

# The Roanoke Beacon

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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

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Millinery.

## DR. COOK AT N. Y. BANQUET

### Makes After-Dinner Speech in Which He Gives Credit to Others Rather Than Himself-- Takes Lesson From the Wild Man.

New York, Special.—Cherished by a thousand men and women as he entered the banquet hall on the arm of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (retired), Dr. Frederick A. Cook told his story Thursday night before the most brilliant audience that he has addressed since he left the court of Denmark.

While there was no official representative from either State or nation, the assemblage was cosmopolitan and enthusiastic. Crowded in the great ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria they toasted the Brooklyn explorer and listened attentively to his recital in the form of an after-dinner address.

Among those at the tables were explorers, some of whom know the dangers and suffering of the Arctic zone almost as well as Dr. Cook himself. Men of science were there also, but the address was not technical.

Commander Peary's name he did not mention except at the end of his speech, when he said:

"There is glory enough for all."

After due greeting for the ovation Dr. Cook said:

"The key to frigid endeavor is subsistence. There is nothing in the entire realm of the Arctic, which is impossible to man. If the animal fires are supplied with adequate fuel there is no cold too severe and no obstacle too great to surmount. No important expedition has ever returned because of unscalable barriers or impossible weather. The exhausted food supply from a limited means of transportation has turned every aspirant from his goal. In the ages of the Polar quest much has been tried and much has been learned.

#### Most Important Lesson.

"The most important lesson is that civilized man, if he will succeed, must bend to the savage simplicity necessary. The problem belongs to modern man, but for its execution we must begin with the food and the means of transportation of the wild man. Even this must be reduced and simplified to fit the new environment.

"The effort of getting to the Pole is not one of physical endurance, nor is it fair to call it bravery; but a proper understanding of the needs of the stomach and a knowledge of the limits of the brute force of the motive power, be it man or beast.

"The conquest was only possible with the accumulated lessons of early ages of experience. The failures of our less successful predecessors were stepping stone to ultimate success. The real pathfinders of the Pole were the early Danish, the Dutch, the English and the Norse.

#### Obligation to Wild Man.

"Obligation is due to the wild man. The twin families of wild folk, the Eskimo and the Indian, were important factors to us. The use of pen-

mican and the snow shoe, which makes the penetration of the Arctic mystery barely possible, has been borrowed from the American Indian. The method of travel, the motor force and the native ingenuity without which the Polar quest would be a hopeless task, have been taken from the Eskimo.

"To John R. Bradley—the man who paid the bills—belongs at least one-half of the honor.

"The Canadian government sent its expedition under Captain Bernier 1,000 miles out of its course to help us to it."

After meeting the charge that he did not get geographic license to seek the Pole by saying he preferred to say little about the start and letting the noise be made, after the Pole was reached, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you as explorers and men. Am I bound to appeal to anybody, to any man, to any body of men—for a license to look for the Pole?"

To the criticism against his equipment he explained that these should be simple and not burdensome and that he had sufficient supplies.

"Now as to the excitement of the press, to force things of their own pickings from important records into print," said Dr. Cook. "In reply to this I have taken the stand that I have already given a tangible account of our journey. It is as complete as the preliminary reports of any previous explorer. The data, the observations, the record, are of exactly the same character. Heretofore such evidence has been taken with faith and complete record was not expected to appear for years, whereas, we agree to deliver all within a few months.

#### His Observations.

"Now, gentlemen, about the Pole. We arrived April 21, 1908. We discovered new land along the 102d meridian between the 84th and the 85th parallel. Beyond this there was absolutely no life and no land. The ice was in large, heavy fields with few pressure lines. The drift was south of east, the wind was south of west. The clear weather gave good, regular observations nearly every day. These observations, combined with those at the Pole on April 21 and April 22 are sufficient to guarantee our claim. When taken in connection with the general record, you do not require this. I can see that, but this and all the other records will come to you in the due course of events.

"I cannot sit down without acknowledging to you, and to the living Arctic explorers, my debt of gratitude for their valuable assistance. The report of this Polar success has come with a sudden force, but in the present enthusiasm we must not forget the fathers of the art of Polar travel. There is glory enough for all. There is enough to go to the graves of the dead and to the hearts of the living.

"Many are here tonight. The names are too numerous to mention. Special mention for honors must be made to Greeley, Schley, Melville, Peary, Fiala, Nansen, Abuzzi, Cagni, Sverdrup, Amundsen, Nordenskjöld and a number of English and other explorers."

## COMMANDER PEARY IS HAILED WITH GREAT DELIGHT

Portland, Me., Special.—From the moment Commander Peary crossed the international boundary line at Vanceboro, shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning, until he arrived at Portland at 8 o'clock Thursday night his reception by the citizens of Maine amounted to a continuous ovation.

At Bangor important papers on his expedition were turned over by Peary to Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York, president of the Peary Arctic Club.

Along the 350-mile route through eastern Maine Commander Peary was cordial and appreciative although he appeared to be rather tired.

At Old Town, a city of about 6,000, the first big demonstration on this side of the border was made. At Bangor the explorer was welcomed by thousands and when he walked into the concourse from the train shed was given a succession of rousing cheers. With Mayor J. F. Woodman, General Hubbard and members of the city council he was driven to the Bangor house, where representative men of the town entertained him at an informal luncheon. He was

presented on the portico with a massive silver loving cup appropriately engraved.

At Waterville he was officially welcomed to the city. Members of the city government, school children, a band and a company of National Guard met him at the station where a stand had been erected. The school children, each carrying an American flag, were banded solidly about the stand, with the guardsmen around them. As Peary mounted the stand the children cheered and waved their flags. A crowd of several thousand people joined in the cheering for some moments.

When Commander Peary stepped to the front his fraternity mates of Colby college gave a rousing Delta Kappa Epsilon yell, followed by the regular college yell.

After expressing his appreciation for the welcome given him Commander Peary spoke of the importance of a discovery that had been sought 300 years and the significance of having the Stars and Stripes the first flag to reach the top of the earth.

Crowds also greeted the explorer at Lewiston and other stations between Waterville and Portland.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S TOUR

### Enthusiastic Thousands Greet Him On His Western Trip.

Making his way still further to the west, President Taft arrived in Denver Tuesday afternoon and at night in the Denver auditorium where a year ago Mr. Bryan was nominated as his opponent in the presidential race, faced a crowd that in its noisy welcome and continuing enthusiasm recalled some of the scenes of convention week.

The President instead of discussing the conservation of natural resources took up the subject of the corporation tax.

He strongly urged that all the States should adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution, however, to make an income tax possible in time of need.

The President Tuesday night declared that the corporation tax was in itself the best form of income tax that could be levied and pointed out that it contained many of the best features of the income tax law of England.

Pueblo, Col., Special.—The President landed across the Rocky Mountains Thursday morning. For the first time he traveled through the grand canon of the Arkansas, where at one place the half mile deep canon is so narrow that there is not room for the track and the river, and the former has to be carried over the rushing waters by means of a hanging bridge, suspended by cables embedded in the rocky walls of the chasm. The eleven-mile ride through the canon was made by moonlight.

At the entrance overlooking the valley of the Garden of the Gods, with the Rockies in the background and dark clouds playing tag with Pikes Peak, Mr. Taft expressed his admiration of the view with unrestrained enthusiasm.

At Pueblo the President was driven at the head of a long procession of automobiles to the State fair grounds to face another exuberant throng and to make a brief extemporaneous speech of appreciation.

In the pulpit of the famous Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City where 4 years ago Theodore Roosevelt, then President, preached a long sermon on right living and the duties of good citizenship, President Taft Sunday faced an audience which he said inspired him to try to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The President's sermon was an appeal for amity between the people for attributing the best rather than the worst motives to the action of others when possible to do so and not to harbor hatred or animosity.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger," was the text Mr. Taft selected from the book of Proverbs. The sermon was largely made up of a relation of stories to give emphasis to the points.

From the tabernacle the President was driven to review about twenty thousand school children. At one point along the line a thousand or more children had been arranged in a living flag, red, white and blue caps and capes serving to outline the national emblem.

Then the President proceeded to the Young Men's Christian Association, where he made a brief address to men. Lastly the President attended services especially arranged for him at the Unitarian church. After this unusually busy Sunday morning left Salt Lake City at noon for Ogden where he enjoyed an 18-mile ride through Ogden canon and made his third address of the day at Lester park.

#### Four Aeronauts Crash to Death.

Monlins, France, By Cable.—While passing over the national road which leads from Paris to Antibes at a height of between 500 and 600 feet the French dirigible military balloon, Republic, exploded Sunday morning and fell to the ground. The four men on board were killed. They were: Capt. Marechal, Lieut. Plaurie and Sub-Lieut. Viennot and Reux. The car fell straight down, carrying the fluttering remains of the envelope, and the occupants were buried beneath the wreckage.

#### Wright Aspects Field.

New York, Special.—Wilbur Wright arrived here Saturday, and inspected the field at Governor's Island from which he and Glenn H. Curtiss are expected to attempt a series of flights over and around the skyscrapers of Manhattan during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. "In the last six years," said Mr. Wright, "we haven't advanced much in the art of flying, and the biplane we used—Orville and I—in our first experiments at Kittyhawk made some unprecedented records.

## SNAPPY AND BRIEF

### Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

#### SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

##### Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

Mrs. Salvator Samonia of Baltimore, whose house was on fire threw down a bundle of clothes in which she had \$95. She then climbed down to find the money gone, which was the chief loss by the little fire.

Rosa Elrod now confesses that she swore falsely against Jack Worthington, of Bartow county, Ga., whereby he received a sentence of 20 years. She claims that she was intimidated into that course, but that her conscience has driven her to confession. It seems that they were equally implicated in her shame.

A number of warrants have been issued in Chicago for the arrest of officials charged with "fixing" juries.

The agitation about forming a new State out of part of California on account of taxation methods is subsiding from the fact that it would have to run the gauntlet of the State Legislature and Congress.

A street car riot broke out at Council Bluffs, Neb., Sunday.

Treadwell Cleveland expert in Bureau of Forestry, says our timber supply is being rapidly diminished and that only one-third of the trees is used while the other two-thirds go to waste.

President Taft drank a toast to the Mikado last Sunday at Minneapolis Min., while jollyng the Japanese.

Wireless telegraphy proved its merits again Sunday when it brought help to the Clyde liner disabled from broken machinery and anchored off Cape Hatteras.

The equinoctial gale came a day early this year on the Gulf and its coasts and its fury was unusually dreadful.

Broad Creek Neck in Maryland has another sensation in the finding of the dead body of a farmer whose death is all a mystery.

The mother of Vice-President Fairbanks celebrated her 80th birthday at Springfield on Monday. Her distinguished son and his wife sent a congratulatory cablegram from the Philippines.

Dr. Cook arrived at New York and Peary arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia Tuesday.

Peary says he will not accept any public receptions or participate in public celebrations till the controversy between him and Cook is settled.

Mrs. Jacob Fickel (divorced), of Cleveland, O., embezzled \$593.76 and being informed by the court that if she replaced the money she would be spared service in the penitentiary. She asked a loan of \$500 from her sometime husband who refused. Her son was unable to raise the money. Here's what the judge said of Fickel: "Any man who is half a man would do as much as is asked of Fickel to save the mother of his children, even though he has no regard for her as his wife."

The Spanish troops have made a successful advance against the Moors killing a number and taking 1,000 prisoners.

It is said that the Japanese are beginning to raise more cattle and will eat more beef and less rice.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., dispatch says Francis Rogers has carried three grape shot in his head ever since the battle of Antietam, until a few days ago when they came to the surface and dropped out. He is ninety years old and is now free from headache for the first time in many years.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Coke Company will begin at once the construction of an immense impounding dam at Village creek, near Ensley, Ala., together with a suitable pumping station and reservoir preparatory to a \$2,000,000 coke oven plant.

A bomb was found Wednesday night in the house at Juarez, Mexico where it is arranged for Presidents Taft and Diaz to meet.

Judge Alford has declared section 24 of the Fuller prohibition law in Alabama unconstitutional and inoperative. It attempted to prohibit the importation of whiskey and beer for distribution.

Glenn H. Curtiss received a gold medal Wednesday, at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, New York, by the Aero Club of America, for winning the James Gordon Bennett cup at Reims.

President Taft made the electrical connection Thursday that set the water flowing through Gunnison Tunnel, near Montrose, Colorado, by which 140,000 acres of arid land is to be made productive.

## WASHINGTON NOTES

Postoffice Inspectors Tuesday raided the offices of the National Trust Company, of this city, procured a large amount of evidence pertaining to the operations of the concern and arrested Henry M. Lewis, manager and secretary-treasurer, Lewis was charged with using the mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud. Consul General Hanna, of Montevideo, has been authorized to draw on the Department of State for \$1,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers in Mexico. The money has been procured by the American National Red Cross. This is the third remittance to Mr. Hanna and makes the total sum \$5,000.

Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to Great Britain, called at the State Department Monday and paid his respects to Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson. Mr. Reid said that he had no particular business with the department, but made the customary call preparatory to returning to London by the steamer sailing Saturday from New York.

A telegram to the State Department from the United States Embassy in Rome states that the Italian Government is sending Admiral of the Fleet Alfonso di Brocchetti to represent Italy at the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The Admiral is a baron and an ex-Senator.

A cablegram of Tuesday says another massacre of Jews has occurred at Kieff, Russia. It began on the Jewish new year day and lasted for three days. Eighteen Jews were killed while they killed several Russians. It is estimated that there were 1,000 casualties.

Bids for more than \$1,000,000 worth of big guns, most of which will go to make up the armament of the new 26,000-ton battleships, the Wyoming and Arkansas, were opened Tuesday at the Bureau of Ordnance of the New Department. The specifications called for 10 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch and 20 5-inch. All are to be finished weapons.

The President has denied a pardon to John B. Powers, former superintendent of construction of the South & Western railroad, who was convicted at Statesville, N. C., of pecuniary and charged in the official papers with inflicting almost inconceivably brutal punishment on a negro employee. Powers was sentenced April 23 last to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Lee McClung, treasurer of Yale university, has been selected as Treasurer of the United States to succeed Charles H. Treat.

Representatives of the Nicaraguan government and the George E. Emery Company, of Boston, whose claim, growing out of the temporary annulment of the company's timber concession, has been pending for some time, have reached an agreement, the Nicaraguan government agreeing to pay the company \$600,000 for the purchase of the concession and the company waiving all claims against Nicaragua. The issue has been a notable one and the delay of Nicaragua in failing to come to some basis of settlement came near resulting in the breaking off of friendly relations between the United States and that country.

A startling situation has developed as the result of a taking of stock of the forestry resources of this country according to Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., expert in the bureau of forestry. It has been shown, Mr. Cleveland declares, that we are taking from the forest every year three and a half times as much wood as is added by the new growth.

Unless there is a modification of the new anti-rooster ordinance, which stipulates that poultry must not be kept within 50 feet of any dwelling in the District of Columbia, there is likely to be a test case in the courts. The new ordinance also forbids the keeping of roosters in the District unless the consent of a majority of the neighbors of the owner of the rooster is obtained.

Protesting against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the State and county officials of Oklahoma, 16,000 Oklahoma Indians, comprising the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Choctaws, have caused a petition to be sent here seeking relief. The petition was discussed by the Indian Protective league in this city. It was decided to present the petition to congress at the next session. The league declares that the county and State officials are arresting the Indians of the four nations and are taking their stock and movable possessions under the pretext that the Indians are violating the State laws.

## CELEBRATION and 7th.

### Carnival of Historic Re-Enacted on the Hudson.

#### HUDSON AND FULTON HONORED

##### Characters and Scenes Presented in Week of Pageants—World's Greatest Assemblage of War Vessels.

New York, Special.—Henry Hudson, who melted from view 300 years ago into those Arctic mists from which two American discoverers have but lately returned, walked his quarter deck again Saturday, and in sea-boots and plumed hat surveyed the changes aloft and ashore that make his second visit to these shores scarcely less memorable than his first. His reincarnation—or to be strictly accurate, his impersonation, Saturday—the reproduction of his ship, the Half Moon, and their 20th century tour of seeing New York are expressions of those recurrent themes of historical contrast and instruction by pageant in which the central idea of the Hudson-Fulton celebration germinated. With New York Harbor and Manhattan Island for a stage, the play opened Saturday for a week's run, and will for another week show to lesser cities and towns along the route that Hudson traveled.

Hudson and Fulton. Fulton's name follows that of Hudson on the programme, as the reproduction of the Vermont followed the reproduction of the Half Moon on the waters of the harbor. The two little ships, once so mighty with achievement, made their rounds Saturday of the warships assembled to do them honor, with 1,000 merchant ships and pleasure craft trailing behind them in a parade, 15 miles long; saluted the national and the international flags of peace; were officially received by the city and the Hudson-Fulton commission in the afternoon with the other visiting notables, and then at night repeated the course over a river white as day with the glare of the hundreds of search light from on shore and afloat, before they anchored.

On Sunday with more than three score of the picked fighting ships of eight nations, swinging at anchor in the Hudson river, sight-seers at the Hudson-Fulton celebration looked upon the most impressive assembly of foreign warships that has probably ever been seen in American waters. Riding in the river between Forty-fourth street and Spuyten Duyvil, besides the 50 vessels of the United States Atlantic fleet under Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, the foreign navies are represented by sixteen fighting craft in all. Great Britain has four, Germany has four also, France has two, Italy has two, Mexico has one, Argentina has one and Cuba has one.

Their massive hulls tugged lazily at their anchorages represent the highest development in construction from the great shipyards on the Clyde and the best efforts of the German naval constructors.

Swift cruisers with triple expansion engines and long rakish lines like greyhounds of the ocean; massive battleships mounted from turrets to the fighting tops with batteries of the highest type, swift torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, wonderful submarines—every type of fighting ship known to the United States and eight other navies, four of them world powers, are in this impressive assembly.

The program for Monday included aeroplane flights by Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss from Governor's Island and the opening of various commemorative exhibits throughout the city.

#### Millennium Did Not Come.

West Duxbury, Mass., Special.—The end of the world, arranged as the finale in the strange drama enacted here during the past few days, not having occurred as scheduled, most of the actors Saturday left the theater of their activities. Hereafter they will wait in their homes, with the same implicit faith, the rendering of the last act.

#### Strange Electrical Phenomenon.

New York, Special.—Gripped by the mysterious "aurora" telegraph wires practically all over the world were paralyzed Saturday. From early morning until night, communication was erratic and at times cut off entirely between certain points. Old telegraph operators called it the "aurora," for brilliant northern lights usually follow such an electrical phenomenon, but instead of watching for the display, they bent their mind and energies to untangling the snarl and adjusting their instruments.