



THE NORTH POLE FOUND AT LAST

THE HONOR IS CLAIMED FOR DR. COOK, AN AMERICAN EXPLORER.

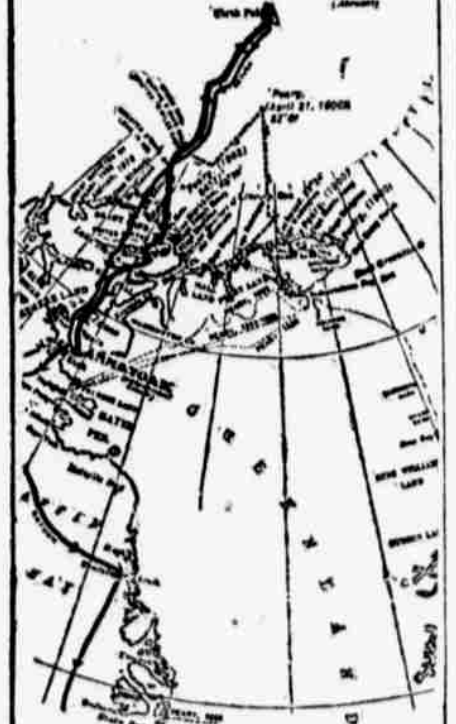
HAD LONG FIGHT WITH FAMINE

But Finally on April 21, 1908, the Daring Explorer With Two Eskimo Reached Long Sought for Spot.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday, on his experiences in the Arctic regions. "After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Esquimo horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northern most rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown.

"On April 21 we reached 89 degrees,



59 minutes and 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining fourteen seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwesh (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great wall.' 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 38 centigrade, 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

The Y. M. C. A. Gaining.
New York, Sept. 4.—The year book of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, just issued, shows that the organization now includes 1,914 associations with 456,927 members—a gain of 10,500 in 12 months.

The Hawaiian territorial board of immigration has decided to accept the solutions of the labor problem in the Hawaiian group by the importation of Russian families from Manchuria.

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."

Message to His Wife.

New York, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Cook, wife of Dr. Frederick A. Cook the American explorer who has long been absent in the far north has received the following brief message:

"Successful, well. Address Copenhagen."

(Signed) "Fred."

It was the first news that she had 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.

From Greenland Official.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—That Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, reached the North Pole in his expedition which has just ended was given full credence here, although details are lacking of his intrepid dash across the ice.

A message was received at the Colonial office here via Lerwick, Shetland Islands, announcing that Dr. Cook had reached the pole April 21, 1908. This despatch was sent by a Greenland official on board the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, which passed Lerwick at noon en route for Denmark, and read as follows:

"We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernavik in May of 1909, from Cape York. The Esquimaux of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

Brussels, Sept. 3.—The observatory here received the following telegram dated Lerwick, Shetland Islands:

"Reached North Pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede. (Signed) "Frederick Cook."

The American officials at the observatory state the despatch is surely authentic and that the North Pole has been reached for the first time and by an American.

Dr. Cook's Story.

London, Sept. 4.—A special despatch received here from Skagen says: As the steamer Hans Egede steamed by, I caught through my glasses a vision of a small man in a dark suit and peaked cap shading his eyes with his hands, as if straining to see the welcome civilization after years in icy exile. It was Dr. Cook, the explorer whose name is on every tongue. He was chatting with the captain on the bridge, now smiling, now waving his hands. I was allowed to board the Hans Egede.

"Somebody gave Dr. Cook a bouquet. Tears dimmed his eyes as he buried his face in their fragrance. 'His years since I have seen flowers' said the explorer with a quiver of emotion in his voice.

"I followed him to the cabin. His face was tanned from exposure. He looked the picture of splendid health. Only when he smiled one noticed the loss of two teeth. 'A fight with a polar bear did that,' he said. 'You can tell the world,' the explorer continued, 'that I am in better condition than at any time and look forward with an

Contracts for Two Dreadnoughts.

Washington, D. C.—The award of the contracts for the two new American dreadnoughts of 26,000 tons each, the battleships Wyoming and the Arkansas, which are expected to be announced next week, will be made to William Cramp and Sons of Philadelphia, and the New York Shipbuilding company of Camden, N. J.

A New York theatrical manager has sent a cable message to Dr. Cook offering him \$250,000 for 250 lectures on his experiences in the far north.

appetite to the festivities that are promised me. My dinner has been poor these last few years, and I shall have to make up for it."

"Dr. Cook then briefly described his journey. Regarding his discovery he said:

"Then came April 21. That was the great day. We looked for the sun. As soon as we got it I made several observations. Great joy came over us. We were only 16 miles from the desired spot. I said to myself, bully for Frederick. Then we went on.

"The last stretch was the easiest I ever made in my life, although I had still to make two observations and the ice was very broken here. But my spirits were high and I shouted like a boy. The Eskimos looked at one another surprised at my gaiety. They did not share my joy.

"I feel that I ought to be there, I made my last observation and found that I was standing on the pole.

"My feelings! Well, I was too tired really to feel any sensation. I planted the stars and stripes in the ice field and my heart grew warm when I saw it wave in the wind."

"How does the North Pole look?" was asked.

"Well," said Dr. Cook, smiling, "it amounts to the size of a 25 cent piece. There is nothing to see but ice, ice; no water, only ice. There were more holes here than at the 87th degree which shows there is more movement and drift here; but this and other observations I made afterwards—when I got more settled. I stopped two days at the pole and I assure you it wasn't easy to say good bye to the spot.

Reception at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's credit stands so high with Danish polar experts that the first message announcing his success in reaching the North Pole, meager as it was, was accepted as conclusive. Commodore Hovgaard said:

"I believe the message is true because Dr. Cook is most trustworthy and opposed to all exaggeration."

C. A. Nielsen, an official of the Greenland administration department, who is well acquainted with Dr. Cook, and was associated with him in Greenland, said:

"When Dr. Cook says that he reached the North Pole there can be no doubt about it. His scientific discoveries will prove that."

A committee under the presidency of the minister of commerce has been formed to arrange a fitting reception to the intrepid explorer on his arrival at Copenhagen. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister, will be aboard a special steamer that will be sent out by the Royal Geographical society to meet Dr. Cook, who is on his way here on the steamer Hans Egede. The Danish government despatched the torpedo boat Jylland from Aarhus to Dr. Cook and the Jylland will probably come across the Hans Egede off The Skaw. The commander will convey congratulations to the explorer in behalf of the government.

The special committee of the Royal Geographical society will invite Dr. Cook to be the society's guest during his stay at Copenhagen. Rooms have been reserved for him at the hotel Phoenix.

New York Plans Reception.

New York, Sept. 4.—Preparations already are afoot here to make the home coming of Dr. Frederick A. Cook an event of national, and possibly international importance. If the plans outlined by members of the Arctic club are carried out the welcome home Dr. Cook will receive in New York will be an ovation in which city, state and nation will take part while prominent explorers—Cook's former rivals—from all parts of the globe will gather to pay their personal tribute to his achievement.

Among the most notable of those who in all probability will be here to greet Dr. Cook on his return will be Lieutenant Shackleton, the intrepid Englishman whose recent explorations in the antarctic during which he succeeded in pushing nearer to the south pole than had any previous explorer, made him a figure of world wide prominence.

Members of the Arctic club hope that President Taft may himself be present as the nations representative to welcome Dr. Cook. "Such an honor would be no more than fitting," one of them declared, "in view of the fact that the explorer has placed the Stars and Stripes on the apex of the world."

Contracts for Two Dreadnoughts.

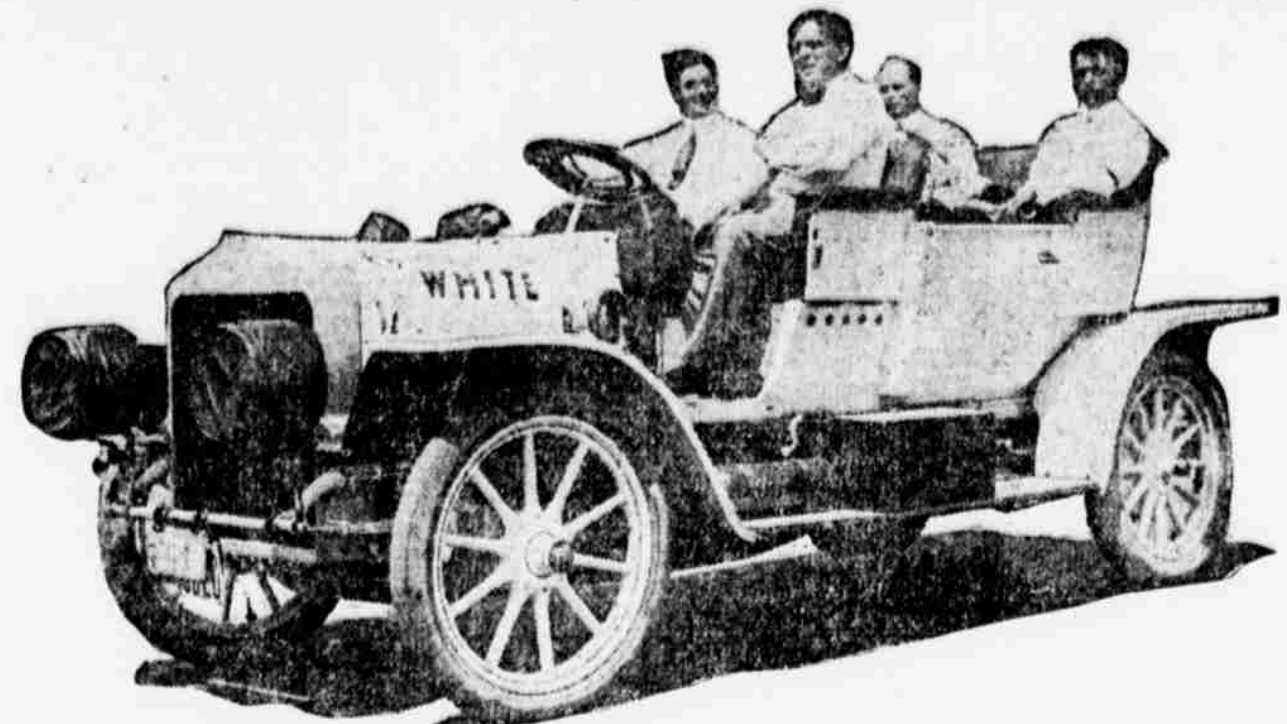
Washington, Sept. 4.—The award of the contracts for the two new American dreadnoughts of 26,000 tons each, the battleships Wyoming and the Arkansas, which are expected to be announced next week, will be made to William Cramp and Sons of Philadelphia, and the New York Shipbuilding company of Camden, N. J.

The Stockholm Strike Will End.

Stockholm, Sept. 4.—The labor federation has decided to call off the general strike which has been in progress for several weeks on September 6. This decision is the outcome of government intervention which is being directed toward arranging a settlement of the difficulties satisfactory to all parties.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her children Ethel, Quentin and Archie, are making a tour of the province of Touraine.

White Steamers Use Kerosene as Fuel



THE WHITE STEAMER WHICH MADE A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF KEROSENE AS FUEL ON THE RECENT 2650-MILE GLIDDEN TOUR.

The most interesting announcement ever made in connection with the automobile industry was undoubtedly that made a month or two ago to the effect that the new models of the White Steam Cars could be run on kerosene, or coal oil, instead of gasoline. Everyone at once recognized that the use of the new fuel would add materially to the advantages which the White already possessed over other types of cars. There were some people, however, who were sceptical as to whether or not the new fuel could be used with complete success, and, therefore, the makers of the White Car, the White Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, determined to make a public demonstration of the new fuel in the 1909 Glidden Tour.

From the standpoint of the public, no test more satisfactory could have been selected. First of all, the distance covered on the Glidden Tour, from Detroit to Denver and thence to Kansas City, was 2650 miles. This was certainly more than sufficient to bring out any weaknesses, if such had existed. Still more important was the fact that the car was at all times while on the road under the supervision of observers named by those who entered other contesting cars. Therefore, it would have been impossible for the driver of the White to have even tightened a bolt without the fact being noted and a penalty inflicted. At night the cars were guarded by Pinkerton detectives and could not be approached by any one.

The complete success of the new fuel while on the 2650-mile public test and the advantages gained through its use were well described in the following dispatch which the correspondent of the New York Sun sent to his paper at the conclusion of the tour:

"A feature of the tour which was watched with special interest was that the White Steamer used kerosene, or 'coal oil,' as fuel instead of gasoline. The new fuel worked splendidly throughout the 2650-mile journey, and all claims made in its behalf were fully proven. First of all, as regards cheapness, the White driver secured kerosene all along the route from 6 cents to 10 cents cheaper per gallon than was paid for gasoline. Secondly, the new fuel was handled without any precautions, and it was not unusual to see kerosene being poured into the fuel tank while the crew of the car and an interested crowd stood by with lighted cigars and cigarettes. At the finish of the tour, the White was the only car permitted by the authorities to enter Convention Hall, where the technical examination took place, without draining its fuel tank. Thirdly, the new fuel proved to be absolutely without smoke or smell. Fourthly, kerosene could be purchased at whatever part of the route was most convenient, and not once during the trip through the ten States of the Middle West was there found a grocery store where kerosene was not readily and cheaply obtainable. Finally, the

amount of fuel used on the trip showed that kerosene is at least fifteen per cent. more efficient, gallon for gallon, than gasoline. The car in other respects made a most creditable showing, and there was the usual rivalry among the observers to be assigned to the White so that they could ride with the maximum of comfort. The only adjustments or repairs charged against the car during the long trip were tightening a lubricator pipe and wiring a damaged mud guard. These penalties were not inflicted until more than 2000 miles had been completed with an absolutely perfect score."

A particularly interesting feature of the new White Steamer is that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as fuel. The necessary adjustments so that the fuel may be changed from kerosene to gasoline, or vice versa, may be made in a couple of minutes; but so completely successful has kerosene proved to be, that it is not believed that any purchasers will care to use gasoline.

The White Company report that the demand for their new steam cars—both the \$2000-model and the \$1000-model—exceed their most sanguine expectations. It is evident that the combination of steam—the power which everyone understands and has confidence in—with kerosene—the fuel which everyone has on hand and can handle without any danger—is thoroughly appreciated by up-to-date purchasers of automobiles.

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For the purpose of encouraging the better breeding in corn for improving the quality, W. K. Kellogg, President of the Toasted Corn Flakes Co., offers a \$1000.00 beautiful solid gold and silver trophy to the person growing the best ear of corn in two different seasons, the first season's specimen to be sent to the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., before Nov. 27th, 1909. This offer is open to every man, woman and child in the United States. It will be judged by the leading corn authority of the world, Prof. F. G. Holden. Watch this paper for further particulars.

Look for This Signature

W. K. Kellogg

KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 37-1909.

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