shelter island, twenty miles from Portland and about the same size as Basket. This is one of the explorer's purchases.

Within a radius of five miles from Eagle island are Great Mark, Upper Flag and Horse islands. All these have been acquired by him within three years, and all are desirable.

Education In Russia.

The Russische Correspondenz has an article on the decline of education in Russia, in which the writer says: "Our government is not remarkable only as an executioner; it kills learning also. It is now much easier to establish an ultra Russian dramshop than a public reading room. The following figures as to popular lectures on agriculturein one district tell a tale as to which there need be no comment: Lectures delivered in 1900, 250; 1901, 417; 1902, 543; 1903, 731; 1904, 512; 1905, 249; 1906, 356; 1907, 174, and 1908, none."

HYPNOTISM CURES **NERVOUS DISEASES**

How Philadelphia Lawyer Recovered From Asthma.

PHYSICIAN WRITES A REPORT

Man Made III, In Doctor's Opinion, by "Auto Suggestion"-Must Have the Patient's Consent In Order to Effect Relief Through Mental Suggestion. Used In Hysteria and Neurasthenia.

That hypnotism has been used successfully for several years in the treat ment of many cases of nervous disorders, though never without the knowledge and consent both of the patient and of the members of his family, has become known after the publication in the Journal of Psychology of a report

Fox's report dealt was that of a lawyer, designated only as Mr. X., who, Dr. Fox said, had been cured of asthma by hypnotism, but Dr. Fox admits that the science of mental suggestion is used frequently and effectively in many cases that come to the nervous department of the Hahnemann hospital, Philadelphia, with which he is con-

"It should be understood," said Dr. Fox, "that hypnotism is used only in selected cases where there appears to be no pathological condition to account for the illness and which therefore offer no opportunity for the employment of ordinary methods of treatment. It has proved especially valuable in treating various forms of hysteria and neurasthenia and in curbing and curing alcoholism and morphinism.

Must Have Person's Consent.

Questioned as to the extent to which hypnotic influence should dominate another's will, Dr. Fox emphatically laid down the proposition that it is impossible to put a person in the hypnotic state without that person's consent. He intimated that in his opinion any plea that a crime had been committed under hypnotic suggestion was absurd unless the person hypnotized had deliberately submitted his will at the outset to the control of another, but in his account of his treatment of his patient, "Mr. X.," he gave remarkable instances of the extent to which suggestions made while the patient was in a hypnotic state had been carried out after the patient had returned to his normal condition.

On one occasion it was suggested to X. while under the hypnotic influence that exactly 870 minutes later he should look at his watch and write down the time as if for reference. Just 873 minutes after the suggestion was made B., who at that time was in a perfectly normal condition, yielding to a sudden and uncontrollable, impulse, took out his watch and recorded the time. The difference of three minutes, Dr. Fox thought, might have been due to a difference in the time of the different watches. On another occasion X., having been told while in the hypnotic state that he would be alone in the room, absolutely failed to recognize the presence of another physician, Dr. Kulp, though Dr. Kulp, after X. had been restored to his normal condition, spoke to him repeatedly and even took him by the hand.

III Through Auto Suggestion. Mr. X., the lawyer, is described as thirty-eight years old. For several years he had suffered from asthma, and since 1906 the coughing attacks, which usually came on at night, were

phers. It is an outside island about somnambulism. The patient, while apparently rational and in full possession of his senses and, for instance, as The commander also owns Basket play an excellent game of chess, beisland, in Casco bay, an ideal seashore came unusually loquacious, discussing resort. It is a small island, probably his private affairs most freely, but after an interval in which he regained his normal balance he remembered In fact, it is an ideal location for a big nothing of what he had said or done. Dr. Fox became convinced that the coughing attacks and the somnambulistic periods that followed them were due to auto suggestion superinduced by the fumes of asthma powders which it was learned, the patient frequently had inhaled until he fell asleep.

"The experience of falling asleep having occurred many times," says Dr. Fox in his report, "a psychic short cut became established, and the more highly elaborated auto hypnotic or somnambulistic condition began to appear following a severe cough, even without the asthma powder having been used. The consequence was the result of association of ideas. The beneficial results of suggestion during the hypnotic state became apparent immediately following his first treatment. On his second visit the patient said he had slept deeply three nights out of five without having been awakened by an attack of asthma. While under hypnosis the second time the suggestion was made that paroxysms of coughing and somnambulistic attacks would never occur again.

"Since Mr. X. came unde: my care," the report goes on, "he has been hypnotized only eight times. At presen he sleeps well without being awakened by asthmatic attacks, and instead of having paroxysms of coughing when he arises in the morning only a few coughs occur. In fact, he now has no paroxysms whatever, and since the first treatment he has not had a single one of any of his various somnambu listic attacks."

WOULD REVIVE CRINOLINE.

French Designers Trying to Restore Old Time Fashion.

There is talk once more in Paris of reviving the crinoline. French fashion designers are seriously planning to force the crinoline in the same sensational way which marked the wearing of the first sheath gown at the Longchamps races last year.

If these designers took history as guide they would not touch the crinoline, for, apart from being an absurd article, it has a poor record. The Empress Eugenie first tried seriously to take a hand in French politics immediately after she had mevived the crinoline. Eugenie did not realize any political ambition. Instead she was forced to step down from the throne, presented by Dr. Charles D. Fox of and, always superstitious, she grew to dislike the crinolines.

The only unbecoming gowns Queen abeth and Catherine de' Medici had a weakness for crinolines and wore them so extreme that the effect was to make both women seem deformed. Cather ine the Great of Russia also had weakness for the crinoline, and the women of the court were too much afraid of the imperious amazon to tell her that the crinoline gave her a com

ROOSEVELT ANSWERS CRITICS

Animal Shot For Benefit of Sci ence or For Food.

Evidently ex-President Roosevelt has heard something-or it may be muchof the criticism which he has received at home from those whom his shooting exploits in Africa have offended or grieved, and evidently he resents this criticism as unjust, in so far as it is based upon facts, and ignorant when its foundation has been nothing except exaggerated or imagined reports of what he has been doing to the beasts and birds. This is shown by an ex tract from a private letter received in the Outlook office. After referring to "fake stories of my hunting" the ex

president says: "As a matter of fact every animal have shot, with the exception of, say, six or eight shot when we had to have food, has been carefully preserved for the National museum. I can be condemned only if the existence of the National museum, the American Museum of Natural History and all similar zoological collections are to be con-

John D. Scares Sunday School Scholar. "We should try to help each other not only in Sunday school, but in our daily life," said John D. Rockefeller at the close of the services at the Euclid Sunday school in Cleveland on a recent Sunday. "We should not be like the nagging mother who always kept saying 'Don't!' to her little boy till he really did not know what to do. Nor should we be like the Sunday school teacher who asked his class

'Who made the world?' " Mr. Rockefeller descended from the platform and shook his finger in the faces of the surprised boys in imitation of the teacher he was telling about. One youngster, scared at Mr. Rockefeller's gesture, cried out, "Pleas sir, I won't do it again!"

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|---|----------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------|------------------|--------|
| 9 | 7:00 a. m. 7:15 " | Claremont | \$2.00 | 7;50 a. m. | Connelly Springs | \$2.00 |
| 7 | 7:15 " | Newton | | 7;55 " | Valdese | 1.75 |
| 1 | 7:20 " | Conover | 2.00 | 8;05 " | Drexel | 1.75 |
| - | 7:25 " | Oyama | 2.00 | 8;10 " | Morganton | 1.75 |
| , | 7:35 " | Hickory | 2.00 | 8;23 " | Glen Alpine | 1.75 |
| | 7:25 " 7:35 " 7:40 " | Hildebran | 2.00 | 8;30 " | Bridgewater | 1.75 |

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COMMANDER PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

out until his new book appears, and as a result the publication of the work is awaited with keen interest on all sides.

Peary's Claim That He Was First. Most of the acrimony given the discussion, particularly during the last few days, was caused by the publication of a statement by Reuter's News agency, which said that Commander Peary claimed that he was the first man to reach the pole. This report gave still another dramatic turn to the situation, and the many supporters of Dr. Cook expressed heated indignation at such action by Peary before he had had a chance to look into a detailed account of his rival's trip. Also as an indication of the fairness of Dr. Cook toward Peary the former's friends point to the message sent from Copenhagen in which the doctor said: "I am glad to hear of Peary's success. If he says he reached the pole I know he got

An unpleasant turn was given the situation, again, by the dispatch sent from Greenland stating that Dr. Cook had taken for his own use dogs raised especially for Peary and food held in reserve for him. Dr. Cook's reply to this charge is as follows:

"I understand that a rumor is current about my having taken some of Peary's food and dogs at Etah. This is founded on Eskimo gossip and misunderstanding. I desire no controversy. I simply say in reply to any such assertion, 'No.' Commander Peary is

That vital differences as to veracity should arise between two world heroes of the caliber of Cook and Peary is a matter of poignant regret. Both men are of spartan mold, fearless, determined, enduring and patriotic. Each has performed a feat that will fix his name securely in the history of his country and his time. Therefore if either is attacked in the interest of

the other an injustice of no small proportions is done Captain C. T. Hansen, chief of the nautical department of the Danish Meteorological institute, declares that he believes firmly Peary duplicated Cook's achievement by following the western

route for the greater part of his path

Captain Sverdrup, who commanded Nansen's boat, the Fram, says that the last telegrams received from Peary are much more convincing to him than the first, which he was inclined to doubt. But Sverdrup says he is convinced absolutely that Cook reached the pole.

Peary Tells of Hardships.

Commander Peary related the following at a reunion of the Washington alumni of Bowdoin college:

"To note briefly one of my arctic experiences, on the 6th of January, 1899. after a sledge journey in the very midnight of the great arctic night, a journey over an unknown frozen road of such roughness as you can scarcely imagine, reduced to a diet of raw dog. I stumbled into Fort Conger, the abandoned headquarters of the Lady Franklin bay expedition, with both feet seri-