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PEARY AT LAST TELLS ALL

A DUCK EGG ARGUMENT

Bases Proof on Chart With Eskimo Tracings

COOK SAYS IT'S SAME OLD STORY

Peary's Argument Lame As His Attacks Were Unwarranted.—Fifth and Sixth Installments of Story.—83 Degrees Below Zero.

At last Commander Peary has published his refutation of the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook to have been the first man to reach the North Pole. With his statement is also published a map of the route Dr. Cook took to the pole and the route Peary says he took. According to this diagram Dr. Cook wandered around among the islands under the parallels 75 to 81 north in an aimless way to kill time before returning to civilization. Peary's map of Cook's wanderings would lead one to think that the celebrated Brooklyn physician was either dodging trolley cars or was suffering from rye visions.

The strength of the naval officers position that Cook got no further north than about 81 1/2 degrees depends on the ability of three uneducated, blubber-eating Eskimos to trace the route on a chart supplied by Peary. The fact that duck eggs were found at one place proves that Cook never got nearer the pole than the duck's nest which is 576 miles, 4 furlongs and 2 feet. Selah. Others say that these eggs were found in a mare's nest which proves conclusively that on July 4th, 1898, it was too cold at the pole for even eider duck eggs, hence the dissension.

Dr. Cook's lucid story, his straight forward manner and his courteous, gentlemanly conduct under the lash of Peary's vituperation has given him a place in the confidence of the people that will take more than Peary's say-so to change. Until it is indubitably proven that he did not reach latitude 90 north the world will consider Dr. Cook as the first man to reach the "boreal center."

"It is the same old story," said Dr. Cook, when he was shown the statement issued by Commander Peary, with the map accompanying it.

"I have replied to the points raised a dozen times," he continued. "The map published by Commander Peary in itself indicates that the Eskimos have respected their promise made to me that they would not give any information to Peary or his men.

"The Eskimos were instructed not to tell Mr. Peary or any of his party of our trip over the polar sea. They were told to say we had been far north. They have kept their word.

"Mr. Whitney has said that during the cross-examination conducted by Commander Peary and others of his expedition the Eskimos did not understand the questions put to them on the map which was laid before them. Their replies to the questions put have been twisted to suit a perverted interest.

"I will not enter into any argument about the matter, but I will bring the Eskimos to New York at my own expense and they will prove as did Mr. Whitney, all that I have claimed."

In the fifth and sixth articles of Dr. Cook's story found on pages two and three of this issue of the CHRONICLE will be found an account of life with the thermometer at 83 below zero.

WILBUR WRIGHT MAKES RECORD AT COLLEGE PARK

Instructor Flies in Smallest Circle Ever Made in Air at High Speed In a Drizzling Rain.

In an early morning experimental flight Monday at College Park, Md., Wilbur Wright established a new record for making a circle. The aviator, who is instructing the army officers, made the complete turn in 17 4/5 seconds. It is estimated that this was at an average speed of 35 miles an hour. The diameter of the circle was approximately 250 feet. While the Wrights have made sharper turns, the circle made by Wilbur Wright Monday morning was probably the smallest circle that has ever been made in the air by a flying machine.

Mr. Wright figures that the speed at which the machine was traveling when it rose from the monorail was 29 miles an hour. He estimates that the best previous time for making a complete circle was one minute. Despite his contention that his machine was not a "wet weather" bird, Mr. Wright made this flight in a drizzling rain.

Seventeen persons were killed and ten seriously injured in a railroad collision near Topeka, Kan., on Friday.

POT BOILS IN NEW YORK

Hearst Has Something Up His Sleeve of Interest

LIKE THE ARCHBOLD LETTERS

Brisbane, Hearst's Brains, Talks of Campaign in Gotham.—Speaks of Striped Clothes and Other Things.

Hearst is again in the fight in New York and already things are seething. His entrance into the campaign has disturbed things greatly, and it is hinted that it was for exactly this reason that he has been named for mayor, his ambition is to be President of the United States and it is said that he does not expect or want to be mayor of New York. As some one has put it "he is likely to be the means of keeping the Tammany hog from the municipal treasury." Hearst as a swineherd seems rather appropriate.

Arthur Brisbane, who furnishes Hearst with his brains at so much per year, says: "Hearst may not be again elected mayor of New York city. He may be counted out again if elected, but he will put ginger into the campaign, and I think he will be able to prevent Charlie Murphy from running up the expenses of living in order that he may become a multimillionaire. He has something up his sleeve that will be better reading than the letters of Mr. Archbold to members of Congress which he brought out a year ago. They have stolen a good deal from Hearst, including the mayoralty of New York, but they have not stolen, and will not be able to steal, the proofs that Hearst will offer to show that the government of this great city has been used to enrich a lot of scruvy politicians at the expense of the people who pay the taxes and supply the money for running the city. It would not surprise me if some of those who have been denouncing Hearst as an anarchist would end up the campaign by appearing in their proper garb—that of striped clothes."

STATUE OF GEN. WALLACE FOR STATUARY HALL

Five New Pieces To Be Added This Winter.—Only Fixed Date for Unveiling, January 11.

The statue of General Lew Wallace will be one of five to be unveiled in Statuary Hall during the coming winter. Virginia has just placed in the hall statues of Robert E. Lee and George Washington. South Carolina will next month send a statue of John C. Calhoun, and Idaho has placed in the hall a statue of George L. Shoup, who represented that State in the United States Senate from 1890 to 1901. So far Indiana is the only State to fix a date for the unveiling. The Wallace statue will be exposed to public view for the first time Jan. 11, and there will be ceremonies attending the unveiling appropriate to the occasion.

The State of Virginia has given no intimation to Superintendent Woods of the Capitol as to when it expects to conduct unveiling ceremonies for the Lee and Washington statues. It is not necessary that there should be any formal unveiling but it has been the custom of the States placing statues in the hall to have a ceremony of some sort. So it is taken for granted that at some time during the winter the Virginians, who hold the memory of Robert E. Lee very dear, will have their day in the hall.

Sewer Explosions in New York.

Nearly a square mile of New York was shaken last week by a series of sewer explosions, which blew manhole covers high in the air in crowded thoroughfares, injuring several people and doing considerable damage. The police explain the explosion as being caused by the accidental ignition of sewer gas mixed with gasoline vapor from the waste discharges of the many garages in the neighborhood. Some careless smoker, they think, cast a lighted stub into a sewer opening.

Pie Bakers Vote to Strike.

There may be a scarcity of pie in New York this week, for the pie bakers' union of New York, with about 300 members, a local of the international bakers' union, voted to go on a strike Saturday night. The strike will affect 15 big bakeries in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The men demand an increase in wages of \$1 a week—\$15 instead of \$14.

Ferrer Has Been Condemned.

A dispatch received at Paris from Barcelona states positively that Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the alleged principal instigator of the recent revolutionary outbreak, and who has been on trial by court-martial since Friday, was removed to the fortress of Montjuich. On Wednesday he was shot.

PURLOINED POLAR POLEMICS

PUNKY PERPETRATIONS IN PROSE AND POETRY

Pleasing Pot-Pourri of Pointed, Pithy and Pertinent Pleadings Presented for Perusal

PRESS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE COOK-PEARY CONTROVERSY

"Copyright" and "All Rights Reserved" in Scientific Proof.—"How I Found the Pole" From Life.—Why More Eskimos Did Not Go With Them.—Explanation of Peary's Annoyance From New York Sun and Many Other Points Explained by Paragaphers.

From every corner of the globe comes some addition to "polar literature and art." The paragaphers have been able to use their pencils to their advantage and the amusement of the reader. The Los Angeles Express, sore at the copyrighting of the Polar stories, gives the following under the heading of "Scientific Proofs": "I will now, reports our bold explorer, proceed (copyright) to give a full account (copyright) of my discovery of the North Pole (copyright). I am a member in good standing (copyright) of the North Pole Discoverers' Trust. (Copyrighted in Europe, Asia, Mexico and the United States. All rights reserved.) I obtained its license in due form (copyright) and was given exclusive rights of discovery. (Copyright. All rights reserved.) And I will now give a full account of my discovery of the North Pole. (Copyright.)

"First (copyright), I will supply my scientific proof. (Infringements will be prosecuted.) The proof that I discovered the North Pole is this (copyright): Cook is a liar. He is two liars. He has amalgam instead of gold in his back teeth. (Copyright.) He owes four dollars (copyright) and fifteen cents to his butcher, and (copyright) where's his license from the North Pole Discoverers' union? How can a man discover the North Pole without a license?

"Respectfully submitting these scientific proofs of my discoverer to the candid consideration of an enlightened world. (Copyright. All rights reserved. Publication without permission prohibited.) I invoke (copyright) its judgment (copyright) and applause."

According to Life another story of the discovery is given in "How I Found the Pole," "A challenge to the World": "In the summer of 1908, accompanied only by my mother-in-law, I started out in search of the Pole. I thought it best at this time not to make any premature announcement of my intentions, as my mother-in-law was not feeling well and I was afraid that the notoriety might unnerve her.

"We passed the winter in Greenland, where my mother-in-law knitted me some worsted neckties and a pair of sealskin suspenders. In the dead of winter we started North.

"We both felt very confident of winning, as we had been practising every winter for years by going sleighing in an old-fashioned New England sleigh. Having survived that, the Pole had no terrors for us.

"On the 31st we reached the Pole. The journey was rather tiresome, as my mother-in-law insisted on waking me up at four o'clock every morning and reading family prayers.

"She is there now."

The Boston Herald went up in the garret and raked out the "Mulligan Guards" and revamped it to suit the occasion in this wise:

HURRICANE STRIKES CUBA AND DAMAGES KEY WEST

Worst Storm Since 1906.—Forty Lighters Sunk.—\$20,000,000 in Property Lost At American City.

The most serious cyclone since the big blow of October 17, 1906, struck Cuba early Monday morning, causing extensive devastation through the whole western portion of the island. In the city of Havana many minor buildings were blown down or roofed; almost all the trees were uprooted; five persons were killed, one by an electric wire and the other by falling buildings. About 25 persons were injured. The greatest damage done was in the harbor, where 40 or 50 lighters, launches and small tugs were either sunk or blown ashore.

The same storm destroyed \$20,000,000 worth of property in Key West. Disorder caused by plundering vandals necessitated the aid of United States troops.

Ten little Eskimos got a snack with wine, One praised Dr. Cook, then there were nine.

Nine little Eskimos ate till very late; One overate and then there were eight.

Eight little Eskimos did the work of eleven; One couldn't stand it, then there were seven.

Seven little Eskimos found some Yankee "mix"; One drank a horse dose, then there were six.

Six little Eskimos didn't seem to thrive On hot atmosphere and so there were five.

Five little Eskimos feeling pretty sore, One slept the Roosevelt, then there were four.

Four little Eskimos on the Polar sea, One got cold feet and then there were three.

Three little Eskimos feeling pretty blue, One said, "Adieu, Bob" then there were two.

Two little Eskimos on the final run; Peary said, "Skiddo there," then there was one.

One little Eskimo, looking down the hole Said, "Dr. Cook has been here, there ain't no Pole!"

Even Omar is not forgotten. The Chicago News is responsible for this effusion:

THE RUBAIYAT OF DISCOVERY.

Wake! for the sun is getting into sight After six dismal months of Arctic night: Out of the ice ingloo he pokes his head At last the mushing to the Pole is right.

A box of pemmican to serve for chow, Gumdrops and huskies, Eskimos and thou Beside me sledging in the wilderness— Oh, wilderness were paradise enow.

The Cook or Peary throw a verbal fit, Neither shall frighten me a little bit; I'll plaster all the Pole with copyrights And then come back and make an awful hit.

No hope by throwing bricks to take the prize; The useful Pole itself is just my size. My story of its capture shall be truth, What other fellows say will all be lies.

The world should wait until it hears from me. Chuckling the while with comprehending glee At the poor yarns that Cook and Peary tell, While Omar dines on musk ox and green tea.

I would not leave the wine jug for the floss, Where frosts will grow familiar with my nose, Save that my polar dope will be immense— He will concede this who great Omar knows.

A paragapher on the New York Herald staff thinks this is the situation Peary found himself on that memorable April day. He remarks—"Still, it is (Continued on page 8.)

BOSTONIAN SETS ASIDE \$1,000,000 TO SUPPRESS WAR

First Business Step in Cause of Universal Peace.—Andrew Carnegie May Join in the Work.

To promote the cause of universal peace Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher has set aside \$1,000,000. For the rest of his life Mr. Ginn will contribute \$50,000 annually to the peace cause, and upon his death the \$1,000,000 will become available. By the time of his death the \$1,000,000 will have been considerably increased. It is practically the first business step in this cause, and interested in it with Mr. Ginn are a number of prominent men. Mr. Ginn has worked independently of the professional peace advocates and has not associated his project with that of the platform peace workers. He has interested Andrew Carnegie in his plan and says that undoubtedly he will give a handsome sum to the project.

New Rules For Bishops.

New rules affecting the bishops throughout the world were made known at the Vatican at Rome Monday. These prescribe that the bishops shall be allowed two years following their appointment in which to arrange the canonical visitations in their diocese. Five years after that they must satisfy the obligation of visiting the pope, such visits to be repeated once in every five years.

Inspecting-Adams County Orchards.

Twenty-five students of horticulture from Pennsylvania State College made a tour of Adams county through the fruit belt to study cultural methods. These gentlemen were conducted through the county by members of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Night riders are at work in Kentucky.

BIG FOOTBALL TEAMS

Carlisle Indians Rank First in Size of Scores

ONLY FIVE WITH CLEAN RECORD

Redskins Scored 136 Points in Five Games With 14 Against Them.—Lafayette Has Most Touchdowns.

Some idea of the respective position of the big "elevens" can be gathered this early in the season from the records. Carlisle Indians, Pennsylvania and Yale have made fine showings as far as points go. It is interesting to note that many of the big schools have already been scored on.

But five elevens of importance have escaped being scored on so far and these are Yale, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Brown and Lafayette. In the West, the season has just started, and the prominent elevens in that section that have held opponents pointless so far are Michigan, Chicago and Minnesota. Lafayette played a very soft team Saturday and got nine touchdowns, which gives it a total of 13. Yale, Pennsylvania and Princeton rank next in the matter of touchdowns.

The records of the elevens follows: Carlisle Indians (five games), 136-14, Yale (four games), 74-0; Pennsylvania (four games), 72-0; Harvard (three games), 36-6; Princeton (four games), 70-18; Dartmouth (three games), 37-0; Brown (four games), 47-0; Cornell (two games), 32-9; Lafayette (two games), 73-0; Lehigh (three games), 34-16; West Point (two games), 39-6; Annapolis (two games), 28-9; Syracuse (three games), 37-15; Pennsylvania State (two games), 39-8; Bucknell (three games), 29-56; Williams (two games), 24-8; Amherst (three games), 5-16; Fordham (two games), 9-3; Holy Cross (three games), 31-12; Georgetown (two games), 42-5; Chicago (two games), 61-0; Michigan (one game), 3-0; Minnesota (two games), 59-0; Swarthmore (one game), 0-5.

HUNTING FOR SOCIETY TO SETTLE POLAR SCRAP

Commission Spoken of to Examine Reports and Records of Arctic Explorers' Observations.

The National Geographic Society, in response to a proposal from the Peary Arctic Club, adopted a resolution agreeing to join the American Geographic Society and the American Museum of Natural History in requesting Dr. Ira Remsen, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to appoint a commission to examine a report on the Arctic records, observations and data of Commander Robert E. Peary and Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

The board of managers of the society were in perfect accord upon the proposition, favoring a commission to be appointed by the leading scientific institution in the United States.

The National Geographic Society in deciding to appeal to Dr. Remsen is but indorsing the proposal that they join with the American Geographic Society and the American Museum of Natural History in securing a commission to decide the momentous question of who discovered the North Pole, since there can be but one discoverer.

The Turkish Government denies any official responsibility for the massacre at Adana and will reject all foreign claims.

Money Orders May be Made Currency.

At the conference of money-order experts of the post-office department to be held in Washington on the 18th every phase of the money-order system will be considered in detail, with a view to reducing expenses and increasing the efficiency of the work. The most important suggestion to be considered will be that identification of the holder of a money-order be waived and that the orders be made payable at any money-order office, thus making money-orders practically currency.

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PANAMA LIBEL ARGUMENT

THE ALLEGED OFFENCE

Indianapolis News Charged Graft In Canal Deal

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

Elihu Root's Suit of 1905 Recalled.—Elihu Root's Opposition to Removal to Washington Which Was Then Refused.

The so-called "panama libel case" came up for argument in the United States District Court at Indianapolis on Monday. The editors of the Indianapolis News last winter published articles intimating that there was a "graft" of \$28,000,000 in the sale of the Panama Canal Zone to the United States by the French company.

The crime alleged is that "the syndicate," used its influence upon the administration at Washington "to put the deal through," and that if the charges were true, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root and William H. Taft, persons in authority, were in criminal complicity with "the syndicate" to swindle the people of this country. This is Mr. McNamara's opinion. Mr. McNamara represents the Government. This gentleman in his argument maintained that the Indianapolis News, though printed at Indianapolis, was published in Washington, as well as in many other jurisdictions; that copies of the paper were sold in public there, and that, therefore, the crime charged was committed in Washington as well as elsewhere. Judge Anderson did not think so and dismissed the proceedings.

This point recalls the celebrated libel suit of Frank B. Noyes against Charles A. Dana.

On March 8, 1895, the United States marshal at New York notified Chas. A. Dana that a warrant had been issued on an indictment found against him in Washington. Mr. Dana was taken before United States Commissioner Shields in New York.

Elihu Root appeared for Mr. Dana and United States District Attorney MacFarlane for the government. Commissioner Shields held Dana to await the order of Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court in New York, as to the application for a warrant to remove Mr. Dana to Washington for trial.

The arguments before Judge Brown were made in New York on April 5 and 6, 1895. Mr. Root, opposing the granting of a warrant to take Mr. Dana to Washington, said in part:

"Why, upon this indictment Mr. Dana stands as stands every editor of a newspaper in the United States. He writes his editorial with the specific intent that it shall be published at the place of publication, which is here fixed in the indictment as the city of New York. It is published there; he is responsible civilly and criminally for that, and he knows, as every editor of a paper does know, that after that copies of the paper will go all over the country, that copies of a great daily paper will find their way into every State in the Union and into foreign countries; that these cases which hold that the accomplishment of a specific intent to do a particular thing across a county line amounts to a commission of the offense there shall be applied to make the editor of every great paper chargeable (Continued on page 8.)

INVESTIGATING ANOTHER OF COOK'S GREAT FEATS

The Ascent of Mount McKinley to Be Looked Into By Explorers' Club.—Members of The Court.

The Explorers' Club has begun its official investigation of the charges that Dr. Frederick A. Cook never reached the top of Mount McKinley.

The names of the men who will constitute the court are Prof. Marshall H. Saville, curator of archeology of the American Museum of Natural History; Caspar Whitney, explorer, writer and publicist; Charles H. Townsend, director of the Battery Park Museum; Anthony Fiala, Arctic explorer, and F. S. Dellenbaugh, explorer and librarian of the American Geographical Society.

A mass of evidence is now ready, most startling of which is said to be the testimony of two mining prospectors, who say they met Dr. Cook during the time when he asserts he was scaling the mountain.

With William Travers Jerome out of the race for district attorney, and with William Randolph Hearst in the mayoralty race to stay, the municipal campaign in New York has clarified somewhat and now promises to be one of the hottest seen in Gotham in years.