NO. 20.

### BOTH EXPLORERS TALKING

Dr. Cook Communicates by Wireless With Friends.

READY TO PROVE HIS CLAIMS

Peary on His Way to Sydney-Tells of Arctic Holidays—Says Cook Could Have Reached the Pole,

On Board the Steamer Oscar II, at Sea, Sept. 17, via Marconi Wireless Telegraph to Cape Race, N. F .-"Tell the people of America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the Pole. I have records of observations made by me which will prove my claim. I shall be glad again to set my foot on American soil.

This was the brief message of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, sent to his countrymen as he nears home on the steamer Oscar II, bound from Christiansand, Norway, for New York.

Dr. Cook discussed the assertion of Commander Peary that he (Cook) had never reached the North Pole. When he departed for the North Dr. Cook said he left a depot of provisions at Annoctok, north of Etah, in charge of Rudolph Francke and several Eskimos. Francke had instructions to go south aboard a whaler and return later. This he did, but missed the returning vessel owing to a slight illness. He was then taken aboard Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, and proceeded North.

Commander Peary found my sup-ply depot at Annootok," Dr. Cook continued, "and the Eskimos in charge told him that I was dead, which they fully believed to be true

Peary placed two men in charge of the depot, Boatswain Murphy and another, Harry Whitney, the New Haven hunter, also remained there. Murphy had orders not to search for me, but was told he could send nos northward the following

g from the relief depot. Whitney Given The Pacts. When I returned from the Pole, unexpectedly, Harry Whitney was the first to see me and to tell me what had occurred. Whitney was placed in possession of the facts concerning as the pole on

Peary, although he himself could neither read nor write. These instructions showed that he was making a trading station of my depot, the contents of which had been used in trading for furs and skins."

Dr. Cook said he was intensely aunoyed at this alleged wrongful use of his supplies and threatened to kick out Murphy and his companions. Finally, however, he consented to their remaining at the depot, as there was no other shelter in the vicinity for them.

- "On one occasion Murphy asked me abruptly, 'Have you been beyond 87 degree?'' Dr. Cook said, "But I was determined not to let Peary know of my movements, and replied evasively that I had been much farther north. From this statement has been concocted the declaration that I had said that I had not reached the

Dr. Cook doclared that neither Harry Whitney nor his (Cook's) records are on board the steamer Roosevelt and that therefore Peary's information concerning him emanated from Boatswain Murphy, who knew nothing of his movements. Dr. Cook said also that he had made arrangements for the two Eskimos who went with him to the Pole and Knud Rasmusses, whom he met in Greenland, to go to New York and confirm the

stor, of his discovery.

Dr. Cook is thoroughly enjoying his rest aboard ship after the strenuous days at Copenhagen. He sleeps 10 hours each night and spends a long time daily in writing and in walking the decks and conversing with the American passengers, who we all been formally presented to he by Benjamin Trueblood, president of the American Peace Society

All the passengers are impressed by the sincerity of Dr. Cook, as indicated by his conversing with them in regard to his discovery of the pole. He said that the Danca, with when he lived for several mouths, are acqueinted with the whole stery of his exploit; that he also has provided the Dancah government with the fullest preefs of his achievements and that he is now prepared to lay these proofs before a competent body in America.

outline of his route to the pole. "The journey was nothing really wonderful," he said, "I used no new devices or inventions. I had however, every necessary instrument, kept these to pure necessities.

The reason for my success is that returned to the primitive life-in fact, became a savage—sacrificed all comforts to the race for the pole."

The Eskimos generally kept up their courage, but Ahwelah, two days before we reached the Pole, despaired and said 'It is good to die; it is impossible to go beyond.' However, I neered him up and he never com-

plained afterward, undergoing all hardships with cheerfulness."

The long winter night was utilized by Dr. Cook in writing. He used a primitive stone writing desk and lay prone while at work with his manuscript. Meanwhile the Eskimos sewed and sang. The temperature in the snow hut was rarely above the freezing point. Polar bears abounded making exits from the hut dangerous. Has Confidence in Cook.

Zurich, Switzerland, September 17. -Dr. DeQuervain, chief of the Swiss scientific expedition to Greenland, who was the first European to meet Dr. Cook in Greenland after the American explorer returned from the north, and to hear his narative of the discovery of the North Pole, has arrived here. Dr. DcQuervain says that after having tested Cook's figures and statements to him he is convinced that Cook reached the North Pole.

Activity on Roosevelt. Battle Harbor, Labrador, September 17-via Marconi wireless.-After a week of rest for the crew of the Artic steamer Roosevelt, on board of which Commander Robert E. Peary is making his way south, there is bustle and activity on all sides as the men put the finishing touches to the vessel preparatory for the start for Sydney.

One of the first things Commander Peary did was to go to the quarter deck of the Roosevelt and face a battery of cameras.

When the pictures had been taken Commander Peary and the newspaper reporters all went ashore, where per reporters all went ashore, where the explorer became the target for a broadside of questions. Peary sat with his back to the single window in the guble end of the attic, the news-paper men grouped in front of him. Some of them were mounted on piles of fish pots, others were seated on based and a

of fish pets, there were supported by the Pole of the pole of fish pets, the crows of the pole of the

In explaining to the newspaper men what he considered the scientific value of polar exploration, Commander Peary said he had taken sound-ings of the sea from Cape Sheridan to the pole which supplemented similar data taken on the other side by Nansen and Sagni. Continuing, argued that north polar exploration is much more difficult than the same work in the Antartic. In the Artic the work must all be done in one season, while at the South Pole it is not necessary for exploring parties to turn back to winter quarters.

Holidays in the North. Commander Peary described the celebration of Christmas Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and St. Patrick's Day in the far North. On Christmas they had special dinner and a distribution of presents. There were also running races for the members of the party and Eskimo men and women for which

-Describing the flags he had raised at the pole, Commander Peary made particular mention of the silk American flag given him by his wife fifteen years ago, and which he had carried on every one of his Artie expeditions, leaving a portion at the most north erly points attained. The remnant of this flag, raised at the pole, consisted of one star and a section of the blue field and a part of the red

and white stripes. Peary Admits Cook Could Have Succreded.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 18.

"It would be cuite possible for Dr. Cook's pa ty or any expedition to arrive at the North Pole by any one of a hundred routes and for me to flud no trace of it. If our paths lay far apart," said Commander Robert E. Peary when he was furnished by an Evening Journal corre spondent with the latest information concerning Dr. Cook's claims and the present status of the controversy which has interested the civilized

Why Whitney Remained North.

Asked how Harry Whitney hap
pened to remain in the North, Commander Peary said Whitney was one of a party of sportsmen who went as passengers on board the steamer Erik. The party included Whitney, W. Norton, of New York; a man named Harned and G. J. Crafts, of

Washington, who came for the purpose of taking magnetic observations for Dr. Bauer, head of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, At Etah, where it was determine

to land a party and supplies for the relief of Dr. Cook, particularly in view of the fact that Rudolph Francke was being invalided home, Whitney asked if he might remain on the station to hunt walrus and polar bears in the Spring and make a trip to Ellesmere Land with Eskimos after musk ozen. This was do

In order to provide against contingency of the Roosevelt not coming down from the North in the Summer of 1909, in which event be Riehlands, 27 would be obliged to remain in the 433; Warsaw, Artic for two years, Mr. Whitney 138; Artic for two years, Mr. Whitney 138; Lumbert made arrangements for a ship to ville, 140,687 come up for him this Summer.

"Whitney had no doubt as to this ship coming north," said Peary, "and when the Roosevelt was sighted at Etah August 17 last, Whitney started out at once in a sailhoat for he Roosevelt under the impression that she was his ship.
"On the arrival of the relief vesse

Jeanie, Whitney was transferred from the Roosevelt to her, and he is now probably engaged in hunting bears somewhere along the west side of Baffin Bay or David Strait."

Dr. Cook is Annoyed.

On board Oscar II, by United Wire-less Telegraph in Royson Sunday.

less Telegraph, via Boston, Sunday, "To the Associated Press: "My desire to get on American soil increases with every mile laid behind by the Oscar II. The vessel is doing her best record, although delayed occasionally, making 400 miles in the last 24 hours.

last 24 hours. "Commander Peary's unfortunate accusations have disclosed another side of his character. The specific records of my journey are accessible to every one who reads, and all can decide for themselves when Peary publishes a similar reports.

\*\*FRE\*\* CRICK A. COOK.\*\*

According to the captein, observations at minday, the captein conservations at minday, the captein conservations at minday.

quested The Associated Press to make

public the following:

"Commander Peary has as yet given to the world no proofs of his own case. My claim has been fully recognized by Denmark and by the King of Sweden; the President of the United States of America has wired me his confidence; my claim has been necepted by the International Bureau for Polar Research at Brussels; most of the geographical societies of Europe have sent me congratulations, which means faith and acceptance for the present, and almost every explorer of note has come forward with warm and friendly approval.

Proofs Open to All. "A specific record of my journey is accessible to all, and every one who reads can decide for himself. When Peary publishes a similar report, then our cases are parallel. Why should Peary be allowed to make himself a self-appointed dictator of my affairs? In justice to himself, in justice to the world and to guard the honor of na- dressed the tional prestige, he would be compelled to prove his own case; he should publish at once a preliminary narra-tive to be compared with mine, and let fair-minded people ponder over the matter while the final records by which our case may be eventually proved are being prepared.

"I know Peary the explorer. such he is a hero in Arctic annals and deserves the credit of a long and hard record. To Peary the explorer, I am still willing to tip my hat, but Peary's unfounded accusations have disclosed another side to his character which will never be forkotten."

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. That the national headquarters should be moved from Warren, Ohio, to New York city was one of the important decisions reached by the Woman's Suffrage Association during heir recent convention in Seattle. It is said that the move is made largely cause of the demand from me nd women of New York City and women of New York City of large means. Believing the best interests of the movement at stake they engaged to pay the entire cost of the national press work in case the move was made, and also to furnish suitable quarters for two years at a rent to be fixed by the national association. They plan to bring under one roof the national, State and local suffrage headquarters and also those of the College Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is to be national press chalrman and

### N. C. TOBACCO SALES.

Interesting Figure Regarding the Sales of the New Orop.

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 6,857,483 pounds wire first-hand for the growers, and the remainder resales.

It is notable if this connection that the total sales for August of last year footed up 1,336,498 pounds of which 14,681,342 were first hand for

the growers.

The biggest sale this August were reported from Eastern Carolina markets, Wilson leading, with 1,470,986 first-hand and 1 6.841 total. Kinston reported 270,784 first-hand and their first The other m

airmont, 906,271 hand sales ar Fair Bluff, 883 369; Geldsbor Greenville, 494, 397,723; Rocky Mount, 326,691 mville, 324,809. Smithfield, 230, 50; Ayden, 172, 3,241; Robesson Hill, 127,793; Willia Clarks o. 115 650; Zebul-101,511: 0x 160; Reidsville, 545; Louisburg, Wendell, 62 Clayton, 46,

43,972; Warrenton, 93,127; h son, 34,992; En-Springs, 31,067; Youngsville, 27, Durham, 19,472 831; Apex, Burlington, 5

ourting. Sunday night about nine an Williams while sitting the father of man dodgin front porch of g lady, saw s the yard. The

was heard, e knew that their lower ag the leg of

The man she si told to maintain the strictest silence.

and a gathering of small boys filled the rude hall and listened to what the rude hall and listened to what might be termed Commander Peary's first public lecture since his return instructions he had received from the pole.

The man she samples of the cowards of the cowards of the rude hall and listened to what meaning looking up a certain doctor, and it is the supposition of all those first public lecture since his return has been an attractions and it is the supposition of all those first public lecture since his return his varacity, without proofs. He re-

Troy, Special There was a re-N. C., September 11, Hon. J. A. Lock-hart, of Wadesbrein N. C. J P. Blair, as the

Mr. Lockbart ut by the South for ment against a vernment a

derate soldiers it; his homely laughter and brought tears

ally Cut. Perhaps Burlington, A tad

Sunday after ting scrape to noon William er in ejecting T. A. Lamm fro estaurant for y cut. Forler saveral times, perhaps fatalty caught and to ran but wa for trial.

Killed By Kinston, Spec nt 10 o'clock McCoy Hamillog train of the Bros. Lumbe the fireman o g. He had

Mr. B. A. By

# EVENTS AT NORTH POLE

Peary's Colored Lieutenant Narrates Interesting Incidents.

NICHT SPENT IN SNOW HOUSES

Observations in Morning Indicated Goal Was Only 150 Yards From Its Tentative Location - Flag Cheered by Eskimos.

Battle Harbor, Labrador. - "We hoisted the Stars and Stripes twice at the North Pole," said Matthew Henson. He is Commander Robert E. Peary's colored Heutenant and the only other civilized man, according to Commander Peary, who ever reached

Henson gave an account of the one night and two days he and Commander Peary and four Eskimos camped at sinety degrees north latitude. He personally assisted in raising the American fiag, and he led the Eskimos in the cheers, with an extra cheer for Old Cay in Eskimo.

"Havingspent eighteen years with Commander Peary and a considerable

portion of that time in the arctic," said Henson, "I have acquired a knowledge of the dialect of the North-ern Greenland Eskimos, who are prob-ably superior to any other. As is only known to travelers in the Far North, the Eskimo entertains a strange prejudice toward any tongue but one, and it is therefore necessary, for successful dealing with them, to study their unwritten language. "We arrived at the pole just before

noon on April 6, the party consisting of the Commander, myself, four Eskimos, and thirty-six dogs, divided into two detachments equal in numer, and headed respectively by Comnander Peary and myself. We had left the last supporting party at eighty-seven degrees fifty-three minutes, where we separated from Captain irtlett, who was photographed by s Commander. Captain Bartlett tted that he did not have a Britflag to erect on the ice at this spot photograph might show mer of England had been adced. I kept a personal diary dur-this historic dash across the ice

"Our first task on reaching the was to build two igloos, as the observations to confirm

then retired to rest, thus alcoping one night at the North Pole. "The arctic sun was shining when I awoke and found the Commander already up. There was only wind enough to blow out the small flags. The ensigns were hoisted toward noon rom tent polcs

lines. "We had figured out the distance pretty closely and did not go beyond the pole. The figs were up about midday April 7 and were not moved until late that evening. The haze had cleared away early, but we wanted some hours to take observations. We

made three close together.
"When we first raised the American flag its position was behind the igloos which, according to our initial hservations, was the position of the pole, but on taking subsequent obserations the Stars and Stripes were noved and placed 150 yards west of the first position, the difference in the observations being due perhaps to the

"When the flag was placed Commander Peary exclaimed in English: We will plant the Stars and Strines at the North Pole."

"In the native language I proposed three cheers, which were given in the Eskimos' own tongue. Commander Peary shook bands all around, and we had a more liberal dinner than usual, easi man eating as much as he

"The Eskimes danced about and showed great p'asure that the pole at last was reached. For years the Eskimos had been trying to reach that spot, but it was always with them fliquelgh,' which, translated, means, 'get so far and no closer.' They exclaimed in a chorus, 'Ting neigh tim ah ketisher,' meaning, 'We have got there at last.'"

Henson said conditions were about he same at the pole as elsewhere in the arctic circle. All was a solid sea of ice, except for a two-foot lead of open water two miles from the pole.

The Eskimos who went along on the final lap were Ootah, Egingwah, Ouzaueeah and Sigloo, the two first being brothers. Commander Peary took photographs of Henson and the Eskimos waving flags and cheering.

CAR WORKERS STRIKE AGAIN.

Pressed Steel Car Company Accused of Breaking the Recent Agreement. . Pitteburg, Pa.—The car workers' strike at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company in Schoenville, which was thought settled after cost-

which was thought settled after costing nine lives and heavy financial loss,
began anew when between \$000 and
4000 employes of the car works walked
from their work and quietly dispersed to their homes.

The workmen allege the car company officials have broken faith with
them regarding the discharge of
bosses brought here during the recent dispute.

A street Car Wrecks Funeral.

A street car crashed into a hearse bearing the body of Charles Datrow, in Washington, D. C., badly damaging the hearse and throwing the driver and the coffin to the pavament. The coffin suffered no damage.

#### WOMEN KILL EACH OTHER F. H. HARRIMAN'S ESTATE TOLD BY MATT, HENSON With Knife and Revolver Have Fa-

Mrs. Julius Tripp and Sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacob Silvers, of New York, Dead as Result.

tal Struggle in Chicago Flat.

Chicago .- Two screaming women, both wounded, called for help from the first floor apartment at 5609 Prairie avenue. When neighbors rushed into the flat they found one woman dead, with eleven bullet holes in her body, and the other unconsclous with a bullet wound in her breast and a knife cut across her fore-

head. She died a few hours later. Mrs. Julius Tripp, who, with her husband, lived in the flat, was the dead woman. She was lying fully dressed on the floor of a front bedcom, her clothing torn almost to shreds. The other woman was her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacob Silvers, of New York. She was attired only in a night dress, and was lying on her back on a bed in an adjoining bedroom. Beside her was a new revol-

Mrs. Eilvers died at the Washington Park Hospital at 10 p. m., and be-fore dying confessed she had killed ber sister-in-law

The rooms in which the fight oc-curred were found in confusion. Furniture was wrecked and pictures lay on the floor, indicating that the struggle between the women was a long and desperate one.

Between periods of delirium in the cospital before her death Mrs. Silvers sald that she and her sister-in-law had quarreled over household matters. "I made up my mind to kill her with an axe," the woman said, "and then I came to the conclusion I would

ise a revolver."

Relatives of the two women bear out the belief that Mrs. Silvers was not of so and mind.

EIGHT DEAD IN TRAIN WRECK. Victims of Head-On Collision Are All

Railroad Men. Nashville, Tenn .- As the result of head-on collision between passen-ger train No. 4 and fast freight No. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and Louis Railway, one mile west of Pegram Station, Tenn., eight men were killed, one seriously injured and several others reported hurt. No pas-sengers were killed. The cars caught fire and several of the victims were

Bailey, L. F., mall clerk, Martin,

Tenn. Tarkington, Jesse, engineer on reight hody burned Walt, S. B., head brakeman. Whited, Samuel, fireman; body

Both engines were completely wrecked The wreck was caused by the overlooking of orders.

BANDIT PARDONED BY TAFT.

. A. Potter, Who Held Up Stage Coach in Bravado, Freed. Washington, D. C .- After twenty four years' imprisonment for a boyish bit of bravado L. A. Potter, a "lifer" in the Leavenworth penitentiary, has een pardoned by President Taft, Potter was an Illinois lad.

went to Texas, became a cowboy, and in 1885, after drinking too much one night, held up a stage coach. He made no attempt to harm any one and got away with only \$9. But he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.
He is now fifty and broken in

health. One of his hold-up victims Mrs. J. W. White, wife of the president of the German National Bank of Mason, Texas, has been trying for years to have him pardoned, and her efforts have succeeded.

TWO DIE IN PISTOL FIGHT. Neither Victim Lives Long Enough to

Tell What Quarrel Was About. Neosho, Mo .- Two deaths resulted rom a fight with revolvers between Henry W. Estes and Ben Marshall on the streets of Newtonia, a village

twelve miles east of here. Neither lived long enough to tell what the quarrel was about. Estes was a large dealer in cattle. Marshall came from a good family, but in recent years had a bad reputa-tion. He was quarrelsome, and had been in court several times, once for attempting to kill a man.

Estes came to town and met Mar-shall. A quarrel was started by Mar-shall, and both men drew revolvers and ran into the street. Each fired one shot and both fell mortally

FOR EQUALITY IN SWEDEN. Cabinet Bill to Abolish Grders of

Cabinet Rill to Abolish Grders of Civil Ranks Causes Sensation.

London.—A dispatch to the Dally Telegraph from Copenhagen says a sensation has been caused in Sweden by the facision of the Cabinet to present a bill to Parliament to abolish all orders of ranks and grades of presedence, except the officers of the army and navy.

## LEFT TO HIS WIDOW

Brief Will Makes Her One of World's Richest Women.

\$100,000,000 PROPERTY VALUE

Only One Named in the 99-Word Will-Stocks and Bonds May Have Deen Transferred Before Death to Save Inheritance Tax.

New York City .- E. H. Harriman, in his, will, which was filed for pro-bate at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., left all his property, real and personal, to his wife, Mary W. Harriman, The estate is variously estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$100,000,-000. Mrs. Harriman was also appointed executrir, without any re-

strictions. The document, which was made public by Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who is understood to have drawn up the will and was one of the witnesses, contained just ninety-nine words and was probably one of the shortest wills on record considering the value of the estate involved. It was da. d June 8, 1903, and was as follor d

I. Ed ard H. Harriman, of Arden. in the State of New York, do make, publish and declare this as and for my last will and testament, that is to

I give, devise and bequeath all of my property, real and personal of every kind and nature, to my wife, Mary W. Harriman, to be hers abso-lutely and forever, and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mary W. Harriman to be executrix of this

In witness whereof I have beceunto set my band and seal this eighth day of June in the year nineteen hundred and three [Signed.]

EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

Signed, sealed, published and de-clared by the testator as and for his last vill and testament in our pres-ence, who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have each of us hereunto subd our names as witne

[Signed.] CHARLES A. PEABODY, C. C. TEGETHOFF.

C. C. Tegethoff, who, with Mr. Pea-body, witnessed the will, was Mr. Har-lman's private secretary. If the highest estimates of the Bailey, L. F., mail clerk, Martin,
Tenn: body hurned.

Gere- Lordy Sashville, engineer
on passenged thain body hurned.
Mogan, William, Nashville, traveling eugineer; body burned.
Roach, Walter, messenger; body burned.
Stalcap, W. S., mail clerk, Martin,
Tenn.
Tarkington, Jesse, engineer on
Tarkington, Jesse, engineer on

worth anywhere from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Since no provision is made for Mr. Harriman's two sons and three daughters it is believed that he provided for them before his death. The children are Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, who was Miss Cornella Harriman: William Averill Harriman, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Caroline Harri-man and Roland Harriman.

Among some of Mr. Harriman's closest friends it is believed that during his last illness he gave large blocks of railroad stocks to each of his children and to a number of his ployes,

TAFT DEFENDS TARIFF LAW,

Says All of It is Good But the Wool Schedule, Winons, Minn,-President Taft de-

livered his defense of the Payne tariff bill here. It was the speech for which the country has been waiting ever since he affixed his signature to the bill.

The President talked frankly and

fearlessly to his audience. He pointed out the things in the law that he does not like and arrayed against them its good points.
On the whole he conceived it the best tariff law the Republican party has ever passed, and therefore the best ever enacted in this country, and as he views the law it is on the whole

as he views the law it is on the whole a revision downward in accordance with his own and the party pledges.

He acknowledged that the wool schedule is too high and ought to have been reduced, yet the fact was deplorable, as it seemed to him, that the interests of the wool products of the West and the woolen manufacturers of the East were so strongly intrenched in Congress that to have insisted on a reduction of the woolen schedule would have defeated the entire bill.