

NORTH POLE NOW SURMOUNTED BY THE STARS AND STRIPES

Dr. Frederick Cook, the Gallant American, Plants Old Glory On Most Northern Point of the Globe and After the Ceremony Was Performed, He and His Three Eskimo Companions, the First Human Beings Ever Penetrating Into That Part of the World, Burst Into Frantic Cheering.

MANY HARDSHIPS EXPERIENCED BY THE EXPEDITION

Dog After Dog, Hauling the Sledges, Succumbed From The Exposure or Was Butchered for Food.

REGION OF LIVING PASSED BY EXPLORER

Before Making Final Dash for His Goal He Reached Point Where Even Hearty Musk Ox Avoided.

(American News Service)
New York, Sept. 2.—Practically every vestige of skepticism has vanished regarding the accuracy of Dr. Cook's location of the north pole. It is conceded in every quarter acquainted with polar explorations in general, and Dr. Cook's expedition in particular, that the mystery surrounding the topmost point of the globe has been solved. Dr. Cook is known to have been provided with every necessary scientific instrument with which to make calculations and measurements and his discovery is today the topic of discussion throughout the world.

Theories of scientists, heretofore much debated, have been set at rest. Prophecies that an open sea would be found there, or that land would be found there, or that the attraction of gravitation would disappear and weight become nothing—all have been shattered.

PLANTS OLD GLORY.

(American News Service)
London, Sept. 2.—While scientists in various sections of the world today professed to be skeptical as to the discovery of the North Pole, details of the greatest scientific feat of modern times, were received in this city confirming Dr. Frederick A. Cook's message to the world that he had found the north pole.

Dr. Cook sent the following dispatch to the observatory at Brussels: "Reached North Pole April 21, 1909. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede."

"FREDERICK A. COOK."

According to various details received here, Dr. Cook's great feat was accomplished with great hardships. Dr. Cook, after a summer spent cruising in the Arctic seas, on John R. Bradley's yacht "Bradley," reached the limits of navigation in Smith's Sound in the latter part of August, 1907.

Was Well Equipped.

The party was well equipped with food and other supplies. It was planned to force a new route over Grinnell Land and northward along its west coast.

The main expedition started for the pole on the morning of Feb. 19, 1908. There were eleven men, 108 dogs and eleven heavily laden sledges which left Greenland and pushed westward over Smith's Sound.

The temperature was 83 degrees below zero when the expedition crossed the heights of Ellesmere Sound, and several dogs were frozen to death. The party pushed on through Nansen Sound to the land's neck.

Kill Many Animals.

Many musk oxen, bears and hare were killed to add to the food supply. The expedition started out over the polar sea from the southern part of Heiberg Island.

At this point six Esquimaux with forty-six dogs returned, and the crossing of the ice-packed sea was begun three days later. On March 30, the observations gave latitude 84 degrees 47 minutes, longitude, 96 degrees, 26 minutes. This indicated that a rapid advance must be made if the pole was to be reached before the ice began to break up under the summer sun.

Leave Solid Earth.

Solid earth was left behind, and the daring explorer found himself beyond the limits of all life. There was no sign of wild animals nor of the habits of the sea.

On the night of April 7, the sun swung over the ice and there were sunburns as well as frost-bites. Observations on the following day showed latitude 90 degrees, 36 seconds, longitude 94 degrees, 2 seconds. The North

LIVES LOST IN NORTH POLE EXPEDITIONS.

Year.	Explorer.	Lost
1583	Sir Hugh Willoughby.....	62
1584	Richard Chancellor	8
1578	Sir Martin Frobisher	40
1585	Capt. Davis	14
1594	Sariento	35
1608	John Knight	3
1607	Henry Hudson	10
1612	Sir Thomas Button	14
1619	Jens Munk	62
1631	Thomas James	14
1633	Isle of Jan Mayen settlers ..	7
1634	Isle of Jan Mayen settlers ..	7
1648	Dezhneff	70
1719	James Knight	50
1728	Bering	10
1735	Prichistoff	2
1735	Lassinius	53
1739	Charlton Laptier	12
1742	Bering	31
1772	Lord Mulgrave	8
1776	Capt. Cook	4
1818	Parry, first voyage	1
1819	Franklin, first voyage	2
1821	Parry, second voyage	7
1825	Franklin, second voyage	4
1828	John Ross	4
1838	Pease and Simpson	5
1845	Franklin, third voyage	135
1848	J. C. Ross, search expedition ..	1
1849	North Star expedition.....	5
1849	Plover and Herald	3
1853	Rae	6
1853	Kane expedition	3
1860	Isaac Hayes	1
1860	Hall, first voyage	2
1864	Hall, second voyage	3
1870	Hall, last voyage	2
1872	Peggethoff	2
1872	B. Leigh Smith	2
1875	English expedition	4
1878	Jeannette (De Long)	23
1881	Greely	20
1881	Andree (balloon)	3
Total		753

Pole was then only a little more than 100 miles away.

Many Dogs Died.

Extended marches were no longer possible. Dog after dog, either succumbed or was killed to feed the others. From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth parallel there were indications of a land of ice.

Observations on April 14 gave latitude 88 degrees, 21 minutes and longitude 95 degrees, 52 minutes, less than 100 miles from the pole. The temperature was below forty day. Signs of land were seen every day. Astronomical observations were made every day. Finally a strip of land, 30,000 square miles, extent, was discovered. It was inhabited by polar animals and game of considerable variety. On the morning of April 21 the pole was in sight. The sun's altitude gave 89 degrees, 59 minutes, 45 seconds.

Advanced Quickly.

The party quickly advanced, and in a few hours Dr. Cook stood at the North Pole. The American flag was planted and the long sought for pole became United States territory.

Dr. Cook and two Esquimaux who had stuck to him were the first human beings to plant their feet on this extreme northern point of the globe.

There was a celebration. The three men cheered with delight. From the hour of midnight until midday the latitude was 90, the temperature 38 and the barometer 29.83. The North Pole was a field of snow and ice. There was no life nor land.

Start Return March.

On the morning of April 23 the three men, with the dogs that remained, began the long march back.

It was figured that there should be a continued easterly drift of the ice, so the course was forced further to the westward. The polar summer was advancing rapidly and below the eighty-seventh parallel the character of the ice changed very much. The weather, too, became bad. There were gales and the sky was darkened with storm clouds. The party could not afford to wait for better weather as starvation threatened. The tired men and dogs pushed forward as rapidly as they could and on May 24, the skies cleared long enough to take ob-

servations. They had reached the eighty-fourth parallel, near the ninety-seventh meridian.

Ice Was Broken.

The ice here was broken and the expedition encountered many open spaces of water. There was not enough food left to reach Cachen on Nansen Sound unless the explorers made fifteen miles a day. Considering their condition they could hardly do ten miles. A large tract of land extending northwest was seen to the west at the eighty-third parallel, while the ice change to small fields, and the temperature rose to zero.

The next twenty days were traveled through heavy fog and mist and then when the sky cleared the expedition was far down in Crown Prince Gustav sea. Here was open water and small ice between them and Heiberg Island.

Faced Starvation.

Dr. Cook and his two followers were now face to face with starvation. Fortunately, bears were discovered and shot and a good supply of meat was obtained. Then the party pushed on, hoping to reach Lancaster Sound and find a Scottish whaler.

In the early part of July further progress northward was impossible and Dr. Cook crossed the Firth of Devon into Jones Sound in quest of food. With an occasional bird to eat the party pushed eastward toward Baffin Bay until the early September frost stopped further advance.

The party now was entirely without food, ammunition or fuel. At Cape Sparbo game was located. The party was forced to use the bow and arrow, the line, the lance and the knife, but with these primitive weapons they killed enough musk oxen, bears and wolves to sustain life. They built an underground house, where they remained until the sunrise of 1909.

They started for Annortok on February 18, and reached the Greenland shore on April 15. Here Dr. Cook met Harry Whitney. Dr. Cook then traveled northward to the Danish settlement and reached Upernivik on May 21, 1909.

EXPLORER BONSAI.

Believes Cook Succeeded—Rear Admiral Melville Has Doubts.

Philadelphia, Penn., September 2.—Amos Bonsai, the only survivor of the Elisha Kent Kane North Pole expedition, that left this city in 1853, only to meet total disaster at a point estimated at 700 miles short of the goal, was intensely interested in the report of the success of Dr. Cook's expedition.

A relief expedition found the few survivors in 1855, and Mr. Bonsai was among those brought back.

"I shall believe that Dr. Cook has discovered the Pole until the contrary is proved," said Mr. Bonsai, "for I have always felt that an American would win. I think the extraordinary pluck manifested by Dr. Cook deserves this reward."

"It is not understood generally how very important a discovery of this kind is. It might disclose a new race, new minerals, new and revolutionary geographical data."

"Of course, Dr. Cook will bring back material evidence of the discovery, or he will be able to give convincing data. Otherwise scientific men will be inclined to question his claims."

"The rigors of that region are such that it is almost impossible to conceive of human beings surviving them at all. It always has been a question of endurance and little else."

"A Modern Miracle."

"If Dr. Cook has discovered the North Pole it is nothing less than a modern miracle," said Rear Admiral Melville, retired, himself well posted on the difficulties of exploration in Northern latitudes. At first the Admiral, who was seen yesterday afternoon in his office and told of Dr. Cook's success, declared that it was utterly impossible that Dr. Cook should have performed the feat that has been the dream of every explorer for centuries.

"Without backing, money, outfit or equipment, I don't see how Dr. Cook could have ever reached the Pole, let alone lived through the return journey," said the Admiral. "If Peary, with the best equipped expedition that ever penetrated northern latitudes, could only get within 100 miles of the earth's apex, I can't conceive that Dr. Cook has done it on his nerve, so to speak."

"How could he persuade the natives to go with him as carriers, for carriers he must have had, or else"

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PROCLAMATION

The recognition of organized labor by national and state authority is of itself a tribute to the cause of organized labor. The official recognition and setting apart of the first Monday in September each year, as Labor Day, is of itself an admission of the justice and wisdom of labor organization and an argument for the promotion in every reasonable way of such organization.

As Mayor of the City of Richmond it gives me pleasure to join the chief executive of the state in urging upon our people the celebration of next Monday as labor's annual day for rest and recreation, for review and inspiration, not only by members of labor unions and their families, but by all good citizens as well. It is eminently proper, therefore, that business be suspended and that our factories, stores and other business places be closed, at least part of the day, and that all classes of our citizens, whether they work with hand or brain, should join in the fitting recognition and celebration of Labor Day on Monday next.

RICHARD SCHILLINGER, Mayor.
Richmond, Indiana, September 2, 1909.

Dr. Cook, North Pole Discoverer



ISHAM SEDGWICK SAYS YOUNG MEN GET OPPORTUNITY

Former Richmond Man States That Nicaragua Is a Land Of Promise for Hustling Young Yankees.

TEMPERATURE MILD; REWARDS ARE GREAT

Americans Are Respected in Turbulent Republic and the Land Is Now Practically Undeveloped.

"Nicaragua, the Land of Opportunity, is indeed the place for the young man to go. His chances there are at least four times as good as anywhere in the United States, whether he has capital or no capital."

Thus spoke Isham Sedgwick, who has recently returned from that country where he has been for the past five years conducting a large coffee plantation. He is visiting his brother, Richard Sedgwick in this city, for a few days and when interviewed this morning and asked to tell something of the country from which he had just returned, he spoke very interestingly and entertainingly on the subject and his remarks were filled with unbounded enthusiasm.

Mr. Sedgwick owns nine coffee plantations near the city of Matagalpa, which are only partially developed, however. They cover a territory of approximately 4,000 acres. In speaking of the country of Nicaragua, Mr. Sedgwick said:

About Size of Ohio.

"Nicaragua is about the size of the state of Ohio. It is a very productive country, the chief industry being agriculture. Coffee, rubber, sugar and bananas are raised in abundance, but, in fact, the country is just in the beginning of its development. The gold mines are about equal in value to the coal mines of Ohio, while the timber is of the most valuable kind including mahogany, rose wood, sapodilla, posan, ligum vita, aguacape and different varieties of hard oak. Owing to the lack of capital the development of the timber is a slow process."

"As to the government of Nicaragua,

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PETTIS A. REID STEPS INTO RACE AS BECK'S RIVAL

Prominent Local Business Man Would Like to Head Democratic City Ticket at Fall Election.

URGED BY FRIENDS TO ENTER THE LIST

New Entry Is Head of Elliott And Reid Fence Company And President of the Jefferson Club.

That the democrats of the city are beginning to sit up and take notice and seek the nomination for the mayoralty plum is evidenced by the fact that Pettis A. Reid has added his name to the list and comes forth this morning with the announcement of his candidacy.

At present there are two candidates in the race for the democratic nomination for mayor, and it is thought that by the time the convention is called, the latter part of this month, several other names will appear in the field of activities.

Mr. Reid is head of the Elliott and Reid Fence Company. He is one of the best known and most highly respected residents of the city and has been prominent in democratic circles for some time, being president of the Jefferson Club. It was only after the earnest solicitation of his many friends that Mr. Reid was induced to enter the race for mayor, it is said.

Mr. Reid states that in event of his nomination and election he would not undertake the task or the great responsibilities, which the office carries without taking the whole people into his confidence. He declares that he would endeavor to administer the law justly and to the best welfare of the city of Richmond.

Issues a Letter.

"Mr. Editor:—I take this method of announcing my candidacy for the office of mayor of the city of Richmond, subject to the will of the forthcoming democratic city convention."

In making this announcement I wish to state that I feel it is a great honor

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A SPRINGFIELD WOMAN ARRESTED ON GRAVE CHARGE

Federal Authorities Charge Ada Howard With Sending Indecent Letter to a Richmond Young Girl.

WHITE SLAVE AGENTS OPERATING IN CITY?

Recipient of the Letter Honest Young Woman, Who Scorns Lure Offered to Lead a Life Of Shame.

Springfield, O., Sept. 2.—Yesterday afternoon Ada Howard, who operates a house of ill fame at No. 1 Winter street, was arrested on a charge of sending an obscene letter to a well known young woman of Richmond, Ind. The name of the Richmond young woman is withheld owing to the fact that she bears an excellent reputation and has never been in any trouble.

The Howard woman was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal E. E. McGuire and today she was arraigned before the United States commissioner and entered a plea of not guilty. She has been bound over to the federal grand jury.

It is charged that the Howard woman, who bears a notorious reputation, is engaged in the white slave traffic and that the letter she sent to the Richmond young woman was a direct offer to her to become an inmate of the brothel operated in this city by the Howard woman.

SPEKENHIER ACTIVE.

Files Complaint Against Springfield Woman.

Ada Howard of Springfield was arrested on a complaint filed with the federal authorities at Washington by Postmaster Spekenhier. After he had informed the local newspapers today who the young woman was that received the letter, he requested that her name not be published, owing to the fact that it would unjustly reflect upon her, as she had always borne a most excellent reputation and was in no way responsible for the advances made to her by the Howard woman.

Mr. Spekenhier states that the letter received by the local young woman was a direct offer to her to become an inmate of a house of ill fame and that the sister of the girl who had received the letter had turned it over to him as soon as it had been received, which was a few weeks ago. "I am awfully glad that the postal authorities have taken action in the matter," he said.

It is the general opinion that agents for the white slave traffic have been operating in this city trying to induce young girls to leave their homes, on the pretense of securing honorable employment. Whether any local young women have been victims of the wiles of the procurers and procuresses is not known, but the police are of the opinion that no Richmond girls have been lured from their homes. The Richmond girl who received the letter from the Howard woman is only sixteen years of age.

IS CAUSING ALARM

Washington Fears Possibility Of the "Sleeping Sickness."

GERMS IN THE SPECIMENS

(American News Service)

Washington, Sept. 2.—The possibility of sleeping sickness developing from germs brought recently from Africa in the Roosevelt trophies is causing a mild alarm in Washington. Officials of the institution have been unpacking the specimens and in skins of a species of hair that is frequently infested with tse-tse fly eggs, several egg deposits in perfect condition were discovered.

The tse-tse fly is said to carry sleeping sickness much as the ordinary mosquito of certain breed carries malaria. The officers of the institution started at first to destroy the eggs by sterilization, but scientific curiosity prevailed and it is not unlikely that the eggs will be hatched out for purposes of experimentation.

The point the scientists wish to discover is whether the sleeping sickness is merely a hereditary or contagious disease carried by the flies, or a sickness resulting from the flies own venom.

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

INDIANA—Fair and warmer.

MARSHALL FALLS OUT WITH LEAGUE ABOUT POLITICS

Governor Has Had an Opportunity of Telling Anti-saloonists His Opinion of Their Actions.

RESENTS ACTIVITY IN LAST CAMPAIGN

Crisis Came When League Officers Invited Thomas R. to Attend Law Enforcement Conference.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—Governor Marshall and the Anti-Saloon League of Indiana are at odds, and the Governor has had an opportunity to tell the league what he thinks of it since its activity against him last fall during the campaign. And now that the governor and the league are making faces at each other, people down here are wondering how it will all end. The league does not owe the governor anything, so far as is now known, and the governor is of the firm opinion that he does not owe the league anything, and there you are. And since he regards himself as independent of the other and under no obligations whatever, no one need expect that there will be any quarter shown in the scrap that is being pulled off between them.

Reaches a Climax.

The matter came to a climax a short time ago when the officers of the Anti-Saloon League visited Governor Marshall at his office in the state house and invited him to take a place on the program of the conference that is to be held in this city on October 4 and 5 in the interest of law enforcement throughout the state. The league people wanted the governor to deliver an address of welcome to the delegates that will attend from all of the counties, representing the various civic bodies. It is said that the Anti-Saloon League officials had some misgivings when they went to the governor to ask him for a speech, and that they hesitated for some time before they undertook the job. But they did not wish to overlook the governor when it came to holding an important conference like this one will probably be, so they screwed up their courage and went forth to extend the invitation.

Visit the Governor.

The representatives of the league entered the governor's office and in well chosen words informed the governor of their mission. They told him they had assigned him a place on the program for the address of welcome, and it is said that a brilliant display of rhetorical fireworks went off at once. Now, the governor has always taken the position that he was not elected by or with the aid of the Anti-Saloon League, and it is said that he has awaited an opportunity to give the league people a piece of his mind on the subject of political activity on the part of the league. It is said, too, that this was his opportunity and that he told the representatives of the league in burning language what he thought.

It is known, too, as well as it can be known without the governor himself telling it, that he declined to take any part in the conference conducted by the Anti-Saloon League. Not that he is opposed to law enforcement, for he is not, judging from what he has done since he became Governor. Neither is he opposed to saloon regulation, as he was supposed to be before the election but because of the fact that he understands the league worked against him at the election, he decided he would have nothing to do with the Anti-Saloon League.

How the Story Goes.

A story is told here that some weeks ago an officer of the Anti-Saloon League called on the governor to talk over something with him, and the subject of the league's activity in the campaign last year came up in the conversation. The story says that the league man told the governor that the league did not fight him individually last fall, and that as between Marshall the man and Watson the man the league did not care who was elected.

The governor, according to the story hopped on to the league man and charged that the league did work against him.

"Why, you even went into my own county and tried to get some of my own relatives to vote against me," the governor is said to have declared. "Now, what's the use of your telling me you did not work against me when I know you did?"

All of the details of that conversation have never been made public, but it is said that there was some stalling dialogue between the governor and the anti-saloon man, and that both quit the talk each with a feeling that he had squelched the other. And it was after this conversation that the committee of anti-saloon league officials went to the governor with the invitation to take a place on the pro-

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