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## DR. COOK HONORED BY DANES.

Enthusiastic Shouts of Approval Bestowed on American Explorer by Throng in Streets of Copenhagen. Guest of the King at the Palace—Confronted on All Sides by Expressions of Delight and Talks Interestingly of His Experiences on Trip To the North Pole.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, discoverer of the north pole, went to his bed in the Phoenix Hotel at a late hour tonight after the most eventful day in his life, save one—the day of April 21, 1908, when he raised the Stars and Stripes over the north pole—the sign of man's first conquest of that far-off goal of the explorer's dreams.

Feted and dined, applauded and lionized as the "man of the hour," he closed an epochal day, worse worn by its exciting incidents than had he been traveling the frozen stretches of the far north.

Beginning at 5:30 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Rydberg, the administrative director of Greenland's colonies, boarded the Hans Egede off Elsinore, and ending tonight in the drinking of a final toast at the banquet in the town hall, tendered by the national and civil authorities, the searcher of the polar regions was the center of a round of festivities that would have taxed the strength of other than a man of iron constitution.

Dr. Cook reached the city aboard the Hans Egede shortly before 10 o'clock. The vessel entered the harbor at 9:30, and was immediately boarded by a distinguished company of royalty, including Crown Prince Christian, Prince Waldemar, the King's brother; scientists, diplomats, and newspaper men. They went out to meet the Hans Egede on a special boat. After nearly a half hour spent in a special audience with this delegation, during which time the vessel was warping in the gang-plank was lowered, and the explorer found himself in the midst of a demonstration that for enthusiasm had never been exceeded in the Danish capital.

It is estimated that there were fully 750,000 people in Copenhagen today, 200,000 of the number coming to the city especially to take part in the welcoming festivities.

The enthusiasm of the people was such that the intrepid man, who had gone through the soul-crushing experiences in the Northern icefields, without once weakening was overcome and shed tears.

As a mark of special honor, Crown Prince Christian acted as Dr. Cook's personal escort from the Hans Egede to the automobile that awaited them on the pier. The crowd was no respecter either of royalty or fame and the crush around the pair was so great that the police had finally to beat the mob back.

A stranger contrast than that presented by the crown prince and Dr. Cook could scarcely have been presented. The crown prince was faultlessly attired in frock coat and silk hat, while the returned explorer, with hair and mustache long and innocent of scissors, wore a baggy suit of coarse brown material that disclosed more than one rent. A rough cap surmounted his hair, and he wore crude hunting boots, the kind seen in the arctic regions.

Dr. Cook at first seemed ashamed to go ashore in such a garb, but the crown prince seized him by the arm and the two walked ashore amid a volley of cheers from those on the Hans Egede and thunders of applause from the thousands surrounding the pier. Cook's appearance was really in his favor, for it bespoke the hardened traveler of the far North. His features were sallow and slightly drawn, but these, he said, were but temporary marks, the result of his long-enforced abstinence from fruits and vegetables.

### Welcome from Government.

At the hotel an official welcome on behalf of the government was extended by Johan Hansen, the minister of commerce, who expressed the delight and honor that every Danish citizen felt in the fact that the explorer had chosen to return to civilization by way of Denmark.

Wherever Dr. Cook turned he was confronted with scientists and newspaper men, who piled him with oft-repeated and oft-answered questions, to all of which he replied patiently and carefully.

Shortly after noon Dr. Cook pre-

pared for luncheon at the American Legation. It was while here that he received an autograph letter from King Frederick inviting him to an audience at the palace at 3 o'clock. Dr. Cook immediately accepted.

### Memorable Reception.

The reception accorded Dr. Cook at the palace by King Frederick, will, the explorer says, forever remain in his memory as one of the most pleasant hours of his life. The warmth of the King's greeting, his eagerness to have from the doctor's own lips the story of the arctic conquest, and his earnest words of praise and full belief in the story combined to give the plain and unemotional American a new idea of the Old World royalty.

The democracy of Frederick was manifested when Dr. Cook ventured to enter a demurrer to going to the palace on the ground that his wardrobe would not enable him to appear in regulation attire. The King immediately sent back word that he wanted Mr. Cook to appear in his old hunting suit, the most available clothes that he had. At the same time the King sent tailors, bootmakers, and other outfitters to the Phoenix Hotel to prepare the explorer against further embarrassment of this kind.

### Rides With Minister Egan.

So Dr. Cook rode to the palace, with Minister Egan, dressed in the roughest garb ever seen within its gilded walls. They were received by the King and Queen and princesses.

After presentations, the King lost no time in asking for the story of the expedition. During its simple recital, which lasted for more than half an hour, the members of the royal household frequently interrupted with questions and exclamations that showed their deepest sympathy with the explorer. The story of some of the hardships endured on the home ward trip keenly touched the auditors.

At the conclusion of the interview, King Frederick again seized the hand of the daring American and said:

"It would be impossible to say too much in your praise. Your exploit was not only a personal achievement, but a distinct contribution to the world's scientific knowledge. I cannot help but admire your intrepid courage, which is so characteristic of Americans. You, in a wonderful degree, typify your country and her great ambitions and destiny as a leader of nations. I feel that you have greatly honored Denmark by returning home this way."

### IN ONE HOUSE 84 YEARS.

Never Once Has Slept Away From It, Woman's Proud Boast.

London, Sept. 3.—Miss Emily Brown has lived in a house in Fox's-buildings, Tabard street, for 84 years, and never has once slept away from it. This remarkable fact was disclosed at Tower Bridge Police Court, when a representative of the owner of Fox's-buildings stated that, owing to the old woman's feeble condition, it was necessary she should be got out as soon as possible.

It was stated that she was unable to look after herself, and resolutely refused to go to an infirmary or elsewhere. One of her nephews, who helped her when he could, said that he had failed to induce her to leave. She would not, he said, allow anybody to go into the place.

"It is very hard on me," she said to an interviewer; "and I shall not go out. They want to clean up the place, and say that I can't strip the walls ready, but I can. I always keep everything clean."

When asked how she lived, she replied: "Oh, I am quite comfortably off now that I have my old-age pension. I am nearly 85 years old, and I was born here and will die here. I can just remember Queen Victoria being crowned. I have lived in four reigns," she added proudly.

### Loss Now 3,800 Lives.

Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 6.—An official statement issued from the government flood sufferers headquarters, shows that the loss of life in Monterey by the recent overflow of Santa Caterina river, was about 3,000 people. It is estimated that the number of victims outside of Monterey, was about 800, making all told about 3,800 casualties in the overflow districts.



DR. FREDERICK ALBERT COOK OF BROOKLYN, WHO DISCOVERED NORTH POLE

## POLE THE GOAL FOR MANY MEN

Arctic Regions Magnet for Explorers Since the Sixteenth Century. Scores Laid Down Their Lives, Leaving No Word to Tell of Their Fate.

From the time the hardy Norsemen discovered Greenland, down through the years that intrepid explorers from other European lands visited the Arctic regions in the hope of finding a shorter route to India, the unknown North has been the magnet for scores of brave men, many of whom have laid down their lives on the altar of science.

Time and again a well equipped expedition, headed by learned and intrepid men, has braved the terrors of the ice-filled seas, spending months and even years away from civilization but all for nought except the little added scientific knowledge which those who survived brought back with them.

Before Dr. Cook's triumph the "farthest north" record was held by another American, Commodore Robert E. Peary, of the navy, who, after repeated attempts, succeeded on April 26, 1906, in reaching a point north of Greenland about 203 miles from the pole, in latitude 87 degrees, 6 minutes. He now is in the Arctic on another expedition, which left Sydney, N. S., July 17, 1908. A relief ship was sent out about a month ago in an endeavor to find him.

### Duke of the Abruzzi's Record.

Previous to Commander Peary's exploit the record had been held for six years by the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose Italian expedition on April 25, 1900, pushed forward to 86 degrees, 34 minutes, north latitude, at a point north of Franz Joseph Land, 239.15 miles from the pole. In doing this the royal explorer broke the record of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway, of 86 degrees, 14 minutes, 261 miles short of his goal, made on April 7, 1895.

Another notable feat was the first successful threading of the Northwest Passage by Captain Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, who was lost to civilization in his small sloop, the Gjoa, from the summer of 1903 to the fall of 1905. On this expedition Amundsen established for the first time the location of the magnetic pole.

The earliest explorer of whom there is definite record was Barentz, a Hollander, who went to within 713 miles of the pole in 1596. Following him four Englishmen in turn established new records, Hudson, in 1607, of latitude 80.23; Phipps, in 1700, of latitude 80.48; Scoresby, in 1806, of latitude 81.30, and Parry, in 1827, of latitude 82.45. The first American to win fame of this kind was Dr. Kane, who, in 1854, pushed to within 645 miles of the pole to latitude 80.30. Nares, an Englishman, took his laurels from him by reaching latitude

83.20 in 1876, and then Greely, another American, established in 1882 the record of latitude 83.24, which stood until Nansen exceeded it.

### Tragedies of the Far North.

Of all the expeditions which were costly to human life none had a more tragic record than that of the English admiral, Sir John Franklin, who sailed on May 19, 1845, with two ships, the Erebus and Terror, with crews of 134 officers and men. The ships were last seen in Baffin's Bay on July 26, in latitude 74 degrees, 48 minutes. No great anxiety was felt until 1848, but in that and succeeding years expedition after expedition was dispatched in quest of the missing explorer and his men.

Between 1848 and 1854 about 15 expeditions went out from England and America in hope of rescuing Franklin, and various traces of the missing ships and crews were discovered through Eskimos. In 1859 three sledging parties from Sir Leopold McClintock's relief expedition discovered all along the west and south coast of King William's Island remains of articles and skeletons which told the tale of disaster. A record was discovered in a cairn at Point Victory, which briefly told the history of the expedition up to April 25, 1848, in these words:

April 25, 1848. H. M. ships Terror and Erebus were deserted on April 22, five leagues N. N. W. of this, having been beset since September 12, 1846. The officers and crew, consisting of 105 souls, under the command of Captain F. R. M. Crozier, landed here in lat. 69 deg. 37 min. 42 sec. N., long. 98 deg. 41 min. W. Sir John Franklin died on June 11, 1847, and the total loss by death in the expedition has been to this date nine officers and 15 men.

### Gave Impetus to More Attempts.

This is all that ever was known of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his men. The catastrophe which overtook him, however, led to 7000 miles of coast line being discovered, and the interest aroused in America in the search led to the expedition of De Haven and Griffith in 1850 and of Dr. Kane in 1853. Following these were the American expeditions of Dr. Hayes and of Hall. In 1871 Hall reached latitude 82.16.

In 1883 Captain De Long's American expedition in the Jeanette was lost near Henrietta Island, and in 1897 Professor Andre left Tromsø, Norway, in his balloon, the Eagle, bound for the pole. Since his departure, nothing authentic ever was heard of him.

In 1904 Baron Toll, a Russian, led a polar exploration party by way of Siberia, but all the members perished from cold.

Of the earlier explorers Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed in 1553, and discovered Nova Zembla, but starved with most of his men in Lapland on his return voyage. Forbisher in 1576 and Davis in 1585 made voyages to

Greenland and the north coast of America, and Hudson in 1607 reached the eastern coast of Greenland and added to the knowledge of Spitzbergen, which had been discovered by William Barents in 1596. The voyages of Captain John Ross and his nephew, James, also added much to the world's knowledge, but did not exceed Parry's record of 1827.

### Peary's and Nansen's Work.

Commander Peary's expeditions have dated from 1886, when he made a reconnaissance of the Greenland inland ice cap. He was at work in the northeast of Greenland in 1891 and 1892, made another voyage from 1893-1895, and others in 1895, 1896 and 1897. His expedition of 1898-1902 reached latitude 84.17, and it was in 1906 that he made his record of 87.6 in a dash for the pole from the north coast of Greenland.

Dr. Nansen made his record of 86.14 by trying to drift in the Fram across the neighborhood of the pole. He allowed the vessel to become wedged in the pace ice north of Siberia. His theory of the drift of the currents proved correct, but he found that the Fram was being carried too far south. With one companion he left the ship and made a dash for the pole, but was unable to reach it, and returned by way of Franz Josef land. The Fram drifted safely out to the east of Spitzbergen and returned to Norway.—Philadelphia Record.

### Solitary Prisoner For 32 Years.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 7.—Jesse Pomeroy, who is known as the most notorious life prisoner in America, today began the thirty-third year of his confinement in the state prison in Charlestown. When he was 14 years old Pomeroy was sentenced to solitary confinement for life for torturing and murdering little children. Since the gates of the prison closed behind him thirty-two years ago he has seen no human face except that of his mother, who has been permitted to visit him at rare intervals. Even his food has been passed to him by unseen hands.

His exercise has been confined to a small corridor set aside for his exclusive use.

He has never required the attendance of a physician during his long confinement, nor has he ever requested to see the prison chaplain.

Despite his long incarceration, Pomeroy is said to still have hopes of a pardon, though he has never been given the slightest encouragement.

### 3,487,000,000 POSTAL CARDS.

Hitchcock Lets Contract for Next Four Years' Supply.

The contract for supplying 3,487,000,000 postal cards to the Postoffice Department during the four years beginning January 1, 1910, has been awarded by Postmaster General Hitchcock to the Government Printing Office, which submitted the lowest bid, \$934,717.95. There were two other bidders, one being the Oxford Paper Company, of Rumford Falls, Maine, which has furnished postal cards to the government for the past four years. By selecting a stock of lighter, but finer quality, the Postoffice Department expects to provide for the public a better card at less expense to the government. The saving will be effected in the reduced "traveling expense" of the postal card because of lighter weight, on the various journeys it takes from the time it leaves the manufacturer until it reaches the "ultimate consumer."

The cards will be furnished in 3 styles. Of the regular 3 1/4 by 5 1/2 size 3,400,000,000 will be supplied. There will be 77,000,000 of the double or reply postals, and 10,000,000 cards of a size corresponding to the standard index card. This latter card is expected to prove of great convenience and value to business men. Since postal cards were first introduced in this country in 1873 the number used has increased from 31,000,000 in that year to 950,049,020 in 1909. There has been a great gain this year even over last year, the department required 140,622,270 more cards for its use in 1909 than in 1908.

Rev. George Johnson will preach at Kenly Baptist church second Sunday in September morning and night at the usual hours for services.

## UPSETS PELLAGRA THEORY.

J. E. Heath, Business Man of Waxhaw, Who Dies in Wilmington Hospital, Had Never Used Corn Breadstuffs in Any Form—Succumbs to Strange Disease After Illness of More Than a Year.

Wilmington, Sept. 3.—J. E. Heath, 27 years old, a leading young business man of Waxhaw, Union county, died in a hospital here tonight of pellagra. Mr. Heath had been ill for a year or more and had consulted eminent specialists a number of times, traveling extensively for the benefit of his health without improvement.

Recently his case was diagnosed as that of pellagra and he was brought to the hospital here for treatment by Dr. Edward Jenner Wood, who has made an exhaustive study of the disease of the young man by discolorations of the skin, soreness of the mouth and accompanying nervous derangements. He was in the advanced stages of the disease upon his arrival here and little hope was held out from the first.

Mr. Heath had never used corn breadstuffs in any form and it is claimed that the case strengthens the theory that the disease is not traceable to that source unless corn is used as an adulterant of wheat flour.

## Flock of Geese Get On a Drunk.

Greensboro, Sept. 4.—Twenty geese owned by a neighbor of Mr. C. M. Vanstory on the corner of North Elm and Church streets, got drunk Thursday night and kept the whole neighborhood awake with their wild cacklings, fights, flying contests and other all-night orgies. Mrs. Vanstory had squeezed a large quantity of grapes out of which she had made grape acid (not wine) and the neighbor who owned the geese told her to throw the refuse hulls, seed and pulp, which had fermented, into the goose lot. The geese apparently enjoyed them, helping themselves all the afternoon, with the result that they got billing drunk, and cavorted around all night, not even pretending to go to sleep, but intent only on keeping everybody in the neighborhood awake. All efforts to make them behave themselves only added fuel to the flame of their riotous revelry. It was such a plum sight, the whole police force went around to witness it, soon finding they were unequal to the task of quieting the disturbance. Mr. Vanstory was so tickled at the sight, after his anger at not being able to sleep had subsided, that he called up several friends on 'phone, who came around and were shocked at such carryings on in sober prohibition Greensboro. The geese never sobered up until daylight, and yesterday they would not go in fifty yards of the grape hulls. That speaks well for a goose.—Andrew Joyner in News and Observer.

## Guilford Leads State.

Guilford county now leads the State in the amount of its property assessment, this totaling \$6,783,117; Mecklenburg being a very good second, with a total of \$5,960,007; with Robeson third, with \$3,768,255; these being the assessments put on corporations of every kind, including public service corporations, bank stock, building and loan, etc., upon the assessment by the Corporation Commission.

## Kennedy-Taylor.

Last Wednesday evening at 3 o'clock Mr. John W. Kennedy and Miss Annie Taylor were happily married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Florence Taylor. The ceremony was performed by Elder J. W. Gardner, of Goldsboro. The attendants were as follows: Mr. J. A. Kennedy with Miss Ruth Baker, Mr. Tom May with Miss Polly Coats, Mr. J. L. Johnson with Miss Mamie Cheeks, Mr. Zell Barnes with Miss Willie Johnson. After the ceremony they drove to the home of the groom's father, Mr. J. H. Kennedy, where a delicious supper awaited them. Mr. Kennedy is a prosperous young farmer of this section; Miss Taylor is a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Mr. Kennedy is to be congratulated on winning Miss Taylor for his bride.

We wish for them a long and happy life. May their pathway lead through pleasant ways.