

## OUTLINE OF PEARY'S CHARGES

### Fourteen Counts Embodying His Coming Statement, to Prove That Cook Did Not Reach the North Pole.

Bar Harbor, Special.—From Robert E. Peary was obtained this information, a forecast of the indictment he and Gen. Thomas Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club, will draw against the contentions of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he has reached the North Pole.

There are 14 counts in the indictment and they may be summarized as follows:

First—That Mr. Peary and Matt Henson, either individually or together, talked with every member of the Smith Sound tribe of Eskimos and obtained testimony that corroborates that of E-treck-a-shoo and A-pel-lah, the boys who accompanied Dr. Cook, that Dr. Cook had not been out of sight of land.

Second—That in violation of the recognized custom of Arctic exploration Dr. Cook has not brought back records left in cairns at points he asserts he had reached, notably the one left at Cape Thomas Hubbard in 1906 by Mr. Peary.

Third—That Dr. Cook's story that he traveled from Annotok to the Pole and then back to Jones' Sound, a distance of more than 25 1/2 degrees, or about 1,700 miles, in one sledging season is impossible. He points out that this is more than twice the best previous record of 11 degrees, and Mr. Peary's best record this year of 14 degrees.

Fourth—That his general equipment was such that it would be a physical impossibility to have accomplished the remarkable feat.

Fifth—That Dr. Cook maintains he carried a glass mercurial horizon on his trip of 1,700 miles, whereas Mr. Peary used a cast iron horizon, so that it would not only be saved from

Whitney believes that both reached the pole.

St. Johns, N. H., Special.—Harry Whitney of New Haven believes that Dr. Frederick A. Cook found the Pole and that Commander Peary did the same. In expressing this belief Mr. Whitney said that he knows no reason for doubting Cook more than Peary.

"Dr. Cook's story," he added, "seems to me truthful and probable. Nothing else would explain his twelve months' absence."

Speaking of Dr. Cook's detailed account of his trip to the Pole, Mr. Whitney said that the explorer showed him how the western drift of the ice had landed him in a region far removed from where he expected to go, and he was unable to get back. He could not speak with authority as to whether Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos could carry on their sledges enough food for their journey to the Pole, as he himself is a novice in Arctic traveling. He declared he knew nothing of the controversy beyond the vaguest details. The first he learned of it was at Indian Harbor, when he received messages from several American papers asking for a statement.

Mr. Whitney denied that Commander Peary had removed Dr. Cook's stores from Annotok to Etah. What Peary really did was to transfer a few things and rebuild the house at Annotok. Boatwain Murphy's only reason for refusing to help Captain Bertner's Canadian expedition to get dogs and sledges at Etah was that they were short of dogs themselves. Mr. Whitney had trouble in getting enough dogs for his teams all through the winter and Murphy was looking out for Peary, so that he would have sufficient dogs for the commander's exploring trips around the country when he returned from the north.

The day the Roosevelt was leaving Etah for home Whitney informed Peary that Cook had entrusted to him

the Roosevelt in the big Hudson-Fulton parade.

New York, Special.—Looking in outward appearance little like a vessel that has braved the ice and storms of the Arctic zone, the little steamer Roosevelt, which bore Commander Peary on his quest of the North Pole, entered New York harbor Thursday. It was barely daylight when the look-out discovered the vessel off Sandy Hook, coming slowly. Off the point of the Hook, the Roosevelt gave three

Harry Whitney makes a startling statement.

A St. Johns special says Whitney makes one startling statement. He declares that he understands Commander Peary and his men went among the Eskimos and tried to have them declare Cook did not reach Peary's "farthest north," but he insists that he understands the Eskimos did not do so. He also denies that he quarreled with Peary while on the ship.

## TAR HEEL CHRONICLES

News Notes Gathered From All Parts of the Old North State.

Bad Fire at Taylorsville.  
Taylorsville, Special.—The plant of the Ingram Lumber Company here, including a large amount of lumber, was destroyed by fire soon after 12 o'clock Tuesday night, entailing a property loss of about \$12,000 with no insurance. There being no water protection the plant and many thousands of feet of lumber stacked on the yards was destroyed. A box car loaded with dressed lumber was also destroyed; another lumber plant nearby had a close call. Much of the lumber belonged to swamill men in the country who had hauled it to the Ingram plant to have it planed and dressed.

High Given Six Years.  
Durham, Special.—Six years in jail and assigned to the roads in the sentence passed upon Hillman High, the white man from Durham, who ran away with pretty Ida Markham, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. James Markham, a farmer near the Durham county line, on August 16th. But this matter was not aired in the court, the only indictment of High charging him with forgery. There were two cases against him, the victim in each being J. F. Davis, but for small amounts. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to "six" years in jail and assigned to the roads.

Gov. Kitchin's Mother Hurt.  
Raleigh, Special.—Congressman Claude Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, brings the reassuring news that his mother, Mrs. W. H. Kitchin, who was injured in a fall on Sunday at her home, continues to improve. Governor Kitchin spent Monday with his mother. Mrs. Kitchin, while moving about a room at her home tripped on a rug and fell. In the fall a small bone in her right arm was broken and dislocated, and as she struck against the door facing a bruise was inflicted on the side of her face.

Convention of Secretaries.  
Charlotte, Special.—The convention of the secretaries of the welfare work among the cotton mills in charge of the Y. M. C. A. came to a close Wednesday afternoon after a two-day session at the Southern Industrial Institute. The addresses have all been along practical lines. Wednesday afternoon the new building for the institute presented by friends was formally received. Wednesday night the directors of the Institute had a dining at the Selwyn, followed by their annual meeting.

Did He Kill His Child?  
Raleigh, Special.—An unusual case is against Robert Keith, of Hous Creek township, charged with killing his own child. The baby was sick and died during the night. Keith says he had the mother's setting up to attend to it, and then he finally went himself to the crib and slapped the child severely. Nothing more was heard from the child during the night. This is the evidence given by the wife and mother at the preliminary hearing.

Case of Pellagra Proves Fatal.  
Winston-Salem, Special.—The case of pellagra at the county home proved fatal in spite of the medical attention rendered, and the funeral services were conducted Saturday. The woman's name was Harriet Frankling and she was about 55 years of age. This was the first case of this disease in this county. The woman's hand was cut off and will be preserved in alcohol for the purpose of studying the disease.

Accident at Plaining Mill.  
Spencer, Special.—At Richfield, Stanley county, Monday afternoon, William Crowell, aged 80 years, was seriously injured by being caught in a planing mill, at which he was working. His right arm was almost torn from the shoulder and he was otherwise badly bruised. Owing to old age, his recovery is considered doubtful.

Killed a Negro in Church.

Wilson, Special.—Last Saturday night in Kenly, Johnston county, John Adkins entered a church while the congregation was singing. He requested the preacher to stop the singing for a moment as he wished to say something to Gurley Davis, a negro, who was sitting in the congregation. When everything became quiet, Adkins asked Davis: "Why did you insult my wife today?" and they began to shoot. Two shots were fired, three falling effect. Davis died the next day. Adkins is now in jail.

Fire at Morehead City.

Morehead City, Special.—Shortly after one o'clock Wednesday the fire alarm was sounded from box 25, on east Arsenal street. What seemed to be a disastrous fire was soon under control by the active and always ready firemen of Engine No. 1. The fire did more damage than the loss of the engine is valued by \$1,000. The engine is owned by Mr. J. W. Taylor and repairs will begin immediately. No insurance.

## TREATMENT OF OATS, WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY FOR SMUT.

By E. L. Stevens, Biologist, Raleigh, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Very few farmers realize the full extent of injury suffered by these cereals through the inroads of smut. Smutted plants are dwarfed, the crop is less, and observation so complete that even very observing farmers allow as much as 25 per cent to be lost. In oats, smut is estimated to be 10 per cent in oats, and 15 to 25 per cent in wheat. This is a complete loss to the farmer, as it is much in seed, land and tillage. The smutted plant as to range the full head. All of this loss can be turned into a clear profit at a cost of about one cent per acre for material and a very slight outlay of labor. The United States is suffering a preventable loss of about \$200,000,000 from the smut of oats alone. Our own State is yearly losing between 10 and 20 per cent of her annual crop, which was valued at \$1,770,000 in 1907.

The smut of grain is caused by a fungus, the spore (the reproductive body of fungi, corresponding to the seed in higher plants) of which is carried by wind to young grain plants. Smutted grain in the field, and in thrashing, sheds their spores in the air. These spores are then carried about by the wind, many of them finding lodgment in the seed of neighboring plants. They are thus planted with the grain, and the same moisture, warmth, etc., which start the plant into renewed life quicken the smut. It thus happens that many young plants are, in early infancy, attacked by the smut, which, having gained entrance into the plant, multiplies and again breaks out in a recognized form. Smutted plants are susceptible; therefore, if we can prevent the entrance of the smut spores of the grain, we are preventing the smut from injuring the grain, we are preventing the smut from passing the existence in safety. Such treatment can, therefore, be practiced from the seed.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

The best and cheapest treatment is with a solution of formalin. This is a familiar household name, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds. It is a colorless liquid, and is used in the disinfection of wounds.

## MR. TAFT STILL ON THE GO.

Enthusiastic Thousands Greet Him On His Western Trip.

President Taft on Tuesday delivered in Spokane his anticipated speech on the conservation of natural resources and outlined the policy of his administration on this subject.

Mr. Taft broadly took the stand that while the present administration is pledged to follow out the policies of Mr. Roosevelt, such pledge does not involve him in any obligation to carry out these policies without congressional authorization.

He created much enthusiasm when he announced that he would urge on Congress the necessity of authorizing Secretary of the Interior to issue \$10,000,000 bonds for the completion of irrigation projects, which work is suspended because of lack of funds and failure of the projectors to observe the limitations of the reclamation act.

President Taft Tuesday gave credit both to Mr. Pinchot and to Mr. Ballinger. He referred to the wonderful work of Mr. Pinchot and said that while that work had brought denunciation at first it was now generally realized that the reforms begun by Mr. Pinchot were not only necessary, but could have been begun ten years ago.

President Taft Wednesday night reached the Pacific coast, just two weeks after his start from Boston.

During the day he passed through a region which displayed its marvels in the way of fruit raising. At North Yakima, where he passed the forenoon and made an address, the President saw one of the oldest irrigated fruit regions in the west.

Speaking before the largest audience he has faced since his trip began, a crowd that overflowed the natural amphitheater of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition with its seating capacity of nearly 20,000—President Taft Thursday announced that he would urge in his coming message to Congress the enactment of a ship subsidy law.

Mr. Taft declared that the country was ready to make such experiment and that something must be done to build up an American merchant marine. His utterances on this subject were received with great applause.

When the President turned to Alaska, however, and declared that he was opposed to granting a territorial form of government to that far-off possession, the statement was received with silence. As the President proceeded, however, and outlined his policy for the upbuilding of Alaska, the construction of railroads, of a local government by a commission of five or more members appointed by the President and co-operating with the Governor, and when he told of the great possibilities that were in Alaska, he plainly caught the favor of his hearers and was loudly cheered.

Later in the day when he was admitted to membership in the Arctic Brotherhood, an international organization, made up of Canadians and Americans interested in the development of Alaska, the President announced that he intended to visit Alaska next summer and to go as far into the territory as time would permit in order that he might come into contact with the people and see for himself what might best be done for their welfare.

The President frankly told the members of the brotherhood that he did not believe Alaska at this time is ready for entire self-government.

"I am as much in favor of popular government as anybody," declared the President, "but I am in favor of popular government only when the conditions exist under which popular government may be a success and work for the benefit of the people and the government at large. When there are limitations growing out of various circumstances we must take other means until popular government becomes possible, and then, of course, it is the best government in the world."

After passing two days in and about Seattle, President Taft went to Tacoma Friday night and received from an audience that thronged the big armory one of the most cordial greetings of his trip. He was entertained at dinner at the Union Club.

Before leaving Seattle the President paid a last visit to the exposition grounds to view the live stock exhibition. Apparently he found great interest in the exhibit, for he passed more than twice the length of time allotted to it.

## MARTIAL PARADE EXCELS WEEK'S HISTORIC EVENTS

New York's Greatest Crowd Sees Marching of Fighting Men.

### BEST OF FULTON PAGEANTS

Twenty-five Thousand Men in Line and 2,500,000 Looking On.

British Red-Coats and German Goose-Steps Attract Attention.  
New York City.—Twenty-five thousand fighting men, drawn from all the principal navies of the world and from every branch of the United States Army and Navy, passed in review in the great military parade that will stand out as the most brilliant pageant of the Hudson-Fulton celebrations.

Not less than 2,500,000 persons viewed the parade, and it aroused them to an enthusiasm that left them tired, hoarse and happy. The first big thrill came when Governor Hughes appeared at the starting point and the military bands blared out ever so loudly that the crowd was ever so soon about to march. "God Save the King," "Die Wacht am Rhein," "The Marseillaise" and others came in succession, and then, following a brief, magnetic pause, the first corps, "The Star Spangled Banner" rang out. They carried clear for three blocks each way, and the crowd, packed to suffocation along each block and in every side street, went wild with enthusiasm.

The post of honor at the head of the marching line was awarded to the Jackies from the British ships. In their wide-brimmed straw hats they caught the fancy of the spectators at once as they swung along, big, bronzed men, 700 strong; and the cheers that greeted them were redoubled when a detachment of the royal marines came into the parade, and they furnished the piquant spectacle of British redcoats under arms in the streets of New York City.

A continuous roar of cheers accompanied the Germans, who followed, and the crowd was into the ranks of the sailors march like the best-dressed army regular, even leading off after occasional halts with the odd, showy goose-step. Frenchmen swung by to the squealing and the cheering, and the boys at home, Uncle Sam's tars turned out 10,000 strong, the detachment from each ship being preceded by a flag bearing the ship's name, and all along the line the crowd picked out its favorites, and cheered its individual favorites and general loyalty by turning to cheer the next division as soon as one had passed by.

Leading the military forces of the United States came the boys of the crowd always loves all the time—the West Point Cadets. New York City has seen them so often it might have grown used to the splendid marching of the future officers of its Army, but the sight never wears, and the cadets never made a braver showing, nor received a more uproarious welcome. Detachments of cavalry, artillery and infantry, regulars, militiamen and volunteers to the number of 10,000 made up the rest of the parade.

The crowds along the lines of march and in the adjoining streets furnished in themselves one of the memorable features of the parade. The police admitted that they had never had the "wets" called upon to handle such throngs, but previous lessons proved to have been learned well and there was far less confusion and dangerous congestion than ever before. The field ambulances attached to the divisions were busily engaged in attending to the numerous points were admirably conducted and all who required relief were attended to promptly.

The grandstands were crowded, but there was no trouble with the prices charged. In spite of the effort that had been made to prevent it, thousands of tickets fell into the hands of speculators, who not only asked for \$5 to \$10 for an ordinary seat, but often were insistently persistent in trying to force their sales. Seats in windows sold rapidly, and though little business was done in this line in Fifth avenue, except in the business buildings at the lower end, the tenants of flats and apartment houses along Central Park West did not hesitate to take in strangers at an average price of \$5 a head.

The parade was divided into nine divisions. First marched the sailors and marines of foreign navies. They were escorted by a platoon of mounted policemen, Grand Marshal Roe and his staff and Squadron A, National Guard of New York. The second division was made up of detachments from the United States Navy, Coast Artillery, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, led by the West Point Cadets. Detachments from the United States Army were in the third division and the fourth division of command of the First and Second divisions of the Naval Militia of the State of New York. The National Guard of New York.

SPANISH TRIUMPH IN MOROCCO.  
Troops Occupy Mount Gurgura, Probably Ending the War.  
Madrid, Spain.—It is officially announced that the Spanish troops occupied Mount Gurgura, a strategic point in the Moroccan campaign, and that the war is probably ending.

Taft Praises Chicago.  
President Taft at South Beach, Fla., Friday night, praised Chicago as one of the most rapidly developing countries in the world, and declared in favor of a ship subsidy.

Judge Gayser For Mayor.  
Judge William J. Gayser was nominated for Mayor of New York at the Democratic City Convention.

Mexican Freight Costs \$20,000,000.  
Unprecedented cold weather in the valley near Mexico City, Mexico, has destroyed the corn crop. The loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

York State, under command of Brigadier-General George Moore Smith and led by Squadron C, cavalry, as escort, made a magnificent showing in the fifth division. Colonel Daniel Appleton commanded the first Brigade and Colonel John G. Eddy led the second brigade. In the second brigade marched the Ninth Company of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Connecticut National Guard.

The fifth division contained the Albany Burgess Corps, commanded by Major J. C. Woodward; the Old Guard of New York, with Major B. Ellis Briggs in command, and the Life Saving Corps, the Legion of Honor, the United States Cavalry, the United Spanish War Veterans, led by Colonel Charles J. Crowley, the United Spanish War Veterans, led by Colonel Charles J. Crowley, the United Spanish War Veterans, led by Colonel Charles J. Crowley.

New York City.—Twenty-five thousand fighting men, drawn from all the principal navies of the world and from every branch of the United States Army and Navy, passed in review in the great military parade that will stand out as the most brilliant pageant of the Hudson-Fulton celebrations.

Not less than 2,500,000 persons viewed the parade, and it aroused them to an enthusiasm that left them tired, hoarse and happy. The first big thrill came when Governor Hughes appeared at the starting point and the military bands blared out ever so loudly that the crowd was ever so soon about to march. "God Save the King," "Die Wacht am Rhein," "The Marseillaise" and others came in succession, and then, following a brief, magnetic pause, the first corps, "The Star Spangled Banner" rang out. They carried clear for three blocks each way, and the crowd, packed to suffocation along each block and in every side street, went wild with enthusiasm.

The post of honor at the head of the marching line was awarded to the Jackies from the British ships. In their wide-brimmed straw hats they caught the fancy of the spectators at once as they swung along, big, bronzed men, 700 strong; and the cheers that greeted them were redoubled when a detachment of the royal marines came into the parade, and they furnished the piquant spectacle of British redcoats under arms in the streets of New York City.

A continuous roar of cheers accompanied the Germans, who followed, and the crowd was into the ranks of the sailors march like the best-dressed army regular, even leading off after occasional halts with the odd, showy goose-step. Frenchmen swung by to the squealing and the cheering, and the boys at home, Uncle Sam's tars turned out 10,000 strong, the detachment from each ship being preceded by a flag bearing the ship's name, and all along the line the crowd picked out its favorites, and cheered its individual favorites and general loyalty by turning to cheer the next division as soon as one had passed by.

Leading the military forces of the United States came the boys of the crowd always loves all the time—the West Point Cadets. New York City has seen them so often it might have grown used to the splendid marching of the future officers of its Army, but the sight never wears, and the cadets never made a braver showing, nor received a more uproarious welcome. Detachments of cavalry, artillery and infantry, regulars, militiamen and volunteers to the number of 10,000 made up the rest of the parade.

The crowds along the lines of march and in the adjoining streets furnished in themselves one of the memorable features of the parade. The police admitted that they had never had the "wets" called upon to handle such throngs, but previous lessons proved to have been learned well and there was far less confusion and dangerous congestion than ever before. The field ambulances attached to the divisions were busily engaged in attending to the numerous points were admirably conducted and all who required relief were attended to promptly.

The grandstands were crowded, but there was no trouble with the prices charged. In spite of the effort that had been made to prevent it, thousands of tickets fell into the hands of speculators, who not only asked for \$5 to \$10 for an ordinary seat, but often were insistently persistent in trying to force their sales. Seats in windows sold rapidly, and though little business was done in this line in Fifth avenue, except in the business buildings at the lower end, the tenants of flats and apartment houses along Central Park West did not hesitate to take in strangers at an average price of \$5 a head.

The parade was divided into nine divisions. First marched the sailors and marines of foreign navies. They were escorted by a platoon of mounted policemen, Grand Marshal Roe and his staff and Squadron A, National Guard of New York. The second division was made up of detachments from the United States Navy, Coast Artillery, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, led by the West Point Cadets. Detachments from the United States Army were in the third division and the fourth division of command of the First and Second divisions of the Naval Militia of the State of New York. The National Guard of New York.

SPANISH TRIUMPH IN MOROCCO.  
Troops Occupy Mount Gurgura, Probably Ending the War.  
Madrid, Spain.—It is officially announced that the Spanish troops occupied Mount Gurgura, a strategic point in the Moroccan campaign, and that the war is probably ending.

Taft Praises Chicago.  
President Taft at South Beach, Fla., Friday night, praised Chicago as one of the most rapidly developing countries in the world, and declared in favor of a ship subsidy.

Judge Gayser For Mayor.  
Judge William J. Gayser was nominated for Mayor of New York at the Democratic City Convention.

Mexican Freight Costs \$20,000,000.  
Unprecedented cold weather in the valley near Mexico City, Mexico, has destroyed the corn crop. The loss is estimated at \$20,000,000.

Unqualified statement in his speeches that the canal would be completed in 1916 has aroused great enthusiasm on the Pacific coast.

When the President turned south from Tacoma he had announced that the canal would be completed in 1916. He had also announced that the canal would be completed in 1916. He had also announced that the canal would be completed in 1916.