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DR. FRED A. COOK MAKES HIS REPORT OF SUCCESS OF DASH TO NORTH POLE

Whole World Praises
American's Pluck.

EXPLORER'S STORY.

He Telegraphs to His Wife,
"Successful and Well."

REACHED GOAL IN WINTER.

His Only White Companion, Rudolph Franke, Had Left Him, and He Was Accompanied on the Last and Most Perilous Stage of His Journey by Only Two Eskimos and Twenty-six Dogs, Eight of His Party Having Turned Back—He Reports That He Discovered Land Surrounding Pole—Now on a Danish Government Ship on the Way to Copenhagen.

London, Sept. 2.—Not only England, but the whole civilized world is stirred by the news that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American Arctic explorer, has found the north pole in a fifty day dash over the ice, thus succeeding in what Kane, Fox, Peary, Amundsen, Parry, Ross, Hudson, Franklin, Nares, Greely, Andrew, De Long, Nansen, Abrazzi and others have failed to do. Members of the Royal Geographical Society comment especially on the fact that, while all other explorers have

"At Anatoak a house and workshop were built of packing boxes by willing hands, and the Eskimos set themselves to the problem of devising a suitable outfit. Before the end of the long winter night we were ready for the enterprise, and plans had matured to force a new route over Grinnell Land northward along its west coast out on to the polar sea.

"At sunrise of Feb. 19, 1908, the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of eleven men and 103 dogs drawing eleven heavily laden sledges.

"The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith sound. The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst.

"As we crossed the heights of Ellesmere sound to the Pacific slope the temperature sank to minus 83 degrees C. Several dogs were frozen, and the men suffered severely, but we soon found the game trails, along which the way was easy.

"We forced through Nansen sound to Land's End. In this march we secured 101 musk oxen, 7 bears and 335 hares. We pushed out into the polar sea from the southern point of Herbert island on March 18.

"Six Eskimos returned from here. With four men and forty-six dogs moving supplies for eighty days the crossing of the circum-polar pack was begun. Three days later two other Eskimos, forming the last supporting party, returned, and the trials had now been reduced by the survival of the fittest. The two best men and twenty-six dogs were picked for the final effort.

"There before us in an unknown land of 400 miles lay our goal. The first days provided long marches, and we made encouraging progress. A big lead which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay.

"The low temperature was persistent, and the winds made life a torture. But, cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried beef, tallow and drinking hot tea, there were some unusual comforts occasionally to be gained.

"For several days after the sight of known land was lost the overcast sky prevented an accurate determination of our positions. On March 30 the horizon was discovered. Our observations gave our position as latitude 84 degrees 47 minutes, longitude 86 degrees 36 minutes. There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main intention did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth. Beyond there was nothing stable to be seen.

"We advanced steadily over the monotony of moving sea ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life. Neither footprints of bears nor the hollow holes of seals were detected. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us.

"The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost unendurable in the daily routine. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble, and the weather improved, but there still remained the life sapping wind, which drove despair to its lowest recess. The extreme cold compelled physical action. This day after day our weary legs spread over big distances. Incidents and positions were recorded, but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts. The night of April 7 was made notable by the sighting of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Sunburns and frostbites now were reported on the same day, but the double day's glitter infused quite an incentive into one's life of shivers.

"Our observation on April 5 placed the camp in latitude 86 degrees 36 minutes, longitude 94 degrees 2 minutes. In spite of what seemed long marches we advanced but little over 100 miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists, around troublesome pressure lines and high, irregular fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety.

"Although still equal to about fifty miles daily, the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored us earlier were no longer possible. We were now about 200 miles from the pole, and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into the stomachs of the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves.

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining fourteen seconds and made a few

final observations. I told Ertukshook and Ahwesh (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great nail.'

"Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 83 C., barometer 29.83, latitude 90. As for the longitude, it was nothing, as it was but a word.

"Although crazy with joy, our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon.

"Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries? There was no ground, only an immensity of dazzling white snow; no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony.

"On April 23 we started on our return.

Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, who recently returned from an expedition that got very close to the south pole, when told of the announcement of Dr. Cook's success said:

"It is a very remarkable achievement, and I am delighted to hear of it."

"It must have been a one man dash to the pole, as Dr. Cook's only companion was Rudolph Franke, who left the explorer when he was between 500 and 600 miles from the pole.

"I have very recent recollections of the hardships of the struggle in ice-bound regions. Therefore I can realize the effort Dr. Cook's feat cost and feel a personal pleasure that it has been crowned with such magnificent success."

"Of course the attainment of either pole will stop the fitting out of expeditions designed solely to reach the pole, but even after both poles have been reached scientific expeditions will continue to penetrate the polar regions, which men from the poles themselves will remain a vast field for scientific study and research."

Explorer cables to wife: "Successful and well. Address Copenhagen."

Mrs. Cook has been counting the days and hours and praying for her husband's safety since his departure from this city on July 4, 1907.

By chance Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, but spending the summer at Harpswell, Me., so the dispatch was received by Dr. R. T. Davidson, a personal friend of the explorer, who made its contents known, then flashed the good news to Mrs. Cook.

Brief as it was, it is the first news that she has had from her intrepid husband since March 17, 1908, when he wrote from Cape Hubbard, on the edge of the polar ice sea, on the northwest side of Ellesmere Land. At that time he communicated to his companion, Rudolph Franke, then stationed at Etah, Greenland, with supplies, to wait there until time for his return, but in the event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear to proceed to America, Franke was to, as instructed, but as Dr. Cook failed to come back he caught the Peary auxiliary ship and reached New York last fall.

Since that time Dr. Cook's whereabouts has been a mystery, although members of the Arctic club in this city, viewing the situation optimistically, were inclined to think that he had reached the pole despite his long silence.

There was, of course, the ever present probability that he had perished, and a relief ship is now en route to Etah, where she is due the middle of this month. The vessel, the schooner Jeanie, left St. John's, N. F., about two weeks ago with the double purpose of searching for Dr. Cook and taking supplies to Commander Peary. The expedition was financed by a special committee, headed by Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins of this city and composed of friends of Dr. Cook and men of science who were most keenly interested in his venture. To these men the news that he was safe and the report that he had reached the pole were received with rejoicing.

The way Dr. Cook came to go into the Arctic regions on the trip which culminated in the discovery of the north pole was this:

John R. Bradley, a millionaire resident of this city, decided in the spring of 1907 to go hunting in the frozen

north. He consulted Dr. Cook, and the latter agreed to go with him.

Mr. Bradley bought a 110-ton Gloucester fishing schooner, fitted her with an auxiliary gasoline engine, renamed her the John R. Bradley and late in the spring of 1907 went north in her with Dr. Cook in command.

When this expedition started out it was announced to be nothing more than a hunting trip along the Greenland coast. All of the crew of the vessel so regarded it, and even for nearly a year after the vessel's return from the north without Dr. Cook it was declared that he had suddenly taken it into his head to try a one man dash for the pole and had left the schooner at Annotok for that purpose.

As a matter of fact, the schooner was specially fitted out with the supplies which Dr. Cook would need in a dash to the pole, and it was understood between him and Mr. Bradley from the outset that the attempt to reach the pole would be made. Mr. Bradley admitted this in July, 1908, when he said: "I think Dr. Cook has the best possible chance of reaching the north pole. He has 150 dogs and sleds. His idea is after locating the pole to make his way back to land as fast as he could, killing the weaker dogs to feed the stronger ones. If he reaches Greenland he will be almost certain to fall in with Danish whalers."

"When I started to fit out my ship for my shooting excursion I had no idea of making it include a polar excursion as well, but Dr. Cook, who has been on many polar expeditions, showed me it would only cost an extra \$9,000, so I thought it worth trying."

VENEZUELA PAYS. SEES HI HCOCK.

American Minister Collects First Installment. President Discusses Cut In Postal Expenses.

ATONEMENT FOR CONFISCATION DEFICIT OF \$20,000,000 FACED

New York and Venezuela Company to Get \$475,000, and Other American Claims Are Likely to Be Settled Soon.

Efforts Will Be Made to Effect Economy in the Registry, Money Order and Rural Free Delivery Departments.

Caracas, Sept. 2.—W. W. Russell, American minister, has collected \$39,375 for the New York and Venezuela company and has received a signed protocol by which the Venezuelan government binds itself to pay \$415,625 more in seven yearly installments.

This \$475,000 is the first of several large sums which the present government of Venezuela must pay in atonement for the confiscation and destruction of American property rights in Venezuela by the late Castro government.

The whole amount will be more than \$1,000,000, as a large monetary indemnity will probably be paid also to the Orinoco corporation.

To attain the above satisfactory outcome of the negotiations Mr. Russell had been working for months on the transaction and the state department had paid thousands of dollars in cable bills. The New York and Venezuela company releases all of its rights in Venezuela in view of the indemnity to be paid. The following are the vital paragraphs of the protocol:

"The United States of America, on behalf of the United States and Venezuela company and on behalf of Ralph R. Blakey, as trustee for the mortgage bondholders of the United States and Venezuela company, hereby releases to the United States of Venezuela forever all the right, title and interest of the United States and Venezuela company and of the said trustee for the said bondholders in and to the following described property:

"In consideration of the premises and in payment of the above mentioned release the United States of Venezuela covenants, promises and agrees to pay to the United States of America the sum of \$475,000 in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of the secretary of state, Washington, in the United States of America, in eight equal installments at the following times—namely:

"The first payment of \$59,375 to be made forthwith upon the signing of this agreement.

"The second payment of the same amount to be made one year from the date hereof at the same place, and thereafter the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth payments to be made annually of the same amounts, one year apart, at the same place.

"The Orinoco corporation is trying to effect a settlement similar to that just successfully carried through by Mr. Russell in behalf of the New York and Venezuela company. It is willing to give up all its rights in Venezuela if it is given a large enough indemnity.

"It is understood that Venezuela is willing to pay \$400,000 to the Orinoco corporation. If settlement is not made by Sept. 15 the case will go to The Hague and be arbitrated together with that of the Orinoco Shipping company.

Caracas, Sept. 2.—Postmaster General Hitchcock had an important conference with President Taft here regarding plans for cutting down expenses in the postal establishment.

The postmaster general told the president that according to the latest estimates the postoffice department will show a deficit for the fiscal year of more than \$20,000,000. This is the largest deficit ever known in the postal service.

The deficit for the fiscal year 1908 was about \$16,000,000. The increase as nearly as can be ascertained was due in part to extensions of the service, in part to the business depression during the first part of the fiscal years and to cumbersome and expensive methods of handling the mail.

Mr. Hitchcock is facing the problem of how to cut down expenses so as to materially reduce the deficit and at the same time to keep the postal service up to its present high state of efficiency. If there is any possible way to do this he intends to find it out. To this end he is to have a complete examination of the methods in vogue in every branch of the service. The investigations are to be made by the most able and efficient men in the service who are rated as experts in their respective fields of labor.

The postmaster general has now at work in Washington a commission of some forty odd experts in the registry service. They are making a thorough examination of the registry department, which has been showing a growing deficit year after year.

When the registry commission has finished its labors Mr. Hitchcock will summon another commission of money order experts to make a similar examination of the money order division. This division also has been showing a growing deficiency, whereas the president thinks it should soon be placed on a self-sustaining basis. The postal establishment of the United States is ranked as the largest business institution in the world. It has been many years since an organized attempt has been made to reform the methods, which have not kept pace with the growth of the business.

After the money order division has received an overhauling work probably will be begun on the rural free delivery system. This system was received with so much enthusiasm that in some instances it was expanded far beyond the needs of the sections served.

Mr. Hitchcock believes that in some cases the rural deliveries can be made by contract at a saving to the government.

It is not the intention to interfere with the efficiency of the rural free delivery in any way. It is the purpose to ascertain here and elsewhere if there is any waste of efforts or funds and to conserve both.

The subject of the "franking" privilege or the sending of matter through the mails free by government officials and members of congress will also come in for a share of consideration in the effort to maintain the efficiency of the service and at the same time to save money wherever a saving can be effected. It has been practically impossible to ascertain just what the sending of "deadhead" matter through the mails has cost the postoffice department.

President Taft is deeply interested in the plan of carrying forward the work of investigation and the promise of economy in the postal service.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At New York—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6.
At Philadelphia—Raymond, Crenshaw and Myers; Lash, Robinson and Blase.
At Brooklyn—Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 6.
At Philadelphia—Overall and Archer; 18th, 12; Hayden and Bergen.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Philadelphia—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
At Philadelphia—Gasper and Helgeson; Sparks and Doan.

Second game—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
At Boston—Boston-Pittsburg game postponed by rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C.
Pittsburg, 32 22 729 Philadelphia, 30 23 475
Chicago, 30 38 3578 St. Louis, 45 72 281
New York, 70 34 995 Brooklyn, 41 77 241
Cincinnati, 56 521 Boston, 32 86 271

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At Cleveland—Cleveland-New York game postponed by cold weather.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Boston, 4 (11 innings).
At Philadelphia—Clemens and Carrigan.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 7.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
At Philadelphia—Walden, Scott and Owens; Coombs and Thomas.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C.
Detroit, 28 43 335 Chicago, 69 69 569
Philadelphia, 37 43 335 New York, 64 49 429
Boston, 51 51 289 St. Louis, 51 69 423
Cleveland, 62 61 391 Washington, 37 89 279

EASTERN LEAGUE.
At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Jersey City, 4.
At Toronto—Newark, 10; Toronto, 1.
At Buffalo—Buffalo-Providence game postponed by cold weather.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C.
Rochester, 71 59 357 Buffalo, 59 62 480
Newark, 96 54 456 Montreal, 55 67 431
Providence, 45 55 328 Jersey City, 54 67 446
Toronto, 64 29 429 Baltimore, 52 69 436

DEPOSED SHAH COMPLAINS.

Says His Abdication Was Due to Intrigue and Treachery.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The deposed shah of Persia, who is now a refugee at the Russian legation at Zermene, complains that his abdication was due to intrigue and treachery, hinting broadly at Russian and British diplomacy.

"I came here," the ex-shah said in an interview, "as I was given to understand that this step would save the throne, appease the people and prevent bloodshed. I sent a telegram to the emperor of Russia bespeaking his intercession between my people."

"I was willing to comply with the demands presented by the representatives of my people. To my surprise I found myself almost a prisoner here and soon I was told that my abdication had been accepted. Had I remained another day at my residence at Bagdash events would have taken a different turn."

REPRIVE FOR STRAW HAT.

Mayor of Chicago Will Permit Their Being Worn Until Sept. 15.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Mayor Busse, owing to the unusual warmth of last September, issued a proclamation permitting the wearing of straw hats up to Sept. 15.

This year he has issued another proclamation making his former one permanent.

Ship's Officers Washed Overboard.

Valparaiso, Sept. 2.—The Norwegian bark Trio, from Hamburg, has arrived here dismantled. She was caught in a storm and her upper works and boats were destroyed, and the first and second mates were washed overboard and

HATS THE ENEMIES OF HAIR.

Organization of Baldheaded Men Who Seriously Go Hatless.

Omaha, Sept. 2.—The Hatless Club of Baldheaded Men, which was organized in Omaha last spring, has become so popular that its scope is now almost national. Dr. Clark, the president and originator of the movement, has returned from Milwaukee, where 500 baldheaded men met in convention. Speaking of the results, he said:

"Delegates, all baldheaded, were present from all over the country. We adopted a rule that makes it compulsory for every member upon all occasions to go hatless between April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year. This may seem silly, but if our members will go hatless inside of five years every one of them will have a crown covered with hair."

ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Captain of German Steamship Is Arrested at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Sept. 2.—Captain W. Zeltmeyer, master of the German steamer Erna, from Victoria, B. C., bound for Panama and Central American ports, has been arrested here on a charge of smuggling.

The complaint, sworn to by officials of the customs office in Los Angeles, alleges that Captain Zeltmeyer and J. F. Solozann smuggled 800 Panama hats and other merchandise into this port.

MOORISH FORT CAPTURED.

Their Artillery Taken by Spanish Army and Stores Destroyed.

Madrid, Sept. 2.—An official dispatch from Melilla says that the fort of Zoco de Larba has been captured by the Spaniards.

The Moors lost heavily. Their artillery was captured and their forage stores demolished. A number of houses in the town, including those of two important chiefs, were destroyed.

\$500,000 Fire in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.—Five firemen were injured and a damage of \$500,000 resulted from a fire which destroyed the J. A. Blanck Express and Storage house in the east end district of this city.



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

tried to find the pole in summer. Dr. Cook made the effort in winter, when he found solid ice all the way for his sledges and was successful.

The news was immediately telegraphed to King Edward at Marlborough, and his majesty displayed the greatest interest in Dr. Cook's success.

The observatory at Brussels received the following telegram, dated L'orwick, Shetland islands:

"Reached north pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Returned to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede."

"The first telegram announcing Dr. Cook's achievement was sent by a Greenland official on the steamship and reads as follows:

"We have on board the American traveler Dr. Cook, who reached the north pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik (the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the west coast) in May of 1909 from Cape York (in the north-west part of Greenland, on Baffin bay). The Eskimos of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

In another dispatch from L'orwick Dr. Cook says:

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost we have at last succeeded in reaching the north pole. A new high-way, with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rest the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found to launch a venture to the pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose in the Arctic."