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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. Prophesies that an open sea would be found there, 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, 1908. 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, 103 dogs and eleven heavily laden sledges which left Greenland and pushed westward over Smith's Sound.

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 Hebel 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, 86 degrees, 36 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 habitants 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 86 degrees, 30 seconds, longitude 94 degrees, 2 seconds. The North

LIVES LOST IN NORTH POLE EXPEDITIONS.

| Year. | Explorer. | Lost |
|-------|-------------------------------|------|
| 1553 | Sir Hugh Willoughby | 62 |
| 1554 | Richard Cancellor | 8 |
| 1578 | Sir Martin Frobisher | 40 |
| 1585 | Capt. Davis | 14 |
| 1594 | Barents | 35 |
| 1608 | John Knight | 3 |
| 1607 | Henry Hudson | 10 |
| 1612 | Thos. Button | 14 |
| 1631 | Thomas James | 14 |
| 1633 | Isle of Jan Mayen settlers | 7 |
| 1634 | Isle of Jan Mayen settlers | 7 |
| 1646 | Deasneff | 70 |
| 1719 | James Knight | 50 |
| 1728 | Bering | 10 |
| 1735 | Prongchistoff | 2 |
| 1735 | Lassinius | 53 |
| 1739 | Chariton Laptrier | 12 |
| 1742 | Bering | 31 |
| 1773 | 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 |
| 1829 | John Ross | 4 |
| 1838 | Pease and Simpson | 5 |
| 1845 | Franklin, third voyage | 135 |
| 1848 | J. G. Ross, search expedition | 5 |
| 1849 | North Star expedition | 5 |
| 1849 | Plover and Herald | 5 |
| 1853 | Rae | 6 |
| 1853 | Kane expedition | 1 |
| 1860 | Isaac Hayes | 1 |
| 1860 | Hall, first voyage | 2 |
| 1864 | Hall, second voyage | 3 |
| 1870 | Hall, last voyage | 2 |
| 1872 | Pegethoff | 2 |
| 1872 | B. Leigh Smith | 2 |
| 1875 | English expedition | 4 |
| 1878 | Jeannette (De Long) | 23 |
| 1881 | Greely | 20 |
| 1896 | 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.

Sights 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 80 degrees, 50 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 mid-day 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-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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 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 Labor Day as an admission of the justice and wisdom of labor organization and an argument for the promotion in every reasonable way of such organization.

Leave Solid Earth.

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RICHARD SCHILLINGER, Mayor.

Dr. Cook, North Pole Discoverer



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 in 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.

SPEKHNIER ACTIVE.

Files Complaint Against Springfield Woman.

Ada Howard of Springfield was arrested on a complaint filed with the federal authorities at Washington by Postmaster Spekhniere. After he had informed the local newspapers today that the young woman was that he 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. Spekhniere 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 procurers 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 breeds 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 PROPHET.

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 what it will all end. The league does not owe the governor or anything, so far as is 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 Goe.

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 sizing 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