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Dream of Centuries Realized at Last

NORTH POLE DISCOVERED BY AMERICAN SCIENTIST.

Dr. Cook, of Brooklyn, Starts The World By The News Of His Accomplishment.

Last Wednesday the world was startled by a short message from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, announcing that he had placed the American flag upon the unmarked spot which is designated by latitude 90° north and longitude 0—the North Pole. The discovery was made more than a year ago—April 21st, 1908. The following, reported to be a signed statement of Dr. Cook, just then received, appeared in the Paris edition of the New York Herald last Thursday:

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the North pole. A new highway with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts located which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon. Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found to launch a venture to the pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose of Arctic travel. Many Eskimos had gathered on the Greenland shores at Annotoak for the winter bear hunt. Immense quantities of meat had been collected and about the camp were plenty of strong dogs. The combination was lucky for there was good material for good equipment. All that was required was conveniently arranged for at a point only 700 miles from the Boreal center.

"A house and workshop were built of packing boxes by willing hands, and this northernmost tribe of 250 people set themselves to the problem of devising a suitable outfit. Before the end of the long winter night we were ready for the enterprise and plans had matured to force a new route over Grinnell land northward along its west coast cut to the Polar sea.

Start for the Pole.
"The campaign opened with a few scouting parties being sent over the American shores to explore the way and seek the game haunts. Their mission was only partly successful because of a storm. At sunrise of 1908 (February 19), the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of eleven men and 103 dogs drawing eleven heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith Sound. The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. As we crossed the heights of Ellesmere Sound to the Pacific slope, the temperature sank to minus 65 centigrade. Several dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely but we soon found the game trails along which the way was easy.

"We forced through Nansen sound to land and in this march we secured 101 musk oxen, seven bears and 335 hares. We pushed out into the Polar Sea from the southern point of Herbert Island on March 12. Six Eskimos returned from here. With four men and four dogs moving supplies for sledging across the crossing of the circum-polar pack began. Three days later two Eskimos forming the last supporting party, returned and the trials of the new route were reduced by the survival of the fittest. The two best men and the best dogs were picked for the march.

Forward to the Goal.
"Before us in an unknown line lay our goal. The first 100 miles were long marches and we made encouraging progress. A big gap which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay. The low temperature was persistent and the winds made life a torture. But, cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried bear tallow and drinking hot tea, we were some and the goal was within our grasp.

Mob Clashes with State Troops

PIERCER ENCOUNTER IN WHICH TWO SOLDIERS WERE KILLED.

Order Restored at Point of Bayonet. Soldiers Attempt to Lynch.

Last Saturday in one of the fiercest riots ever known in Frankfort, Kentucky, between militiamen and civilians Sergeant Ingram Tate of Somerset, Ky., a member-of company K, Kentucky state guards and Jeff Cook, a civilian, were killed while William Nichols, Joe Conway and Alexander McNally were fatally shot. The riot began in a tenderloin saloon following a brawl. Privates William Phillip and C. E. Toadevine, members of company G, who were standing near Tate when he was killed identified Joe Nichols as the man who fired the shot that killed their comrade. Nichols and eighteen others were arrested.

The house was almost shot to pieces by the troops in their efforts to gain an entrance apparently to lynch the man whom they thought had killed Tate. For more than an hour the eighteen men held the fort against the regiment and the residents of that section of the city fled to their homes, putting out the lights and retreating to the cellars for safety.

All over that section of the city every person who attempted to leave was halted at the point of a bayonet and every wagon searched, hoping to find the man who had started the riot. Finally, after a conference, Colonel J. E. Allen, commanding the second regiment; County Judge James H. Polsgrove and Chief of Police Mangan, accompanied by other soldiers searched the building and in the top story found the men huddled together. They were all taken to the jail which is being guarded tonight by the soldiers.

KING MENELIK TO DO THE HONORS.

Invites Ruling Spirit of the West to Drive Chariot After Elephants.

Lidj Jeassu, the crown prince of Abyssinia has invited Theodore Roosevelt to a great elephant hunt, promising to beat up a white elephant for him to kill and otherwise arrange a splendid sporting program.

This news has been brought into Berlin by Adolf Mayer, kinsman of King Menelik of Abyssinia who has arrived here with a commission from the Abyssinia government to purchase supplies. Before Mayer left Abyssinia a mission had been sent to hand his invitation to Mr. Roosevelt wherever it could find him. "The envoys of the king are empowered to point out to Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Mayer said today, "that there is unrivalled elephant hunting in Abyssinia. The crown prince will send out 5,000 horsemen to encircle an immense range of prairie and drive in the elephants. Hundreds, and possibly thousands of elephants could be thus assembled, and there would probably be one or two white ones among the number."

China and Japan Agreed.

At Pekin, Tuesday, the negotiations between China and Japan relative to the Manchurian rights, were definitely concluded preliminary to the signing of a formal agreement. China agrees to give Japan the right to work the Fusun and Yentai coal mines in Manchuria, to construct the Manchurian extension of the Yinkow railroad, to trade in four towns of the Manchurian border, the Koreans therein to be under the jurisdiction of Japan and those elsewhere under the Chinese, but the former country to determine all cases involving capital punishment. Aside from these trade matters Japan is to recognize Chinese territory in the Chientao district, to move the terminus of the Hsinmintin railroad to Mukden and to indemnify the owners of the Fushun and Yentai mines. China must borrow from Japan half the capital needed to build the Kirin railway east and must not build northward.

Survival of the Fittest.

The man at the Table—Say, waiter, that lobster is without one claw. How's that?

Waiter—You see, sir, they're so fresh, these lobsters, they fight with each other.

IN PLEASANT COMPANY



(Cunningham in The Washington Herald.)

PEARY GETS THERE ALSO.

Wires Brief Message Announcing Discovery of North Pole.

Yesterday from the Bleak Coast of Labrador Commander R. E. Peary wired the news that he has at last succeeded in attaining his goal and that the Stars and Stripes have been planted on the North Pole. An expectant world anxiously awaits arrival of the Explorer at Chateau Bay, Labrador, when the news of the second successful trip to the Pole can be secured. Coming as it does within less than a week after the announcement of Dr. Cook's feat, Peary's message creates great excitement in the realm of science. News is flashed to the old and new worlds at the same time and is much commended upon. Yankee pluck has at last penetrated the frozen Arctic regions. Member of Peary's crew wires that no trace was seen of Dr. Cook's party at the Pole. News of latest feat is accepted as authentic in Washington.

PRESIDENT TAFT CONGRATULATES EXPLORER.

Official Report Made By Wire to Nation's Chief.

President Taft Saturday made his first official comment upon the reported discovery of the North pole by Dr. Frederick A. Cook. In answering a cablegram sent to him by Dr. Cook, reporting that he had reached the coveted point, Mr. Taft cabled back his warmest congratulations, declaring that the pride of all Americans had been stirred by the news and the report that the world baffling feat had been accomplished by an American citizen. The exchange of cablegrams was as follows:

"Copenhagen, September 4.
"President, the White House, Washington:

"I have the honor to report to the chief magistrate of the United States that I have returned, having reached the North pole. (Signed)
"FREDERICK A. COOK."

"Beverly, Mass., Sept 4.
"Frederick A. Cook, Copenhagen, Denmark:

"Your dispatch received. Your report that you have reached the North pole calls for my heartiest congratulations and stirs the pride of all Americans that this feat which has so long baffled the world has been accomplished by the intelligent energy and wonderful endurance of a fellow countryman.
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Rather Small.
Freshman—Who is the smallest man mentioned in history?
Sophomore—I give it up.
Freshman—Why, the Roman soldier mentioned on his watch.

STILL PLAYING GOOD BALL.

Western Carolina League Passes Away But "The Doctors" Go On With Good Work.

With last Tuesday's game the Western Carolina League went by the boards, leaving Waynesville's escutcheon with the proper mark upon it to entitle her to the pennant. But the fans have been entertained by several good games just the same. The Doctors kept right on handing us out good baseball dope.

Wednesday we met the Cantonese in battle array on the home ground. They were ours to the tune of 7 to 4. The game was not without work, however, and most of it was difficult. Spencer's poor work in the box for Canton in the early part of the game allowed Waynesville some timely ones, while the Cantonese at bat and at base running let opportunities go by. Waynesville spread her scoring over three innings. In two of these the scores were in bunches—the second and the fourth innings. Three men went around in each of these innings and in the eighth one man was able to make all four bases. The batteries were: Waynesville—Clarke and Sherrill; Canton—Spencer, Smith and Phillips.

Friday Canton put it on to the Doctors at Canton to the tune of 4 to 3 in an exciting game. Waynesville had a new pitcher, Cowes, southpaw, in the box, but he proved easy for Canton as they succeeded in securing twelve choice hits from him. Lemmon held the visitors down to four hits. The fielding was good for both teams and with very few errors, Waynesville getting 3 and Canton 2. This made the Doctors sit up and take notice. Next day, Saturday, they went in to win. It was a fine game and nobody's for sure till the last inning. Score 2 to 0 in favor of Waynesville. The game was featured by clean cut work all around, the visitors happening to make hits and errors match in the first and fourth innings and getting one run in each. Batteries: Waynesville—Gudger and Sherrill; Canton—Smith and Phillips.

Monday Waynesville and Canton wound up the season in a glorious carnival of victories and defeats. Large crowds of Labor Day celebrators at Canton turned out to see the games. Each team took a victory, Waynesville taking the first with a score of 3 to 0. The second game was hotly contested and was won by Canton in the tenth inning. Phillips knocked a home run for Canton which settled the tie.

Messrs. Clark, Booe and Wilkinson, of the Waynesville team, left yesterday for Davidson College, where they will pursue a course of study this winter. Mr. Reed, the heavy hitter, goes to the University of Virginia, McFadden goes to Clemson College, and Joe Turbyfill is off to Washington and Lee University. Verily the Doctors are scattered to the winds. May they bring us better dope next summer.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICIES.

A Line On The Work Now Before Our Law Makers.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The next session of congress promises to be of the greatest importance, and the subject that will come before it for action will, to a marked degree, affect the future of the republic. It being what is known as the long session, there will be ample time for discussion of the topics, and it is evident even now that the attention of the public will be more concentrated upon its proceedings than in the active special session just closed. The first five months of President Taft's administration have been crowded with events and it is plainly to be seen that he is preparing for prompt and speedy congressional action upon measures that he desires to have placed upon the statute books.

Whether he favors or does not favor postal savings banks, or whatever view he may take of the much-discussed Central bank proposition; however drastic or mild the measures he may think necessary in regard to the future regulation and control of railways or how far we will go and how active may be our part in the diplomatic and commercial affairs of China we do not know, but that action will be taken upon all these important affairs to effect the desired results will cause lively discussions and thoroughly arouse public interest.

The president holds securely the good will of his fellow citizens. They have faith in his sincerity of purpose and in his persistency in matters that commend themselves to his judgment as proper and right. Even if they differ with him as to his conclusions they do not doubt his methods or his motives. They know him to be one who weighs well the consequences before deciding upon important and far-reaching policies and will give his utterances full consideration.

Following immediately the most active and versatile of all our presidents, it seems even now, when but few months have been given the new administration, that President Taft will equal in important political, diplomatic, financial and commercial affairs the activities of his predecessor, and possibly achieve more definite results.

The tariff enactment itself settled that question for years to come, and other work of the special session provokes a final and definite settlement of two questions vital to the taxpayers of the country.

They may not be settled in accordance with the president's views or wishes, but the results now promise to be final through his advice and action.

Not "In the Name of the Lord."
"You can't eat your cake and have it, you know."
"You eat some of it, and you'll have it for breakfast tomorrow."
Cleveland Leader.

Big

THINGS DONE ON RAILROAD.

Chief Engineer Speaks of Brothers.

Big things move on the work of building the field's outlet to Waynesville, Asheville, Hendersonville is made. There's no need for less booming. Their part by voting big part of the job it, has been accomplished by and persistence Jones, who deserves every man in Waynesville. The survey which engineer A. S. Robinson, the daily work of Sloan, makes weekly. The firm of McArthur, of the largest railway shipments on the connection with our price is sufficient to mate success. The work do not work as to the construction force will we are convinced of readiness for doing so. There are the line to be in position, and to enable personal attention. The railroad is ing.

HIGH DEGREE

Scottish Rite.

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A Bold Hold Up.

One man, masked and carrying two loaded revolvers, besides a pocketful of dynamite sticks, successfully emulated the exploits of the western train robbers of a bygone day Tuesday on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He first stopped the Pittsburg express at a lone spot near Lewiston by laying dynamite on the tracks, to be set off by the wheels of the engine. Then he cowed the engineer and fireman, and wounded the conductor with a shot in the hand and compelled the express messenger to give up a quantity of coin, which he, with the assistance of the engine crew, carried some distance into the woods to moderate the robber. Then the messenger was permitted to proceed. Treasury officials who were put on the trail of the robber said that he was a member of the