

Semi-Weekly Founded
1908
Weekly Founded, 1844

The



Citizen.

Wayne County Organ
of the
REPUBLICAN PARTY

July 10

66th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909.

NO. 73

PEARY CONFIDENT.

Says He Will Conclusively Prove Cook a Liar.

"HE NEVER REACHED THE POLE"

All White Members of Party Sign Statement—One Eskimo Was His Only Companion When He Arrived at Goal.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 14.—Commander Robert E. Peary says he is not worrying about Dr. Cook's pole story. He states that he will be able to prove conclusively that Dr. Cook is a liar and asserts that the doctor never saw the pole.

He says that he will back his arguments with his own connected chain of observations taken on his journey north and the observations of other members of the party.

All the white members of the party have signed this statement. He also has photographs of every camp at which the observations were taken.

Further details of Peary's journeys to the pole have been gleaned from members of the expedition on the steamer Roosevelt.

The only men to reach the pole were Commander Peary and one Eskimo, Eging Wah. The white members that left Cape Columbia were sent back one by one as Peary drew nearer to his objective.

Matthew Henson and three Eskimos, the only other members of the reduced party that made the final dash, were left one march south of the pole.

On March 14 Professor Donald B. McMillan was sent back, his feet having been badly frozen. George Borup returned to land from 85 degrees 23 minutes with two Eskimos, and Professor Ross G. Marvin turned back in latitude 85 degrees 48 minutes.

The party now consisted of Peary, Bartlett, Matthew Henson, the colored man, who has been Peary's personal assistant on so many of his expeditions; the Eskimos, seven sledges and sixty dogs, and the journey northward was resumed.

The ice was perfectly level as far as the eye could see. Bartlett took the observations on the eighty-eighth parallel on April 2 and then reluctantly returned, leaving Peary, Henson and four Eskimos to make the final dash to the pole.

This reduced party started the morning of April 3. The men walked that day for ten hours and made twenty miles. They then slept near the eighty-ninth parallel.

The next observation was made at 80 degrees 25 minutes. The next two marches were made in a dense fog. The sun was sighted on the third march, and the observation showed 80 degrees 57 minutes.

Henson and three Eskimos turned back, and Peary and Eging Wah went on alone. The pole was reached April 6, and a series of observations were taken at 90. Peary deposited his records and hoisted the American flag. The temperature was 32 degrees below zero F.

The pole appeared as a frozen sea. Peary tried to take a sounding, but got no bottom at 1,500 fathoms.

Peary stayed at the pole for thirty-four hours and then started on his return journey the afternoon of April 7. Commander Peary's steamer, the Roosevelt, has been examined and found to be in good condition. He will leave Battle Harbor on Thursday or Friday for North Sydney. From that port the Roosevelt will proceed to New York and will take part in the naval parade at the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

SAYS COOK MISSED POLE.

Mistook His Latitude by 316 Miles, Says Cleveland Scientist.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 14.—John N. Stockwell, A. M. Ph. D., a Cleveland scientist, says that Dr. Frederick A. Cook's data as published shows a great error and indicates that he mistook his latitude and missed the pole by more than 300 miles.

"Dr. Cook tells us that the night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the midnight sun over the northern ice," says Dr. Stockwell. "Now, we have no reason to doubt his statement that April 7 showed him the first midnight sun, as so simple an observation as seeing the sun could be made by an untrained Eskimo as well as the most intelligent white man."

"Dr. Cook gives his latitude at that time as 86 degrees and 38 minutes. There is, therefore, a discrepancy of 4 degrees and 33 minutes in his latitude, equivalent in linear distance to 316 miles."

"If his latitude on April 7 was only 82 degrees and 5 minutes, then he was 55 miles from the pole, and in order to reach it on April 21 he must have traveled thirty-nine miles a day. It

appears, therefore, that Dr. Cook was really 550 miles from the pole when he claims he was only 234 miles from that point. His observations show a discrepancy of 316 miles."

FLAG RAISING NOT ENOUGH.

Claim That North Pole Must Be Occupied to Give Sovereignty.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The Temps, discussing the sovereignty of the north pole, expresses the opinion that the relative permanence of the ice there might properly raise the question whether this territory comes under the ordinary international rules applying to land and the high seas.

It insists, however, that exploring expeditions such as Peary's cannot give title and quotes Calvo to the effect that the acquiring of sovereignty is involved with effective occupation accompanied or followed by the commencement of administrative organization or commercial and industrial exploitation.

A majority of the authorities agree, the Temps says, that the simple planting of the flag is not sufficient. It points out that this doctrine was affirmed by the international conference at Berlin of 1884 and that it was applied by the pope when he acted as mediator between Germany and Spain in 1885 in the dispute regarding the Caroline Islands. The pontiff held that Spain was obliged to occupy the islands effectively.

GOLD MEDAL FOR DR. COOK.

Arctic Club Declines to Take Sides in Peary Controversy.

New York, Sept. 14.—After a meeting of the executive committee of the Arctic Club of America here Dr. R. O. Stebbins, its chairman, gave the club's attitude on the controversy.

"The Arctic Club of America," he said, "has nothing to do with the controversy over the discovery of the pole. All that the Arctic club recognizes is that Dr. Cook is the discoverer of the pole and that Peary reached there. Our only desire is to honor the discoverer. Neither side has proved its case to America, but since the Danish government has recognized Dr. Cook we feel that the burden of proof now falls on his opponents."

"The Arctic club will present to Dr. Cook a gold medal two and a half inches in diameter showing in bas relief Dr. Cook standing on the top of the globe waving the stars and stripes."

Preparations to honor Dr. Cook are more advanced than those for Peary because the latter's arrival is more distant. Singing societies of Brooklyn have arranged to go down the harbor in a chartered steamer to welcome their hero. Bells will ring and whistles blow from factories, ferries and all the water craft of the bay.

Preparations are being made at the American Museum of Natural history here to set apart a special section of the building for a display of Peary's arctic collections.

WAITING FOR MISS ELKINS.

Hitch in Wedding to Duke of Abruzzi Not Due to Family.

Paris, Sept. 14.—A high personage in touch with previous preliminary arrangements regarding the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins says that, contrary to the popular impression, the real hitch is not due to objections on the part of the Italian royal family, but to the attitude of Miss Elkins herself.

"If Miss Elkins would accept the duke," said this authority, "there would be no obstacle placed in the way of the marriage by his family. I know that the king and the royal family have offered to grant their consent not to a morganatic union, but to a marriage which would include the privileges and rank for Miss Elkins to which the duke is entitled."

"The queen mother perhaps was not pleased with the prospect of the duke contracting a union with an American, but her objections would have been withdrawn. The duke's fate rests with Miss Elkins herself. If she should say the word the duke would be at her side tomorrow, and the marriage would not long be delayed."

MCGOVERN WINS BOUT.

Punishes Joe Wagner Severely in Ten Round Fight in Brooklyn.

New York, Sept. 14.—Phyllis McGovern, a younger brother of "Terrible Terry," and Joe Wagner of New York, bantamweights, fought ten hard and fast rounds at the Bedford Athletic club here. Wagner got the worst of the fight.

McGovern had the better of the leading in all but the third, seventh and ninth rounds. His most effective blow was a hard right smash to the heart, and in the sixth he landed a staggering uppercut flush on the jaw. The seventh, however, saw Wagner tearing in again as fast as ever.

McGovern was fresh at the close and unmarked. Wagner showed his punishment in a closed left eye and a bleeding right. A decision would have gone to McGovern.

PRESIDENT OFF. LOVETT ELECTED.

Leaves Beverly to Begin His Eight Weeks' Tour.

MRS. TAFT TO REMAIN THERE

First Stop Will Be Made Tonight at Boston, Where Nation's Chief Speaks at the Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 14.—President Taft said goodby to Beverly today, for many weeks at least, and started on the long western trip which really had its beginning when he motored into Boston to attend the banquet of the chamber of commerce. The president will spend the night in Boston, leaving there for Chicago tomorrow morning.

There was no formality about the president's going, and, in fact, his departure seemed like the usual after-noon automobile ride, for Mrs. Taft

accompanying her husband on the seventeen mile journey into Boston. Mrs. More, Mrs. Taft's sister, was also in the party. As soon as the president alights at the hotel in Boston, where he will stop overnight, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. More will begin their return trip to Beverly.

It is now Mrs. Taft's intention to remain in Beverly until Nov. 12, when it is expected that the president will arrive here to take her back to Washington. Returning to Washington Nov. 10 from his western trip, the president will leave there again the afternoon of the 11th to attend the installation of a new president of Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn. It is the plan for the president to come direct here from Washington, spend the morning in Beverly and reach Middletown in the afternoon.

The executive offices in the board of trade building closed immediately the president left Beverly. All of the clerks and attaches left for Washington on the 2:27 train. Secretary Carpenter will attend the Boston banquet and return to Washington next Thursday.

The president was busy the early part of today assembling the numerous papers, documents and reference books which he will need in the preparation of his speeches on his eight weeks' tour. His secretary had collected most of these, and it was the president's task to revise the list.

The president's party will consist of himself, Captain Archibald W. Butt, his military aid; Dr. J. J. Richardson, Wendell W. Nischler, assistant secretary; a stenographer, secret service officers and six newspaper men.

CANAL ZONE EXEMPT.

New Tariff Law Does Not Apply There, Says Attorney General.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The new tariff law does not apply to the isthmian canal zone, according to a decision given by Acting Attorney General Wade H. Ellis to the secretary of war.

The canal zone is not one of the "possessions" of the United States within the meaning of that term in the first clause of the tariff act, says the acting attorney general, but, rather, is a place subject to the use, occupation and control of the United States for the construction and maintenance of a ship canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific.

The effect of this decision will be to continue the present system by which the Panama government collects duties on all importations into the canal zone which are not for the use of the commission or its employees in connection with the canal construction and on such importations as are not in transit across the isthmus.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Boston—Boston, 6; New York, 1. Batteries—Mattern and Graham; Wiltsie and Meyers.

Second game—Boston, 4; New York, 4 (game called end of thirteenth inning by darkness). Batteries—Ferguson, Rieck and Shaw; Ames and Schiel.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 0. Batteries—Corrigan and Dooin; Bell and Marshall.

At St. Louis—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Lever and Gibson; Raleigh and Bresnahan.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Fromme and Roth; Ruebach and Archer.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

W.	L.	P.C.	W.	L.	P.C.	
Pittsburg...	35	28	55	Phila...	31	43
Chicago...	30	42	52	New York	27	43
New York...	27	51	50	Brooklyn	24	54
Cincinnati...	26	54	50	Boston...	27	53

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At New York—Philadelphia, 10; New York, 2. Batteries—Morgan and Livingston; Doye, Manning and Sweeney.

At Detroit—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Mullin and Stange; Rose and Killifer.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0. Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Joss and Higgins.

At Boston—Boston, 4; Washington, 2. Batteries—Smith and Donohue; Gray and Street.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

W.	L.	P.C.	W.	L.	P.C.	
Detroit...	38	26	57	Cleveland	28	47
Phila...	32	30	51	New York	21	49
Boston...	28	35	44	St. Louis	19	47
Chicago...	28	37	43	Washington	14	38

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 2.

Second game—Baltimore, 10; Jersey City, 4.

At Newark—Newark, 1; Providence, 0.

At Toronto—Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 1.

At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Rochester, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

W.	L.	P.C.	W.	L.	P.C.	
Rochester...	29	23	57	Buffalo...	25	47
Toronto...	27	29	50	Montreal	21	44
Baltimore...	22	34	49	Baltimore	21	44
Providence	18	28	51	Jersey City	18	42

THREAT TO DESTROY FACTORY.

Blackmailer Confesses That He Sent Letters Demanding \$50,000.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 14.—Peter Uregus has confessed that he threatened to kill John A. Manly, superintendent of the Johnson & Johnson medical supply factory here and also that he threatened to dynamite the factory, with its 1,200 employees, and to blow up the home of the superintendent in event of refusal to pay \$50,000 blackmail. Judge Charles W. Sedam received the confession in the county jail.

The arrest of Uregus followed the declaration in writing that the man was one of sixty Hungarian outlaws who had blackmailed eighteen big companies, robbed a train and kidnaped and held children for ransom.

In the jail Uregus denied that any one was implicated with him. He said the other fifty-nine blackmailers were creatures of his imagination and that he had written the letters because Mr. Manly refused to give him work.

Uregus sent three letters to Mr. Manly, the first demanding \$20,000, the second \$40,000 and the third \$50,000. The grand jury will take up the case on Friday. The punishment for the crime is fifteen years in state prison.

DEWEY CAN'T ATTEND PARADE.

He Regrets That American Navy Has No Flag Officer of Highest Rank.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Very much to his regret, Admiral Dewey will not be able to attend the festivities incident to the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York. Although his health is good, it behooves him to be careful of himself. For this reason the admiral feels that he is compelled to deny himself participation in events in which he otherwise would gladly join.

Admiral Dewey has warm admiration for Sir Edward H. Seymour, the English admiral, who will be the ranking officer in the naval parade and whom he would like to meet. He thought it regrettable that the American navy did not have flag officers equal in rank to those of foreign navies, and he hoped the coming occasion would forcibly call the matter to the attention of congress.

"There is Admiral Schroeder at the head of the great American fleet, who will be out-ranked by a number of foreigners, and this, too, when he will have under his command more ships than all the other nations combined," said the admiral.

BORDEN COTTON MILLS CLOSE.

Five Thousand Men Idle Owing to Strike of 1,000 Weavers.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 14.—The entire plant of the Fall River Cotton mills, owned by M. C. D. Borden of New York, has been closed following a strike of the weavers, and 5,000 operatives are in idleness.

The plant comprises seven mills and is the largest concentrated cotton manufacturing plant in the world owned by a single individual. The weavers, numbering a thousand, went out on strike to enforce their demand for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, and their absence so hampered the other departments that the management decided to close the whole plant.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call was 2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were:

Amalg. Copper...	38 3/4	Norfolk & West...	83
Atchafalaya...	117 1/2	Northwestern...	192
B. & O.	116 1/2	Penn. R. R.	140 1/2
Brooklyn R. T. ...	76 1/2	Reading	142 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	79 1/2	Rock Island....	38
C. C. & St. L. ...	75 1/2	St. Paul	156
D. & H.	139	Southern Pac. ...	153 1/2
Eric	34 1/2	Southern Ry.	30 1/2
Gen. Electric....	164	South. Ry. pt. ...	68 1/2
Ill. Central....	151	Sugar	129
Int.-Met.	144 1/2	Texas Pacific... 26	
Louis. & Nash. ...	149 1/2	Union Pacific... 20 1/2	
Manhattan....	141 1/2	U. S. Steel..... 78 1/2	
Missouri Pac. ...	123 1/2	U. S. Steel pt. ...	124 1/2
N. Y. Central....	69 3/4	West Union.... 79	

SUTTI AUTOPSY.

Said to Show Lieutenant Was Shot by Another.

HAIR AND SCALP NOT BURNED

Body Reinterred in Same Grave at Arlington After Ground Had Been Consecrated by a Catholic Priest.

Washington, Sept. 14.—When the body of Lieutenant James M. Sutton, Jr., the young marine officer who met his death at Annapolis, was exhumed at Arlington cemetery an autopsy performed by physicians representing the navy department and young Sutton's mother disclosed the fact that no bones were broken, although a contusion was found over the right eye.

It had been Mrs. Sutton's contention that her son's arm had been broken in the fight which preceded his death and that this being the case the shot which ended his life could not have been self-inflicted.

Dr. George Tully Vaughan, who represented Mrs. Sutton at the autopsy, said that the bullet wound which caused his death was three inches above the right ear and was clean cut. There was no indication that the hair and scalp had been burned by powder.

Surgeon Spenser, who represented the navy department, declined to make a statement, saying that he would make a report direct to the navy department.

Attorney Van Dyke, assistant counsel for Mrs. Sutton, said that he was convinced that the shot had been fired at least five feet from the officer's head and that the wound showed conclusively that it was a physical impossibility for Sutton to have fired the shot.

Dr. Vaughan issued the following statement: "I found the body in a fair state of preservation, except a softening of the chest, trunk and arms. I found no broken bones. There was a contusion or bruise over the right eye about two and a half inches by one and a half inches.

"The bullet wound in the scalp was three inches above the right ear. There was no sign of burning of the hair. There were two or three cuts in connection with the bullet wound—one in the scalp near the bullet hole and the other about the middle of the scalp. This last cut may have been made at the postmortem or by a blunt instrument before death."

After the autopsy the body was reinterred in the same grave after the ground had been consecrated by Rev. Father Alonzo Olds of St. Augustine's Catholic church.

KNOX CREATES NEW BUREAU.

Division in State Department For Latin-American Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Secretary of State Knox is giving special attention to the development and protection of the commercial interests of the United States in Latin-America and to that end has created in the state department a new division known as the division of Latin-American affairs which is to be devoted exclusively to these matters.

He has appointed Thomas C. Dawson of Iowa, United States minister to Chile, as chief of the new division and William T. S. Doyle as assistant chief.

The increasing investment of American capital in Latin-America and the obligations resulting from closer political relations between this country and those of all the countries of Central and South America impose upon the department of state one of its heaviest duties. To deal with these opportunities, to foster and facilitate legitimate American enterprise and to protect American property and property rights in Central and South America, Secretary Knox has created this new division.

CHILD MURDERER ESCAPES.

Cowardly Assassin Kills Baby and Seven-year-old Girl.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Seldom has a community been stirred to such a fever heat as is this city over the unprovoked murder of Ferdinand Infusino, thirty months old, and seven-year-old Theresa Procioppo and the shooting of six-year-old Fannie Infusino. Citizens have joined with the police in the hunt for the assassin who made these innocent children his victims.

The children were lured away from their home by a man about forty years old who, when he got them in a lonely spot, deliberately sent a bullet through the breast of Theresa, killing her instantly, and then, turning his weapon upon the other two children, mortally wounding the baby and seriously injuring the little girl.