

Washington, Sept. 21—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Wednesday: Showers.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1909

PRICE 5 CENTS

DR. COOK GIVEN GREAT OVATION BY HIS AMERICAN COUNTRYMEN

GREETED DOWN BY WIFE AND CHILDREN AND CHILDREN

A Touching Scene When Husband and Wife and Children Met

TUGS AND PLEASURE CRAFT GIVE WELCOME

Dr. Cook Arrives Home Happy and With the Greatest Eagerness to Again Put His Foot on American Soil—Says He is Overjoyed to be Back—Says He is Unable to Understand Peary's Attitude, That They Had Always Been Friends—But He Has the Proof That He Has Been to the Pole—Records Submitted to the University of Copenhagen—Most Important Thing Now is to See His Wife and Children—The Great Reception Tendered Him in the City, Thousands Extending a Nation's Greeting.

New York, Sept. 21—Dr. Frederic A. Cook, the American explorer, who on September 1 electrified the world with the announcement that he had discovered the North Pole, came home today. He arrived a happy man, his home-coming marred only by the attack made upon him by Commander Robert E. Peary, his rival.

Dr. Cook defied his critic, declared that he had his proofs, and said he was willing to let the public judge, though deplorable the controversy.

New York greeted a different looking Arctic hero than the weather-beaten, dilapidated conqueror who sailed into Copenhagen when the liner Oscar II, with flags flying and people cheering, steamed up the bay this morning surrounded by bedecked tugs, tooting launches, and conveying steamers.

Dr. Cook received his first American greeting half a mile of Quarantine from American News Service representatives on the tug C. P. Raymond. His first words were an expression of thanks to the American people and a defiance of Commander Robert E. Peary and his charges that the Brooklyn explorer had not discovered the North Pole.

When the tug C. P. Raymond hovered about and moved alongside the Oscar II as the latter steamed toward Quarantine, Dr. Cook was at breakfast. One of the reporters, using a megaphone, signalled the captain on the bridge of the Oscar II and sent a message to the explorer asking him to come on deck.

The tug then moved close alongside and the reporters and photographers clambered on board just as Dr. Cook came up from the dining saloon and reached the promenade deck forward. He was smiling brightly, the gold in his teeth showing plainly. He wore a dark sack suit and a black derby hat. The first words of Dr. Cook were these:

"I want to send my thanks to the people of the United States for this great and hearty reception and for the great confidence expressed in me. Tell the people that I shall try to make myself worthy of it in every way.

"I have stated that I reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. I reiterate that. My proofs and everything else I say will be forthcoming in due time."

"When will you publish these proofs?" Dr. Cook was asked. "I shall publish them first through the University of Copenhagen. Consider the faculty of that institution entitled to their first perusal," he answered.

"Will you not submit them to some university in the United States?" "No, I feel bound to submit them to the University of Copenhagen first of all. Then the whole world may have them—the newspapers and everyone else."

Dr. Cook was then told of the messages from Commander Peary which denounced him as a "liar and a faker."

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DR. FREDERIC A. COOK.



GLENN H. CURTIS, SUCCESSFUL AVIATOR, BACK HOME TODAY

While Bay Resounded With Noisy Welcome to Dr. Cook, The Conquerer of Air Came Quietly Into Town And Himself Joined in The Cook Demonstration.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

New York, Sept. 21—While New York bay resounded with the noisy welcome to Dr. Frederic A. Cook today Glenn H. Curtis, winner of the international aviation cup at Rheims, quietly slipped into town on board the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II bringing with him \$15,000 in prizes.

Mr. Curtis was met by a committee from the Aero Club of America but while he was hailed as a conqueror of the air, the greeting being tendered Dr. Cook overshadowed everything else. In fact, Mr. Curtis joined in it himself by cheering for the explorer.

Mr. Curtis sacrificed another \$15,000 in prizes by returning to New York to take part in the aviation in connection with the Fulton-Hudson celebration.

"As a result of the Rheims meeting France is aeroplane mad and Europe and America will soon be likewise," said the aviator. "While the general public admires the monoplane on account of its birdlike appearance, the Rheims contest showed the merits of its equal in speed and power, a biplane and a triplane."

Besides the glory of winning the international cup, Mr. Curtis won \$3,000 in prizes and added approximately \$7,000 more to his purse at the Brescia meeting. While he did not bring the cup with him, it will be forwarded from Paris in a few weeks.

Among the other passengers were John T. Brush, president of the New York Baseball club; E. N. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation; Frank

A. Munsey; Lewis Nixon, the ship-builder; John R. McLean; Robert Goeliet; Ogen Goeliet; Mrs. Charles M. Schwab; Lawrence Waterbury, a member of the American polo team which the international championship, and German Consul Frankens, of New York.

THINK PATTEN IS BUYING COTTON

(By Leased Wire to The Times) New York, Sept. 21—Coupled with yesterday's rise in cotton in which the May option went to a new record price at 13 cents, some speculators saw significance in the expected arrival of James A. Patten in New York today. It was common talk in cotton circles yesterday that Mr. Patten whose bull speculations in grain last spring were spectacularly successful, intends to take a share in the cotton market here. Theodore Price according to his published estimates of this year's cotton crop, does not share in the general pessimism. Without his leadership a number of bull combinations are operating in the present market whose combined holdings are variously estimated at from 750,000 to 1,250,000 bales.

COMMANDER PEARY GUEST OF SIDNEY

Was Given Royal Welcome Upon His Arrival by All the People

HIS WIFE GREETED HIM

Commander Peary Sailed Into the Harbor at Sidney This Morning—His Ship Roosevelt Was Conveyed by Flotilla of Launches, Tugs and Motor Boats, All Gayly Decorated With Flags—Harbor Front Lined With People as the Boat Comes in and a Royal Welcome is Given the Explorer—Mrs. Peary and Her Children the First to Reach the Roosevelt—Mayor Richardson and Consul Kehl Extend Official Greetings.

(By Cable to The Times) Sydney, N. S., Sept. 21—Commander Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, sailed into the harbor this morning on his ship Roosevelt conveyed by a flotilla of launches and tugs and motor boats, all gayly decorated in flags, while the people on the harbor front cheered and the skyline was vivid in the tints of flags and bunting.

Although disappointed yesterday Sydney gave a royal greeting today. As the Roosevelt headed around Bar-rack Point it was a signal for a grand rusa down the bay. With sirens booming and tug whistles shrieking a greeting the welcoming fleet screamed forth.

Mrs. Peary and her children were the first to reach the Roosevelt on board the private yacht Sheelah. The crew of the Roosevelt lined the rail and at her spanker, gaff flaunted the North Pole flag. The Peary Arctic Club flag fluttered from the mainmast and the New York Yacht Club flag rippled from the mizzenmast.

Mayor Richardson and other city officials were in the tug boat Winch to welcome the commander in the name of the Dominion of Canada. United States Consul Kehl extended the greeting in behalf of Commander Peary's native land.

On board the Sheelah, in addition to Mrs. Peary and her children were Colonel Borup, father of George Borup, a member of the Peary expedition; Consul Kehl and George Kennan, the author.

The Sheelah met the Roosevelt at a point ten miles north of Low Point, the entrance to the harbor. Mrs. Peary stood at the rail and as soon as the vessels were in hailing distance she called to her husband and he answered to her greeting.

Master Robert stood beside his mother, waving a flag and throwing kisses to his father. Miss Marie Peary waved her arms and cheered. The crew on the Sheelah gave a cheer which was answered by the crew of the Roosevelt. Side by side the Arctic steamer and the yacht pursued their way into the harbor.

The official welcoming party was on board the Winch. The party was headed by Mayor Richardson who forgot his frock-coated dignity and led the cheers when the Roosevelt approached.

The Winch was decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. When the Roosevelt arrived here Mrs. Peary and her two children were on board, having been transferred from the Sheelah outside the harbor.

Commander Peary said: "I shall not discuss the Cook controversy. It would be wholly out of place at this time to bring up a discussion of false stories and scandal. My only thought today is the joy of my home coming."

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SPANISH DEFEAT MOORS IN BATTLE

Madrid, Sept. 21—In a terrific battle, the Spanish forces under General Marina have defeated the Moors, driving them from their positions and throwing a line of troops clear across the Moroccan peninsula from sea to sea, effectually blocking the tribesmen's advance and cutting them off from further operations in the northwest. Both sides sustained heavy losses, although the Spanish casualties were lighter than the Moors. General Orozco, by a flank movement captured Mount Medan and moved forward, driving the Moors before him. It was officially believed that the present engagement will terminate the war in favor of Spain.

GULF STORM STILL RAGING NEAR COAST

The Property Loss In New Orleans Will Exceed \$100,000.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST

All Wires Down in the Gulf Section and It is Yet Impossible to Ascertain the Loss of Life or Property But Several Are Known to be Dead in New Orleans—Velocity of Wind in New Orleans the Highest in the History of the Local Weather Bureau—At Mobile the Storm is Today at its Worst—Postal and Western Union Report Loss of Communication With Gulf Section—Storm Moves Inland.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 21—The property loss in New Orleans as a result of the West Indian hurricane will exceed \$100,000. Many houses were unroofed and frail buildings in numerous instances were partly destroyed.

With all wires down it is impossible to ascertain the loss of life or property along the gulf coast. The tracks of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which have been inundated about twenty miles east of New Orleans, have not been fully repaired. It is expected that traffic on this road into New Orleans will be resumed by tomorrow.

The list of dead at New Orleans: Victor Hujol, street railway inspector, killed by live wire.

James Garretson, foreman street railway company, killed by live wire.

Charles Schmitze, killed by falling smokestack at Louisiana Brewery.

John Arends, killed by live telephone wire.

The ferry steamer Assumption sank at the head of Napoleon avenue but no lives were lost. Considerable property damage was done along the river front.

The storm apparently moved inland to southwestern Louisiana.

The velocity of the wind at New Orleans was the highest in the history of the local weather bureau.

At Mobile, Ala., the storm is at its worst and the tide is rising rapidly, with the wind, which is blowing fifty miles an hour.

In the northern part of the city, where the streets are low, the water was backed up over Royal street. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks for a distance of six miles adjacent to the city are under water.

At Pensacola, Fla., at midnight the velocity of the wind was increasing and the tide rising rapidly.

At Montgomery, Ala., the Western Union Telegraph Company reports all wires down south of Flomaton, sixty-one miles south.

Storm Goes Inland. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21—Reports from the south and southwest indicate that the gulf hurricane which has been raging for twenty-four hours over the Gulf of Mexico has taken an inland course, following the Mississippi river, causing much property loss at Biloxi, Natchez, Vicksburg and has reached Memphis, Tenn. In Memphis the Stag Hotel was unroofed and many other buildings damaged. A heavy rain accompanied the blow and has inundated the lowlands. Efforts to get into communication with the city by wireless from Mobile and Galveston have failed.

It is not believed that New Orleans city suffered greatly, but it is feared that the surrounding country has suffered immense loss.

Communication Cut Off. New York, Sept. 21—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company's main office at 10:30 today reported that the storm raging along the southern coast had cut off its wire communication south of Birmingham, Ala. The company last communication with New Orleans last night. From Birmingham they had been unable to get any reports as to loss of life and general damage.

The Western Union offices reported at the same time that the company had been out of communication with New Orleans all day and that no news of the storm's havoc had been received over its southern wire system.

The big brokerage houses here with private wire systems made frantic efforts all day to get news from the south Atlantic storm but without success. The farthest south any of them could reach were Nashville, Tenn., Montgomery, Ala., and Greensboro, S. C., none of which could give any information as to the

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GOV. JOHN JOHNSON OF MINNESOTA DEAD

MINNESOTA'S LATE GOVERNOR.



JOHN JOHNSON.

Great Governor and Statesman of the West Passed Away

STORY OF HIS LIFE

After Battling For Life For Days Governor Johnson This Morning Succumbed to the Malady That Had Smitten Him and He Passed Away at 3:25 O'clock, His Wife, Her Friends, and the Physicians Present When the End Came—Governor Was Conscious Almost to the End, When He Fell Asleep. Story of His Life—Was Thrice Governor of His State—Lieutenant Governor Will Be Sworn In Today.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 21—Lieutenant Governor Eberhardt will be sworn in today as the successor of Governor John A. Johnson, who died in St. Mary's Hospital at 3:25 o'clock this morning.

The end came for Governor Johnson, as he lay peacefully sleeping, after four days of fighting for his life, following an operation last week for an intestinal abscess.

Mrs. Johnson, who has been at her husband's bedside all through his illness, was with him when he passed away. With her were two friends of her girlhood, Mrs. John Sullivan and Miss Sullivan. Drs. W. J. and C. Y. Mayo and McNevin and Nurses Jamie and Schiller stood by when the life-spark flickered out.

One of the doctors felt the dying man's pulse.

After a moment he exclaimed: "He is gone."

With a cry of despair Mrs. Johnson fell upon the dead body and burst into tears. The death scene was most pitiful.

The governor was conscious almost to the end. He seemed to realize that he was dying, but he did not speak of it. Although in great agony he never once complained. He was cheerful to the last. It was apparent at 6 o'clock last night that death might come any minute. Mrs. Johnson was told that her husband could not live much longer. Her grief was uncontrollable.

At 8 o'clock last night the physicians announced that he spark of life was flickering out fast. They thought he might live until morning, but no longer. An hour later Mrs. Johnson sent out this message from the hospital.

"Tell all the people who are friends of the governor to pray for his life."

Johnson was thrice governor of Minnesota and the popular idol of 15,000,000 partisans. Had he lived it is likely he would have been the next democratic nominee for president of the United States.

Johnson was a loyal son of Minnesota. He was born in St. Petersburg, Minn., July 28, 1861.

For about an hour, beginning shortly after midnight Governor Johnson talked steadily to his wife while conscious, which, at that time was most of the time.

"I guess I'm going now," he said time after time. He held his wife to him, stroking her hands and face. "I want to see Fred," he said at this time.

It was not known whether he meant his brother Fred Johnson, who was not at the hospital, and who was unable to reach there before his brother's death, or Fred B. Lynch. Mr. Lynch was sent for and the two had a short conversation. It lasted only a few minutes.

Though unconscious Governor Johnson moaned almost continually for two hours before his death. The announcement of the governor's death was made by Dr. McNevin. With Miss Sullivan, Dr. McNevin half carried Mrs. Johnson out of the hospital and to Dr. Mayo's automobile at 3:30 a. m. Watchers immediately asked him what Mrs. Johnson's departure meant.

"He died at 3:25," said Dr. McNevin. The physician was sobbing bitterly, tears rolling down his cheeks. He had been a close friend of the governor.

A few moments later the big bell of Central School, in Rochester, began to peal. Forty-eight strokes were tolled, one for each year of the governor's life.

The father of Governor John A. Johnson, who came from Sweden

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ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK IN RUSSIAN CITY

Terrible Slaughter of Jews and Pillage of their Homes

MANY ARE DEAD

Twenty People Were Killed in Today's Riots Alone and the Butcheries Were of the Most Horrible Nature—Women Chained Together and Driven Through the Streets and When Men Try to Defend Them They Are Driven Back—Mobs First Made Drunk With Liquor Then Maddened by the Blood Which They Shed—Houses Pillaged—Women Hiding on the Roofs Pitched into the Streets.

(By Cable to The Times.)

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21—A dispatch received here today confirms the report that many persons have been killed and hundreds injured in the anti-Jewish outbreak at Kieff. Twenty were killed in today's fights alone.

The attack today came as the culmination of a series of outbreaks which started last Thursday while the Jews were celebrating their New Year.

Of the hundreds of wounded many are so badly hurt that their death is merely a matter of hours.

Three Russians were killed by the Jews and a score injured in a great street fight when the opposing forces entrenched themselves in houses, firing from the windows. The lack of arms and ammunition gave the Jews scant show against their stronger antagonists.

Hundreds of peasants, hired by the reactionary leaders, were armed and plied with drinks until maddened. They led in the rioting and some of the details of the atrocities practiced by them upon Jewish women and children are too terrible for print.

One hundred Jewish women were seized by the peasants, stripped of their clothing and chained together. Then they were led naked through the streets, while the drunken rioters shouted curses and insults at them.

The husbands and sons of the women tried to defend them but they were beaten back.

The peasants and soldiers sacked the homes of the Jews, setting some of them afire. What loot they did not carry away they piled into street and set afire. It was upon one of these bonfires that two Jewish bodies were chained and slowly burned to death, while the rioters danced about the fire shouting and screaming in a frenzy of bloody abandon.

A band of semites armed and tried to defend themselves. They were driven up against a stone wall and shot down like dogs. With great knives the peasants dismembered their bodies, kicking the arms and legs and heads through the streets.

As the slaughter continued the Russians completely lost control of