

NORTH POLE CONTROVERSY

Dr. Cook and Commander Peary Are Hurrying Home to Place Claims Before Authorities—Peary's Report Substantiation of Cook's Speed Claims.

London, England. — Commander Robert E. Peary's last and successful dash to the north pole cost one human life, that of Professor Roas G. Marvin, who was drowned four days after the pole had been discovered.



March 2, passed the British record; March 2 to 11, delayed by open water; March 11, crossed 84th parallel; March 12 to 15, delayed by open water; March 18, crossed 85th parallel; March 22, crossed 86th parallel; March 23, passed Norwegian record; March 24, passed Italian record; March 24 to 26, held up by open lead; March 27, crossed 87th parallel; March 28, passed American record; March 29, encountered open water; April 2, passed 88th parallel; April 4, crossed 89th parallel; April 6, reached north pole; April 6 and 7, at north pole taking observations; April 7, left north pole; April 23, reached Cape Columbia; April 27, reached Roosevelt; July 18, Roosevelt left Cape Sheridan; August 8, passed Cape Sabine; August 16, left Cape York; September 5, arrived at Indian Harbor, Labrador.

All the members of the expedition were in good health. Professor Marvin unfortunately was drowned on April 10, forty-five miles north of Cape Columbia, while returning from 86 degrees north latitude in command of a supporting party.

Vague news of Peary's dash to the pole filtered in from Battle Harbor, Labrador, and was supplemented by statements by friends of the commander, who have foregathered in Sydney, C. B., to give him America's welcome and to extend the greeting, in fact, of the whole civilized world.

The remarkable speed attained by Peary was the matter of comment, and Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, gave a significant interview, the tenor of which was that the skeptics who criticized Dr. Cook's statements have been proved half wrong.

After leaving Etah, Peary's expedition encountered foggy weather, but after arriving at Cape Sabine it cleared and better general conditions prevailed. The Roosevelt encountered heavy ice, but plowed through it with little difficulty.

ed against them and one jammed the ship this way and that. In September the expedition reached Cape Sheridan, where they decided to winter. There was a thick coat of hard-packed ice and the Eskimos were immediately put to work erecting huts and a workshop. The hunting proved excellent and a party brought in deer, bear and musk oxen.

Commander Peary immediately set about making preparations for his dash and trips of exploration, sending parties with supplies to make depots at various points between Cape Columbia and Cape Colan.

Then the long winter night set in and the party settled down in "Hubbardville," as Peary named the winter settlement, to wait for spring. Late in September the ice caused the Roosevelt to careen ten degrees and it was months afterwards when the ice broke up before she righted herself.

Drs. Goodsell and Borup, accompanied by Professor Marvin in charge of the Eskimos, transported great quantities of supplies, distributing them at various caches for emergency in the spring. The most of the exploring was done in January, when Marvin and Bartlett explored a peninsula while Goodsell and Borup led hunting parties, bringing in much game to the Roosevelt. One Eskimo and seven dogs were lost during a hunting expedition.

In February the wind switched to the north and blew in that direction four months. It was during a winter march that an expedition of five men was caught in a blizzard and the snow piled about them so rapidly that they had to keep moving to keep from being covered up.

All these details were heard by those who are in Sydney to welcome the gallant explorer. Only one other member of the party met with serious mishap. That was McMillan, whose feet became frozen, but who trudged through the snow for two days, refusing aid until he became so exhausted that he fell upon the ice and had to be carried.

Mr. Bridgman was the central figure of interest here, and he took occasion to take another fling at Dr. Cook, notwithstanding his favorable remarks concerning the speed made by the doctor.

DEGREE CONFERRED ON COOK BY COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY Copenhagen, Denmark.—The University of Copenhagen conferred upon Dr. Cook the degree of Sc. D. (Doctor of Science), thereby recognizing, it was pointed out by his friends, in an important official manner, his claim to the discovery of the pole.

Dr. Cook has cancelled his engagement to lecture before the Geographical Society of Brussels, and will reach New York about September 20 or 21. Captain Roald Amundsen will probably accompany him.

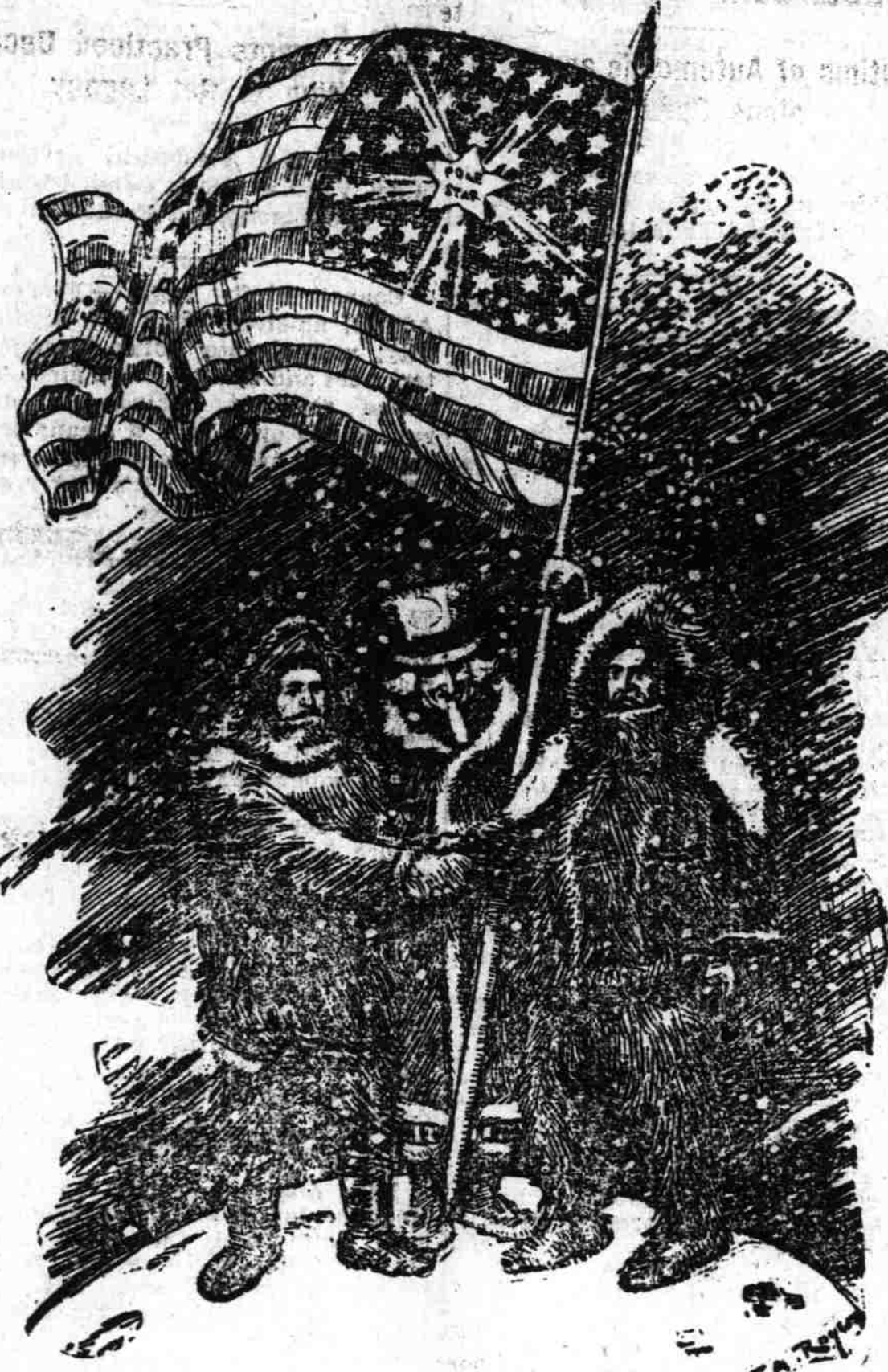
Dr. Cook's plan to send a ship from Copenhagen to Greenland to bring back to civilization his two Eskimo companions on his expedition trip will not be carried out until next year as Danish officials have informed him that it is now too late in the season for a trip to Etah. The expedition, it is stated, will be started early next spring.

In scientific circles, both in America and abroad, the prevailing inclination seems to be to await direct word from both explorers before arriving at a conclusion as to their respective achievements, and although a beligerent attitude was still preserved in the two camps, open hostilities were largely suspended.

PEARY'S RAPID TRAVELING SUBSTANTIATES COOK'S CLAIMS New York City.—Scientists and explorers here comparing the latest dispatches regarding Commander Peary's achievement with the reports which Dr. Cook has sent out, were very generally agreed that Peary's findings seem to confirm Dr. Cook's story in several significant particulars, and thus far raise no points of disagreement. The scientists were more positive than ever that the controversy can be settled beyond reasonable doubt by an inquiry before a recognized scientific body. Their almost unshaken opinion was that Dr. Cook should not be condemned until his story has been proved false by unmistakable evidence.

CANADIAN STEAMER WRECKED. Allan Line Steamer Laurentian Hits Cape Race Rocks. St. Johns, N. F.—Thrilling scenes attended the loss of the Allan line steamer Laurentian, bound from Boston for Glasgow, which plied up on the rocks near Cape Race during a dense fog. The vessel is a total wreck, but the 50 passengers and 40 members of the crew escaped to land. The sea constantly drenched the shipwrecked people, and it was only by constant pulling that the lifeboats were kept afloat.

THERE IS GLORY ENOUGH FOR US ALL.



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

A BIG POLAR CONTROVERSY IS ON

Opening Shot Fired in War Over Discovery of the North Pole—National Geographic Society Demands Proof From Both Men—Votes to Postpone Its Medal Until a Commission of Experts Has Passed on the Reports Made by Commander Peary and Dr. Cook.

Washington, D. C.—Explorers and Arctic experts the world over now almost unanimously hail Dr. Cook and Commander Peary as dual discoverers of the North Pole. All agree that the credit for reaching the top of the earth belongs to America. Even the German critics, who at first doubted Cook's story, agree that Peary has succeeded.

Letters from Commander Robert E. Peary are in the possession of his friends, which, when made public, are likely to arouse a storm in the scientific world.

In one of these letters Peary is said to have made an attack upon Dr. Frederick A. Cook. In it Peary charges that Cook took undue advantage of his own preparations to reach the pole, and cites as an example Cook's taking for expedition purposes the dogs which had been bred and trained for Peary.

It is also said that Peary gives facts and figures to show that certain reports made by Cook could not be substantiated.

One of these letters, the publication of which will prove the opening gun in a scientific battle, is said to be in the possession of Mrs. Peary in the Peary bungalow at Eagle Island. Caution will be the watchword of the National Geographic Society, according to the decision of the Board of Managers, which met to consider the subject of the discovery of the North Pole.

The society will await the detailed reports of both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook. They will not accept the word of any one regarding the details of the trip to the pole until it has been subjected to the scrutiny of a qualified geographical commission of recognized standing.

This action is not taken for the purpose of throwing any doubt on the veracity of either explorer. It is unlikely that the action taken would have been brought about by the simple announcement from Peary that he had discovered the pole. It would not have been occasioned by the announcement of the discovery by Dr. Cook had his journey been made in an official capacity.

It is the fact that there has developed rival claimants for the pole almost coincidentally that has necessitated the society's assuming this position. It is feared in Washington that the known rivalry between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary will develop a contention—certainly a long one, and perhaps an acrimonious one. Commander Robert E. Peary's claim that he was the first to reach the North Pole was the opening shot in what probably will be the greatest scientific controversy that ever absorbed the attention of the civilized world.

A special cable says the Standard's Copenhagen correspondent quotes Cook as saying: "Having a suspicion that Peary had succeeded, I was more than eager to reach civilization in order to publish my results, which I hope Peary will testify to."

Evidently with foresight of the coming conflict for the honors of discovery in Washington, while telegraphing "Heartiest congratulations" to Peary in answer to a message announcing his achievement, issued the following guarded statement:

"The board of managers of the National Geographic Society decided to take no action with regard to honors to Arctic explorers until after detailed observations and records are submitted to, and passed upon by, competent authorities."

This statement from the heads of an organization of which Peary and Cook are both members showed plainly that the society, while not officially corroborating Peary's claim, declined to accept the decision of Danish scientists that Cook's records proved he reached the pole.

Dr. Cook, according to his present plans, will arrive in New York September 20 or 21, on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., which means that the two rivals for the first honor of the greatest feat of exploration in 400 years may reach their home city within a few days of one another—perhaps within a few hours.

The following message from Peary, received by Mr. Bridgman, gave added assurance that he will claim priority over Cook in reaching the pole:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray. Herbert L. Bridgman, New York.—Kindly Rush following: "Wire all the principal home and foreign geographical societies of all nations, including Japan and Brazil, that the North Pole was reached April 6 by Peary's Arctic Club expedition, under Commander Peary. PEARY." Mr. Bridgman dispatched messages to the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Rome and Brussels. New York City.—The people in and around New York who lay claim to some knowledge of polar exploration, astronomy, navigation, ocean currents, geography in general, and any of the allied sciences that have suddenly been brought into the fore by the strangest coincidence in the history of man's endeavor to lay bare the secret corners of the earth, hastened to send to a central depot of reception all sort of telegrams of congratulation for future delivery to Commander Robert E. Peary when he shall have left the deck of the Roosevelt somewhere up in the north and returned by rail to New York. In the flood of felicitation that poured down upon the head of Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, and one of the sponsors of Peary's many dashes for the pole, there was evident the first minor note of controversy which is bound to follow the arrival of the commander of the Roosevelt and the coming to these shores of the much-feted Dr. Cook, of Brooklyn.

Prof. Shearer, of Cornell, Crustic About Cook's and Peary's Feats. Ithaca, N. Y.—Louis C. Bement, of this city, who was a member of the Peary relief expedition of 1901 and is a friend of both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, believes that both men have discovered the North Pole. Cornell scientific men are disposed to accept the statements of both men, but doubt if their discoveries will aid science at all. Professor J. S. Shearer declares that such trips are of value to what might be called "vaudeville science."

FEMININE NEWS NOTES. BASEBALL.

Rear-Admiral Eaton and his wife were reconciled. Miss E. L. Todd is building an aeroplane of her own design.

Women took a prominent part in the Labor Day parade in New York City.

At Marblehead, Mass., the first woman skipper sailed an international yacht race.

Marie Dressler, the actress, went into bankruptcy, with \$24,886 liabilities and nominal assets.

For the first time a woman swam through Hell Gate. She was Miss Adeline Trapp, eighteen.

After asking her landlady to pray for her in church poverty stricken Bertha Demuth killed herself in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. W. L. Felter said that Alfred Moseley believed the American educational system included too many women teachers.

The bans for the marriage of Prince Miguel of Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart were published at Dingwall, Scotland.

Mrs. Asher Richardson, of Ashertown, Texas, has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Ashertown and Gulf Railroad.

Miss Kang Tung Pih, of Canton, China, registered among the students of Barnard College. She is a daughter of Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer.

The Equal Franchise Society, of which Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is head, opened headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Building, New York City.

Mrs. Nelson Morris, of Chicago, widow of the late millionaire packer, has decided to erect a magnificent monument to her husband in the form of an institution for medical research. It is to be connected with the Michael Reese Hospital.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The Yankees have done a good deal toward making the American League race a close one again this year.

At St. Louis H. J. Handy, of the Illinois Athletic Club, won the ten-mile A. A. U. swim in the Mississippi River.

Sweep's Futurity triumph has placed James R. Keene at the head of the list of winning owners on the Eastern tracks for the first time this season.

The Princeton Athletic Committee has secured Thomas A. Butkiewicz, formerly Assistant District Attorney, to coach the line men of the Princeton 'varsity eleven this fall.

At Newark, N. J., Jackie Clarke, the Austrian cyclist, made a big advance toward the N. C. A. championship goal by winning the quarter-mile titular race at the Velodrome meet.

Kinze Stone received by telegraph an offer of \$15,000 for his promising three-year-old trotter Billy Burke and promptly wired his refusal of the offer. Billy Burke is considered the best three-year-old out this season.

Johnson is raking in an average of \$75 a day at his training camp, charging twenty-five cents a head to see him work, and last week Jack drew down \$3000 for giving an exhibition with Bob Armstrong at one of the local parks.

Martin J. Sheridan, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who, with Matt McGrath, of the New York Athletic Club, is charged with receiving \$1000 for competing at the Hibernian games at Chicago, emphatically denied the charges.

The world's pacing record for three-year-old fillies was beaten at the State fair races, Indianapolis, when Maggie Winder, by Ontario, won the first heat of the Western Horsemen pacing stake in 2:06 1/2, a second and three-quarters faster than the previous record.

THE MORNING AFTER.

Wife—Do you realize, sir, that you were disgracefully drunk when you came home last night? Hub.—Sorry, my love! But I never could get drunk gracefully.—Boston Transcript.

By defeating Reading the Lancaster team won the pennant in the Tri-State League.

There is no possible chance of the Giants and the Highlanders meeting in a post-season series this fall.

The championship of the Carolina League has been won by the Greensboro team, with Anderson second.

Montreal fans are not sore at Jimmy Casey because he has not landed the Royals in the first division this year.

Two of the fastest runners ever in baseball, two who ran like real sprinters, have been Brownes—Tom and George.

The National Commission in a decision handed down awarded catcher Martel to the Philadelphia National League Club.

With all due respect to Archer's good throwing he hasn't yet convinced fans that he is Johnny Kling's equal as a backstop. Not by several amperes.

"Red" Farrell, an outfielder who was bought by the New York Highlanders from the Marion team of the Ohio State League, continues to play great ball in that organization.

The New York Highlanders will have a crackjack set of pitchers next season, but fans right now are fearful that the proper men to backstop for them are not now on the reserve list.

Claude Rossman, the former first baseman of the Detroit champions, announced he would not play another game with the St. Louis Americans, who recently secured him in a trade for Tom Jones.

The attempted enforcement of the National Baseball Commission's rule that players drafted from amateur or semi-professional clubs must be paid for has resulted in the release of pitcher Bob Howard, of the Los Angeles Club.

THE INTENSIVE METHOD.

The late Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, kept 2,000 pullets on an area of 200x400 feet, a little over two acres, with an allowance of but four square feet of house room to each fowl. From these birds 600 to 900 eggs were gathered daily in December of 1905 and January in 1906. And yet we are told fowls will not do well on restricted areas. It would seem that careful management was an essential factor in the success of this intensive method. While not every one could, perhaps, succeed with such limited space, it has been demonstrated that it is possible to do so.

Red lights can be seen at a greater distance than green.



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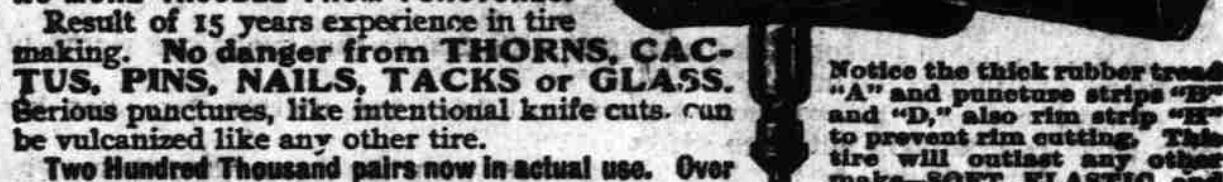
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