

# TRIALS OF PEARY ON HIS DASH TO THE POLE

## NO WHITE MAN WITH THE COMMANDER WHEN THE POINT WAS REACHED.

North Sydney, C. B., Special.—Private dispatches received from Battle Harbor on Saturday, which place Commander Robert E. Peary had just left on his trip south, give further details of the daring explorer's dash to the North Pole. The party underwent many severe experiences in the far northern journey.

On one occasion a party of five men was caught in a furious blizzard and was missing for several days. For a time it was supposed they had perished.

Another time another member of the expedition, Professor Ross Marvin, of Cornell University, lost his life by falling through the ice and being drowned while leading a supporting party.

In view of the unfavorable conditions which Peary tells of the quick time he made on his final dash is considered all the more remarkable.

With the Commander's exploring party on board, the Roosevelt sailed from Etah Ford in the afternoon of August 18, 1908, Peary says. Cape Sabine was the destination. There were on board, in addition to his party, twenty-two Eskimauz men, seventeen women and ten children, and more than two hundred dogs and about forty walrus. Ice was encountered shortly after the start. It was not packed closely, however, and but little difficulty was experienced by the Roosevelt in ploughing her way through.

Cape Sabine was reached and passed without a mishap. It was not until after the cape had been passed that ice was again sighted. It was to the northward, and the discovery of the floating bergs checked the plan to set the log sail before the southerly wind which prevailed. The ice was quickly passed, however, and as far as Cape Albert there was open water. Between there and Victoria Head scattered ice was encountered. A thick fog added to the difficulties and the boat lost her course.

Not until the fog had lifted was the party able to ascertain its whereabouts, the Commander says. They pushed on north past Cape Lupton, then in a southerly direction toward Cape Union. Impassable floes of ice stopped the boat a few miles off that cape, and they drifted back to Cape Union.

The anchor would not hold, and to prevent drifting south again they sought refuge for several days in Lincoln Bay. Violent northeasterly winds raged most of the time, reminding him, Peary says, of his unpleasant experience there three years ago.

The heavy ice piled up about the ship, twice forcing them aground. The quarter rail was broken, and the bulwark was ripped open. Each time they pushed out in an attempt to continue the voyage they were forced back by the wind and ice.

Peary relates how finally, on September 2, they managed to make their way around Cape Union.

They steamed up the open water around Cape Sheridan. The original plan was to make the trip to Porter Bay, near Cape Joseph Inlet, where Peary had winter quarters. Conditions were unfavorable, however, and the Roosevelt was again anchored near the mouth of the Sheridan river.

After a rest of a few days the work of transporting supplies to Cape Columbia was begun. Assisted by Dr. Goodsell and Borup and the Eskimauz Professor Marvin safely transported sixteen loads of supplies to Cape Bellae. About two weeks later the same party started with supplies to Porter Bay. This work was continued until November 5. Various places, from Cape Colan to Cape Columbia, were fully stocked.

Peary says that October 1 he, accompanied by two Eskimauz, went on a hunt, returning in seven days with fifteen musk oxen, a bear and a deer. On a subsequent hunting expedition he obtained five musk oxen. Other members of the party secured about forty deer.

Peary kept a diary of the going and coming of all of his men. Extracts which he gives in the message received from him, tell of Bartlett's trip to Cape Hecla in February. Goodsell, he says, moved more supplies from that cape to Cape Colan, and Borup made another hunting trip this time to Markham Inlet. Bartlett left the Roosevelt with his division on February 15 for Cape Columbia and Parr Bay. He was followed by Goodsell, Borup, McMillan and Hensen with provisions.

The temperature was below zero when the start was made, and a strong wind was blowing the drifting snow causing them great inconvenience. Several sledges were wrecked by the rough ice and the teams were sent back to Columbia for others.

Ten miles from Cape Columbia, which Peary says he christened Crane City, the party camped. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, they passed the record of 82.20 made by Markham, the Englishman, in 1876. Open water, formed by the wind, brought them to a stop. On the trip to Bartlett's third camp, Borup, who had returned, missed his way on account of the movement of the ice. Marvin also returned for fuel and alcohol.

All this time, according to Peary,

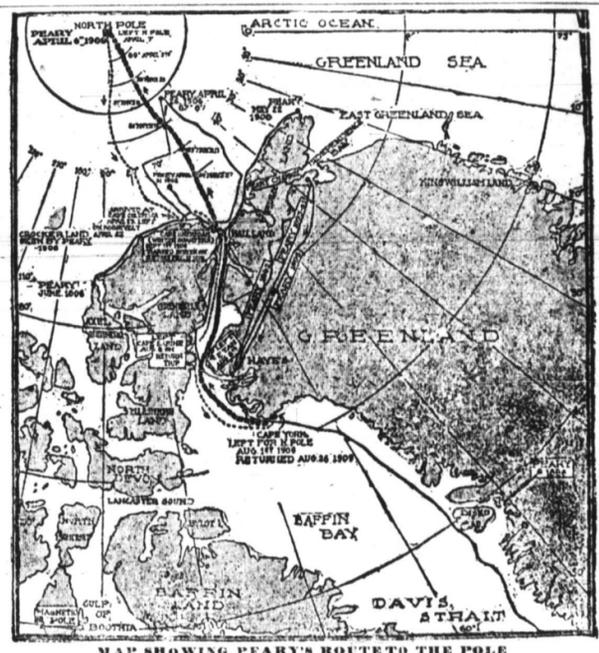
the wind continued enlarging the stretch of open water, which was now all about them. Bartlett, who had been stopped by a wide stretch of open water, was overtaken at the end of the fourth march, the party camping there for seven days, from March 4. For the first time since October 1 the sun was visible for a few moments on the afternoon of March 25. Fiery red, it appeared above the horizon, but quickly disappeared.

Marvin and Borup were still missing, and Peary says he began to feel anxious about them, as they were two days overdue. In addition, the alcohol and oil, which they had were badly needed. It was decided, Peary says, that they had either lost their trail or were imprisoned on an island by the open water.

On March 11 conditions were again favorable, and the party started northward, leaving a note for Marvin and Borup to push ahead by forced marches. One hundred and ten fathoms were sounded by the lead at this point. The march, during which the eighty-fourth parallel was crossed, Peary says was extremely simple.

Three days later the party got free of leads which were encountered, and for some time travelling was easy. On that day, while the party was making camp, they were informed by a courier that Marvin was on the way in. The temperature at this time, Peary says, was 39.

The first mishap to any members of the exploring party was discovered the following morning. Peary's dispatches tell how he learned that, two or three days before, McMillan's foot had been frostbitten. Pluckily, he had not said anything about it, believing that he would come out all right. The pain became too much, however, and he reported to the Commander. There was nothing to do



MAP SHOWING PEARY'S ROUTE TO THE POLE

but send him back to Cape Columbia. With Marvin and Borup with them, Peary says, he was able to send back enough men and dogs with him.

The sounding at this point gave a depth of three hundred and twenty-five fathoms. The sledges and dogs were carefully selected, being loaded with the best supplies. Peary says he discovered about this time that they were over a continental shelf.

Sixteen men, twelve sledges and one hundred dogs comprised the expedition when the start from camp was made. In the latter part of the march, which was considered a success, there were disturbing movements of the ice. In crossing one of the leads, Borup and his team fell into the water and were rescued with difficulty. Finally the party was stopped by a lead which opened in front of them, Peary says.

Borup gave up at the end of the tenth march, in latitude 85.23, and turned back in command of the second supporting party. At that time he had traveled a distance equal to Nansen's farthest north. Peary says that Borup was a Yale athlete and up to that time had been making headway in a fashion to compel the admiration of every one.

To reduce the likelihood of the different divisions being separated by open leads, Peary says he brought his advance closer together.

At the end of another march it was learned by Marvin that they were at 85.48. Owing to the slight altitude of the sun up to this time it was considered a waste of time to stop for observations.

The going improved on the next two marches, and Peary says that good distances were covered.

A lead held them up for several hours on one of these marches, the party finally being compelled to ferry across on an ice cake.

A new record was established the next day. Bartlett, full of enthusiasm started out early and reeled off twenty miles before coming to a halt. Another satisfactory sight by Marvin here gave the position as 86.83. This, Peary says, is between the farthest north of Nansen and Abruzzi and convinced him that they had cov-

ered fifty miles of latitude in the three marches. Nansen's Norwegian record of 86.14 and the Italian record of 86.34, by Cagni, were passed in these marches. Marvin here turned back in command of the third supporting party.

When he left, Peary says, he warned him that the leads were dangerous and that he must be careful. From this point the party comprised nine men, seven sledges and sixty dogs. For the first time since leaving land the party at this point experienced difficulty in seeing. Peary blames the hazy atmosphere, in which the light is equal everywhere, for this condition. All relief, he says, is destroyed, and it is impossible to see for any distance.

The only men to reach the Pole were Commander Peary and one Eskimo, Engin Wah by name. The others, while members of the various parties that left Cape Columbia, were sent back one by one as Peary drew nearer daily to his objective. Mathew Henson and three Eskimos, the only other members of the reduced party that made the final dash, were left one march south of the Pole.

### The Final Dash.

Bartlett took the observation on the 88th parallel, on April 2, and then reluctantly returned, leaving Peary, Henson and three Eskimos with provisions for 40 days to make the final dash to the Pole.

Thus reduced the party started the morning of April 3. The men walked that day for 10 hours and made 20 miles. They then slept near the 89th parallel. While crossing a stretch of young ice 300 yards wide the sledge broke through. It was saved, but two of the Eskimos had narrow escapes from drowning. The ice was still good, and the dogs were in great shape. They made as high as 25 miles a day. The next observation was made at 88.25. The next two marches were made in a dense fog.

The sun was sighted on the third march and an observation showed 89.57.

### The Pole Reached.

The Pole was reached April 6, and a series of observations were taken at 90. Peary deposited his records and hoisted the American flag. The temperature was 32 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. The Pole appeared as a frozen sea. Peary tried to take a sounding but got no bottom at 1,500 fathoms.

Peary stayed at the Pole for 34 hours, and then started on his return journey the afternoon of April 7. On the return the marches were continuous and Peary and the Eskimos suffered greatly from fatigue. They had their first sleep at the end of the eighth march from the Pole, in the igloos left by Bartlett. Here there was a violent snowstorm.

On April 23 the party reached the vertical edge of the land ice west of Cape Columbia. The Eskimos were delighted to reach land, and the party slept for two days. They repaired their sledges, rested the dogs, and resumed the journey reached the Roosevelt April 27.

Professor Marvin's Death.

Marvin left Peary on the way up on Friday, March 26, to return to the ship. He had with him 2 Eskimos and 17 dogs. The story of the professor's death was obtained from one of the Eskimos. April 10 Marvin was 45 miles from Cape Columbia. He started on that morning, walking ahead. The Eskimos were delayed in packing the sledges, a fact that permitted Marvin to get a good start on them. When the Eskimos arrived at an open lead they noticed that the young ice was broken about twenty-five yards out, and they saw what looked like a man's body floating in the center of the lead. Owing to the treacherous condition of the ice, the Eskimos could not venture out. They returned to the Roosevelt and reported. Captain Bartlett then went back to the point they designated and recovered Professor Marvin's spare boots, clothing and personal belongings, which were still on the ice where the Eskimos had left them. The superstitions of their race prevented the natives from bringing the dead man's effects with them. Professor Marvin's records and observations were saved.

## NORTH STATE NEWS

Items of State Interest Gathered and Told in Brief.

### Durham Negro Slowly Dying While Physicians Experiment.

Durham, Special.—The physicians treating the latest pellagra case say the negro here is daily growing worse and that he will die within two weeks. It was meant to experiment somewhat on this colored man, consent having been obtained of his brother to try pumping the blood of an entirely well man to the sick one. The patient was in so much worse condition than at first thought that he couldn't stand the operation. It is said that the method contemplated is the only one that has ever resulted in a cure.

There is some more experimenting. Dr. Booker has returned from Richmond and Baltimore with the hospitals' analysis of the blood sent. The bug was found in the blood, but what it means is another thing. The next work to be done is by inoculation of guinea pigs and the result of that experiment is eagerly awaited.

### Davidson Students Agree Not to Haze.

Davidson, Special.—Last week the student body at Davidson took one of the most important steps in the history of the college. For a number of years every student was required upon entering to sign a pledge that they would engage in no hazing whatever. This pledge was not honored and half of the students went on with the hazing. It of course gave the college a black eye, so Mr. G. E. Wilson of Charlotte, Mr. Thos. W. Lingle of Davidson and Mr. W. J. Roddy of Rock Hill, all members of the executive committee, met with the student body and made an earnest appeal to them to do away with hazing. After their talks a vote was called and every student in the college voted to dispense with hazing. So the hazing here will be on the honor system.

### Former Postmaster Held.

Dobson, Special.—Eugene C. Kapp, lately postmaster at Mount Airy, N. C., was arrested at that place Monday charged with violating the postal laws, and was tried here Tuesday before United States Commissioner Jackson. After a brief hearing the case was continued to September 16 at the defendant's request. The charges against Kapp are that while he was postmaster at Mount Airy he induced certain employees of the office there to sign pay vouchers in blank, afterwards filling out the vouchers to suit himself, charging the government with a larger amount than had actually been paid out for expenses.

### Wilson News.

Wilson, Special.—Last Saturday night on the plantation of Haywood Lamin, Joe Nath Marlow and Frank Marlow became involved in a quarrel with Ruffin Woodward, cutting him in five places, across the breast, back and arms. The slashers were arrested Sunday morning and taken before Squire A. T. Barnes at Lenoora, who bound them over on bonds of fifty dollars each for their appearance before Judge Cook.

Monday morning John D. Meerer, constable of Black Creek, arrested Eliza Grier and Daisy Sutton, on a warrant charging them with poisoning fifteen head of chickens and four geese—property of Ed Locus. The case was heard before J. H. Thompson, J. P., who bound them over to the Superior Court in the sum of one hundred dollars each.

### Largest in the South.

Winston-Salem, Special.—This city is to have the largest knit goods bleachery in the South. Work was begun on the addition to the already immense plant of the Maline Mills. As soon as it is completed additional machinery will be installed sufficient to make it the biggest enterprise of the kind south of the Mason and Dixon line.

### Oil Inspection Law is Declared Valid.

Raleigh, Special.—Judge Henry G. Conner, in the circuit court of the eastern district of North Carolina Tuesday handed down his decision sustaining the oil inspection laws of the State, passed at this year's session of the general assembly. He dismissed the bill of the Red Oil company of Baltimore, which asked injunction relief and that the law be declared unconstitutional because of alleged excessive tax of half a cent a gallon, unjust regulations and delegated authority. The oil company will appeal.

### Express Office Robbed.

Rocky Mount, Special.—The railroad and express officials here received notice of a robbery of the station at Ayden on Thursday night and that between \$45 and \$50 in money that belonged to the Southern Express Company was stolen from the money drawer. The office was broken into through the warehouse, some time during the night. Certain parties are suspected.

## BOND ELECTION ORDERED

Iredell Pulling For the New Statesville Air Line.

Statesville, Special.—The county commissioners have ordered an election to be held in Bethany township, October 8th, to vote on the question of the township's issuing \$12,500 bonds for the Statesville Air Line Railroad. The Air Line Railroad will run through this township but for some reason at a former election in the township, at the time when other townships voted bonds for the road the bonds were lost by a majority of two votes. Now that the railroad is a certainty, the people of Bethany are beginning to realize what it will mean to them and it is believed that the next election will result in a victory for the railroad. Everything now points toward the success of the road and as soon as the State convicts are available—probably within six or eight months—work will begin. Winston-Salem will be shown in a material way from whence the first railroad will enter Yadkin county.

### \$96,000 is too Little.

Asheville, Special.—The sale of the Elk Mountain Cotton Mills on September 3, for \$96,000, to C. A. Webb and company, representing some stockholders, was reported to the receivers that it be not confirmed, because the amount was insufficient to pay all the debts of the company in full.

The receivers have been authorized to negotiate the sale of this property either at a public or private sale. They feel that the property is a valuable one and that a much better price will shortly be secured, in fact they already have assurances that they will be able to obtain a price that will abundantly protect all creditors, and their chief concern now is to save something for the stockholders if possible.

### Engines and Shovels For Southbound Road.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Three large engines to pull steam shovels over the Winston-Salem Southbound railway roadbed, were taken to the Southside section of the city Wednesday. They will be operated on their own rails, section after section to be taken and relaid successively. The steam shovels are being moved to the ground also, taking their place along with other big material to be used at once in commencing the road from this point south. Rinehart & Dennis of Washington City, are the contractors in charge of the first work out from this point.

### Three Freight Cars Derailed at Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount, Special.—For a major part of the afternoon Tuesday the tracks of the Rocky Mount & Northern railroad into this city were blocked on account of the derailment of three cars at the switch from the main line to the spur track to the Rocky Mount Mills. The cars were loaded with wood for the Rocky Mount Mills and the derailment caused considerable trouble before the cars could be finally gotten back on the track, which was at a late hour at night. No one was hurt by the derailment.

### Winston-Salem Woman Fined For Disciplining Servant.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Mrs. E. F. Charles was fined \$125 and the costs in the recorder's court Thursday for having discharged a pistol in the direction of a negro woman, wounding her once, but not seriously. The affair took place August 13. Mrs. Charles shot, she said, merely to frighten and discipline the woman, who had refused to stop upon Mrs. Charles' request while taking some clothes from the yard. Mrs. Charles had the woman given the best medical attention and regretted that she had been wounded. Notice of appeal was given.

### Men Are Recovering.

Marion, Special.—The men recently hurt when a hotel building which was being erected here collapsed, are recovering. Jack Cecil, the Davidson man who was badly injured, is getting well. The men, when taken out from the debris, looked as if they were washed into pulp. The middle wall was too weak and caused the collapse when the iron girders were being placed into position.

### Shot Up a Mirror.

Raleigh, Special.—A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered by Governor Kitchin for the capture of the unknown party who recently attempted to kill Mr. S. D. Poyner, at Moynock, in Currituck county. On the twentieth of August while Mr. Poyner was in bed some one shot twice through the window. As luck would have it the party shooting mistook the reflection of Mr. Poyner in the mirror for Mr. Poyner, and so it was that though the shots demolished the mirror and damaged the bureau, that Mr. Poyner escaped unhurt.

### Hickory Fair Assured.

Hickory, Special.—The people of Hickory and vicinity are taking hold of the work of preparing for the proposed agricultural street fair with an energy which promises to ensure success. At a meeting Wednesday night it was found that something over \$500 in cash and merchandise had been promised, and it was decided to offer about two hundred and fifty premiums in all.

## N. C. TOBACCO SALES.

Interesting Figures Regarding the Sales of the New Crop.

Raleigh, Special.—For the month of August, the first of the new tobacco crop, the sales of leaf tobacco on the markets in North Carolina aggregated 10,211,973 pounds of which 8,857,483 pounds were first-hand for the growers, and the remainder resales.

It is notable in this connection that the total sales for August of last year footed up 16,336,498 pounds of which 14,681,343 were first hand for the growers.

The biggest sales this August were reported from Eastern Carolina markets, Wilson leading, with 1,470,966 first-hand and 1,676,841 total. Kinston reported 1,270,784 first-hand sales.

The other markets and their first-hand sales are: Fairmont, 906,271; Fair Bluff, 882,130; Greenville, 494,369; Goldsboro, 397,723; Rocky Mount, 326,693; Farmville, 324,809; Richlands, 279,885; Smithfield, 230,433; Warsaw, 184,150; Ayden, 172,138; Lumberton, 153,241; Robesonville, 140,687; Snow Hill, 127,793; Williamston, 126,849; Clarkton, 115,650; Zebulon, 102,160; Reidsville, 101,511; Oxford, 88,545; Louisburg, 82,088; Dunn, 65,769; Wendell, 62,105; Ahoskie, 46,942; Clayton, 46,509; Winston-Salem, 43,972; Warrenton, 93,127; Henderson, 34,992; Enfield, 31,683; Fuquay Springs, 31,067; Greensboro, 30,653; Youngsville, 27,831; Apex, 20,461; Durham, 19,472; Creedmore, 10,806; Burlington, 5,617; Roxboro, 2,512.

### Shot While Courting.

Wilson, Special.—Sunday night about nine o'clock Miss Minnie Lucas and Mr. Freeman Williams, while sitting on the front porch of the father of the young lady, saw a man dodging about in the yard. The young lady remarked: "I believe I will shoot whoever is out there trying to eavesdrop."

No quicker than she said the words, the report of a gun was heard, and both of the people knew that they had been shot in their lower limbs—eight shot entering the leg of the lady, and Mr. Williams' pedal extremities were filled with leaden pellets. The young lady showed the kind of metal she is made of. Stepping inside of the house she caught up a rifle and sent several balls at the fleeing "peeping Tom," and she believes that one or more of the shots took effect.

The man she suspects of the cowardly deed was in Wilson Monday morning looking up a certain doctor, and it is the supposition of all those who have heard of the occurrence that he has evidences of the lady's skill as a marksman imbedded somewhere in his body. This same man has been before a magistrate because of a disturbance he had with Mr. Williams about Miss Lucas.

### Veterans Organize Camp.

Troy, Special.—There was a reunion of Confederate soldiers at Troy, N. C., September 11. Hon. J. A. Lockhart, of Wadesboro, N. C., was the speaker of the occasion. He was introduced by Hon. J. R. Blair, as the worthy son of a worthy sire.

Mr. Lockhart said the Confederate soldier did not fight for what he thought to be right, but fought for what he knew to be right, that the war was not fought by the South for the purpose of protecting its property in the slaves, but for the purpose of protecting the people in their rights of self government against a strong centralized government at Washington.

Hon. W. P. Wood, of Asheboro, addressed the Confederate soldiers in true comrade spirit; his homely witticisms provoked laughter and applause; his pathos brought tears to his comrades cheeks.

### Perhaps Fatally Cut.

Burlington, Special.—A bad cutting scrape took place Sunday afternoon. William Fowler in ejecting T. A. Lamm from his restaurant for drunkenness was badly cut. Fowler knocked Lamm down several times when Lamm drew a knife, rushed at Fowler and cut him several times, perhaps fatally. Lamm ran but was caught and bound over for trial.

### Killed By Log Train.

Kinston, Special.—About 10 o'clock Monday morning Mr. McCoy Hamilton, of Kinston, was run over by the log train of the Hines Bros. Lumber Company on the Wheat swamp road and died within half an hour after the accident. He was the fireman of the logging engine and was assisting the engineer in switching. He had just uncoupled a car and was riding on the back car, an empty logger, when he suddenly fell forward and under the car. The train was backing and the car passed over him before the engineer could stop the train.

### Stricken in Court Room.

Warsaw, Special.—Mr. S. A. Byrd, a successful lawyer of Mount Olive, was stricken with paralysis at 10:25 a. m., here Monday while engaged in the examination of a witness. He was taken at once to his home, where he died at 11:30 a. m. Mr. Byrd complained of headache before the trial began and asked Mr. R. D. Johnson, a local attorney, to assist him with the case.