

Weather.

Washington, Sept. 11—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Sunday: Cooler in east portion tonight.

The Evening Times

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THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR STATES

A Total Increase Required of About 11,000 Over Last Census Year

NUMBER BY STATES

About 65,000 Enumerators in All Will be Needed For the 1910 Census—Enumerators Must Forward Their Returns to the Supervisors Within 30 Days After Beginning Work For Country Districts and Within Two Weeks From Cities—Pennsylvania Will Continue to Hold the Leadership With the Largest Number, Requiring 5,200. North Carolina Will Require 1,500.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, Sept. 11—About 65,000 enumerators will be needed for taking the thirteenth decennial census of the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico, according to estimates prepared by the census bureau. This is an increase of about 11,000 over the number for the census of 1900.

The present census law requires that the enumeration of the population shall be taken as of April 15, 1910. The enumerators must forward their returns to the supervisors within 30 days from the commencement of the enumeration, except in cities having 5,000 inhabitants or more at the preceding census, the enumeration shall be completed within two weeks.

Oklahoma and Washington will call for about a 300 per cent. increase over the 1900 force of enumerators. Pennsylvania will continue in the leadership, having the largest number of enumerators, the 1910 force being estimated at 5,200 against 4,720 in 1900. Next comes Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Missouri, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and California, all needing 2,000 or more enumerators each.

Increases in population will, in 1910, occasion a 50 per cent. increase over the 1900 force in California, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. There will be no material increase in the number of enumerators for Vermont and only a small additional force for Arkansas, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Alabama, in 1900, was divided into 1,232 enumeration districts. The increase of population will not require more than 1,500 districts in 1910. An increase in the number of Arizona districts will be made. The enumeration will be 200 against 128 in 1900. In 1900, 926 enumerators in Arkansas were employed. A slight increase in the number will be necessary for 1910. California, in 1900, was enumerated by 1,263 men. A great increase in population, especially in the southern part of the state, will require about 2,000 enumerators in 1910. The Colorado force in 1900 numbered 391. Now it requires about 500 enumerators. The Connecticut enumerators will be increased from 554 to 750. Delaware from 105 to 150. District of Columbia from 160 to 225. Florida from 279 in 1900 to 450 in 1910. Georgia from 1,276 to 1,650. Hawaii from 108 to 150.

Idaho's force will be advanced from 164 to 200. Illinois 3,409 to about 3,900. Chicago will require 1,500 enumerators. In Indiana 1,952 districts of 1900 have expanded to 2,200 in 1910. In Iowa the 1,770 districts in 1900 will number 1,850 in 1910. The Kansas districts rise from 1,405 in 1900 to 1,500 in 1910. Kentucky had 1,329 enumerators in 1900 and will need 1,600 in 1910. In Louisiana an increase in districts from 726 to 950 will be necessary. There were 495 enumerators in Maine in 1900, 550 in 1910 will complete the work. Maryland was counted in 1900 by 765. The work in 1910 will be accomplished by 900. Baltimore will require 400 enumerators next year. Massachusetts had 1,853 in 1900; in 1910 it is estimated 2,500 will finish the count. In Michigan the increase is from 1,817 in 1900 to 2,000 in 1910.

Minnesota had 1,697 enumerators in 1900 and 2,000 enumerators will be necessary in 1910. Mississippi was enumerated by 859 men in 1900;

Prince Kuni, of Japan



Prince Kuni, of Japan, in America to represent his cousin, the Emperor of Japan, at Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES, JR., TO REACH RALEIGH THIS AFTERNOON: BUT HE WILL BE HERE SURE MONDAY

The Man of Mystery Writes From Alabama Stating Why He Failed to Reach Raleigh Today—Will Take the Same Route as Announced in Friday's Paper. Statement From His Manager.

Sherlock Holmes, Jr., the Man of Mystery, Has Been Delayed and Cannot Possibly Arrive in Raleigh Before Monday.

The following letter from the great detective is self-explanatory: Mobile, Ala., Sept. 8-09 Evening Times.

Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sirs:— I am informed by my manager that I am due to arrive in your city Saturday, September 11th, and that I have been so advertised. Had I been notified sooner, I might have avoided any inconvenience to you, but as matters stand, it cannot be helped. I am told that you do not care to use a substitute in your city (as has been done in one or two instances of late in other towns), but that it is essential that I be there myself. This being the case, it will be absolutely necessary for you to postpone my arrival until Monday.

In looking over the train schedules I find that I can arrive in your city about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. You can announce this fact through your paper.

I was compelled to come here for a little rest, and while I am not entirely fit, I will forego further recuperation so as not to embarrass the proposition in Raleigh.

Trusting that you can arrange matters and sincerely regretting my inability to be with you as advertised, I am

Very truly yours, SHERLOCK HOLMES, JR.

Manager Talks.

The gentleman now in the city looking out for Mr. Holmes' interest makes the following statement: "I did not anticipate a hitch in our arrangements here when I announced that Sherlock Holmes, Jr., would arrive in the city today, and it was my intention to use a substitute in case of a delay. We have resorted to this in one or two instances in other towns, but since Mr. Holmes has sufficiently recuperated to arrive by Monday, and since it is the desire here not to use a substitute, will say that Sherlock Holmes, Jr., the man of mystery, the cunning ingenious Mr. Holmes himself will positively arrive in Raleigh upon one of the trains reaching this city about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Upon arrival here Mr. Holmes will follow closely the route as previously stated in this paper. That is, he will walk up Fayetteville street, take a look at the capitol, go into some of the prominent business houses, possibly look up the chief of police, and in other words, make himself perfectly at home.

Who usually catches him? you ask. No certainty whatever as to that. It is just as liable to be one as another. All sorts of people have captured Mr. Holmes, and in some of the larger cities the interest has been intense. Now the genuine Mr. Sherlock Holmes, Jr., the man of mystery, will positively come into the city upon some train arriving about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Mr. Holmes has been compelled to take a few weeks' rest cure, for he of all leads the truly strenuous existence. We have never been able to find a substitute that could possibly give the proposition the success it should have and I am delighted to be able to state that Mr. Holmes himself will positively arrive in Raleigh Monday afternoon.

So Sherlock Holmes, Jr., is coming. Look out for him and remember the phrase, "You are the mysterious Mr. Sherlock Holmes, Jr., of The Evening Times."

Made High Flight.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 10—In endeavor to test the high flying abilities of his Fulton airship, Captain Thomas S. Baldwin last evening guided his craft to an altitude of 3,500 feet. Count Von Zeppelin's best record is 3,000 feet.

THE RALEIGH SCHOOLS ARE ALL CROWDED

Many Institutions are Refusing to Receive More Students

COLLEGES ARE FULL

A. & M. Registration Far Ahead of Last Year—Peace Institute Will be Unable to Accommodate All Who Wish to Enter—St. Mary's Will be Taxed to Its Limit in Spite of Three New Buildings—Meredith College Begins Most Successful Year—2,900 in Raleigh Public Schools—

The close of the first week at the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College finds the largest enrollment in its history. The registration up to date shows that there are 420 boys there, which is fifty five more than were registered on the 25th of September last year.

The first-year class is far in excess of any other year. The personnel of this class is better than usual, the members being older and of more maturity than the classes of the past.

The new professor of agricultural extension, I. O. Schaub, has been at work since July 1, and already favorable results have been obtained from his labors. He attended a good many farmers' institutes and visited rural schools and inspected the farms attached to them. He is now planning an active campaign for the purpose of bringing the farmers of the state in closer touch with the college work. Prof. Schaub is with the college for the distinct purpose of benefitting the farmer and is ready and anxious to render any assistance in his power to them, if they will only let him know.

The rooming capacity of the college is so taxed that about fifteen students have had to be turned away this week, most of them being from other states.

In addition to the many improvements mentioned in The Times several days ago, the college has just finished equipping an up-to-date foundry, and will make all its own castings in the future. This installation of the foundry was largely done by students in the mechanical course.

The military side of A. & M. has been improved. The old 45-caliber Springfield rifle has been replaced with the 1898 model of the Grag-Jorgeson rifle. The equipment such as belts, bayonets, etc., is entirely new.

There are incorporated in the battalion and band 315 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. The battalion was organized September 3 and consists of Companies A, B, C, and D, and the band. In this department of the college, the men have settled down to work more quickly than any year during the present administration. It is believed that the efforts of the men manifested in this work will have good results by the time of the public exhibition, which will take place on the opening of the State Fair.

The War Department offers several inducements in the way of securing reasonably good positions for young men who show an aptitude in military work and desire a military career. Young men who qualify as honor graduates of the college have an opportunity each year to appear before a regular army examining board and undergo an examination for the regular service as second lieutenant.

The War Department has found itself justified in offering to certain young men very good positions in the military service in the Philippine Islands. There are now four A. & M. men in the Philippine Islands and one in the regular service, the smallest salary of any being \$1,400 per year. There are four others waiting the results of a recent examination, and four more will stand in November.

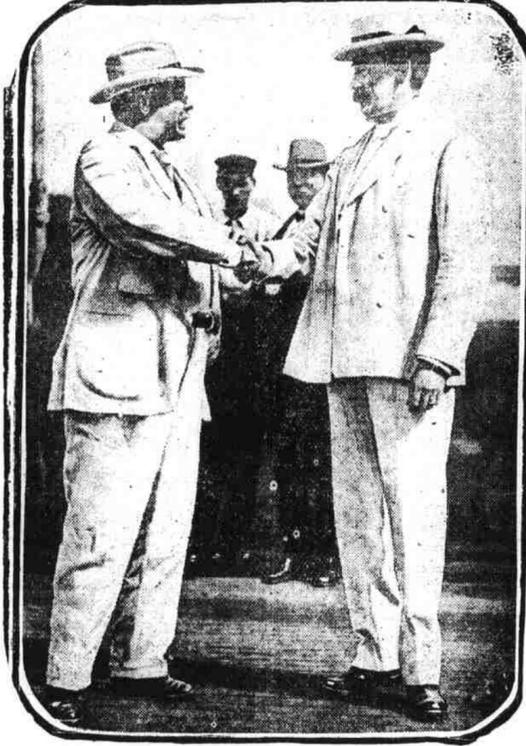
The military service of the college not only qualifies the man for military life, but better prepares him for civil life, whether it be in manufacturing life or professional, he is better equipped by this training.

There has been no hazing this year and there are no evidences that there will be any. The student body has pledged itself to abolish this and has been sticking to its promises.

St. Mary's.

The prospects are fine for a good attendance at St. Mary's this year and it is expected that the capacity of the college will be taxed to its utmost when the session opens September 13th.

Roosevelt Bidding Peary Godspeed



President Roosevelt bidding Godspeed to Commander Peary on deck of Arctic Steamer Godspeed, upon departure of explorer in quest of the North Pole, July 7, 1908, at Oyster Bay.

PEARY'S STORY CORROBORATES THE STATEMENT MADE BY DR. COOK EXCEPT AS TO THE TEMPERATURE

A Striking Similarity in the Two Stories in the Description of the Arctic Fields and Also in the Description of the Desolate Condition About the Pole is Shown and the Critics Are More Lenient.

(By Cable to The Times.)

London, Sept. 11—Scientists declared today that Dr. Frederick A. Cook's story of his dash to the North Pole and back is both corroborated and discredited by the installment of Commander Robert E. Peary's account as published here today in The Times.

A striking similarity in the description of the Arctic icefields beyond the 88th parallel of latitude and within the very shadow of the pole in the narrative of the two explorers—a vividly similar description of the smooth, glacial surfaces and the rapid time these conditions enabled both men to make, went far to shatter the skepticism concerning Cook's exploit, and yet, in the matter of temperature the figures are far different. Peary giving the temperature at 40 degrees below zero, while Dr. Cook placed it at 82 degrees below, a vast discrepancy.

Beyond the 89th, the temperature rose 15 degrees, according to Peary. Cook made no mention of warmer weather.

So identically do certain other details bear out the statements of Dr. Cook that today scientists and geographers who had held aloof from the controversy declared their faith in the physician-explorer's story, while, of course, crediting Commander Peary's story and using it as a basis of comparison.

In the matter of temperature the biggest discrepancy exists. Peary speaks of the temperature ranging from 33 degrees to 12 on April 7, the day he left the pole. Dr. Cook's figures ranged fully 50 degrees lower.

After leaving the 88th parallel Peary set out alone in his dog sledge, leaving the other members of the party to break camp and follow him. Among the party was one keen young Esquimaux who had been promised a rifle with ammunition and a boat, if he would complete the journey to the northern goal with Peary. So eager was this young chap for the daring dash that it led to a question of his enthusiasm until it was found that he was in love with an Esquimaux girl but was too poor to marry her until he became an Esquimaux plutocrat, which merely consists in owning a gun and a boat.

Peary's description of the ice fields beyond the 88th parallel bears out Cook's description.

The surface was smooth and as level as a glacier fringe, broken only occasionally with ridges and with very little open water. The dogs were able to proceed at a gallop and in one run of ten hours immediately after passing the 88th parallel Peary made

twenty miles. After the 89th parallel, the temperature was 40 degrees below zero. Passing the 89th, Peary made twenty-five miles in a single dash in a bitter wind so cold that the flesh cracked and even the Esquimaux complained.

Beyond the 28th the sky was sombre, the horizon smoky and gray; the desolation indescribable. Not a living thing in sight and the solitude broken only by the groaning of the greenish ice flows over which the sledge sped. Cook had called it a desolate spot, the solitude unbroken and the silence and loneliness oppressive. As Peary proceeded the going grew hotter and faster time was made—another important feature completely vindicating Dr. Cook and bearing out, apparently, his narrative completely.

In twelve hours the Peary party was able to make forty miles. There was not a single stretch of open water to hinder the march. The goal was almost in sight.

Commander Peary took observations at frequent intervals until he had established his feat. The commander had realized the ambition of his life: he was at the North Pole. A detour of some eighteen miles was made about the pole, observations being taken almost continually to establish not only proof of the discovery but for scientific values subsequently.

On the afternoon of April 7, the day after the pole had been discovered, a sounding was made five miles from the North Pole. The plummet dropped 9,000 feet into the sea and still did not touch bottom.

Then started the race home. A gale sprang up with biting winds and blinding snow. Luck favored Peary just as it had favored Cook the year before. When Peary arrived at the Roosevelt, filled with joy at the great feat he had just consummated, his rejoicing was turned to sorrow by learning of the death of Prof. Ross Marvin.

The Daily Chronicle is sending a correspondent to New York to watch the Peary-Cook controversy at close range.

Washington, Sept. 11—The Woman's National Civic Federation, which has done much to better conditions among government employes here, has under advisement a scheme for the formation of a loan association, which when realized, will mean the dawn of a new era to departmental clerks and others in the government employ, who have long been sufferers from usurers and loan sharks.

PEARY STILL CLAIMS DR. COOK A FAKIR

Says He Has Facts That Will Effectually Disprove Cook's Statement

HE IS A GOLD BRICK

On the Other Hand the Repeated Charges Made by Peary Are Stirring up the Friends of Cook, and They Are Preparing a Bomb Which Will be Exploded When Peary Reaches New York—Peary Will be Accused of Opening Cook's Letters and a Member of His Own Party is Ready to Make Affidavit to the Fact—These Affidavits Are Now in the Hands of John R. Bradley, and Will be Exploded at the Proper Time.

(By Cable to The Times)

Battle Harbor, Labrador, via Marconi wireless, Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 11—The Roosevelt will remain here three or four days coaling and overhauling ship. I expect to arrive at Sydney about September 15.

Do not trouble about Cook's story. The affair will settle itself.

He has not been at the pole on April 21, 1908, or at any other time. He has simply handed the public a gold brick.

These statements are made advisedly and I have proof of them. When he makes a full statement of his journey, over his signature to some geographical society or other reputable body, if that statement contains the claims that he has reached the pole, I shall be in a position to furnish material that may prove distinctly interesting reading for the public.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) New York, Sept. 11—This latest dispatch from Commander Robert E. Peary, charging Dr. Frederick A. Cook with being a fakir, today aroused the friends of the Brooklyn physician and they are preparing a bomb shell which will be exploded when Peary and Cook reach New York.

Peary will be charged with appropriating 87 silver fox furs, obtained by Dr. Cook, and also with opening letters written by the physician to his wife in Brooklyn.

These charges will be presented in affidavit form, sworn to by Joseph White, who was a member of the Peary expedition, and by Rudolph Francke, who accompanied Cook.

The letters Peary is accused of opening, which had been entrusted by Cook to Francke, in his own employ, to bring back from the Arctic seas, disclosed Dr. Cook's plans and progress toward the pole.

When Francke became disabled and left Dr. Cook he started for home, met the Peary expedition on the way back and spent several days on the Roosevelt.

Francke has sworn that Dr. Cook's letters were not only read, but changed by someone on the Roosevelt.

An affidavit against Commander Peary has also been made by Joseph White, who was a member of Peary's own party. Such charges against a man of Commander Peary's character seem incredible, but they show the bitterness of the fight begun by Peary's attack on Cook.

The affidavits are now in the hands of John R. Bradley, who financed the Cook expedition.

Both White and Francke were charged by Bradley not to repeat the contents of their affidavits, but their purport has been ascertained. It is understood that the object in withholding the affidavits is not so much because Dr. Cook's approval is wished, but because his friends wish to question Harry Whitney regarding his reasons for leaving Peary's ship in mid-sea for a slow going schooner. Some of Dr. Cook's friends state their belief that Whitney found it unpleasant to be under Peary's control while he carried reports made by Dr. Cook.

All the reported actions of Whitney afford a mystery to Dr. Cook's friends, and they believe his story will go a long way toward clearing up the rival claims of the explorers. Rudolph Francke and Joseph White returned with Ralph Johnson, one of Peary's sailors, upon the supply ship Eric. They are flying in reply.

(Continued on page 6.)