

DR. COOK AT N. Y. BANQUET

Makes After-Dinner Speech in Which He Gives Credit to Others Rather Than Himself-- Takes Lesson From the Wild Man.

New York, Special.—Cheered by a thousand men and women as he entered the banquet hall on the arm of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (retired), Dr. Frederick A. Cook told his story Thursday night before the most brilliant audience that he has addressed since he left the court of Denmark.

While there was no official representative from either State or nation, the assemblage was cosmopolitan and enthusiastic. Crowded in the great ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria they toasted the Brooklyn explorer and listened attentively to his recital in the form of an after-dinner address.

Among those at the tables were explorers, some of whom know the dangers and suffering of the Arctic zone almost as well as Dr. Cook himself. Men of science were there also, but the address was not technical.

Commander Peary's name he did not mention except at the end of his speech, when he said:

"There is glory enough for all." After due greeting for the ovation Dr. Cook said:

"The key to frigid endeavor is subsistence. There is nothing in the entire realm of the Arctic, which is impossible to man. If the animal fires are supplied with adequate fuel there is no cold too severe and no obstacle too great to surmount. No important expedition has ever returned because of unscalable barriers or impossible weather. The exhausted food supply from a limited means of transportation has turned every aspirant from his goal. In the ages of the Polar quest much has been tried and much has been learned.

Most Important Lesson.

"The most important lesson is that civilized man, if he will succeed, must bend to the savage simplicity necessary. The problem belongs to modern man, but for its execution we must begin with the food and the means of transportation of the wild man. Even this must be reduced and simplified to fit the new environment.

"The effort of getting to the Pole is not one of physical endurance, nor is it fair to call it bravery; but a proper understanding of the needs of the stomach and a knowledge of the limits of the brute force of the motive power, be it man or beast.

"The conquest was only possible with the accumulated lessons of early ages of experience. The failures of our less successful predecessors were stepping tone to ultimate success. The real pathfinders of the Pole were the early Danish, the Dutch, the English and the Norse.

Obligation to Wild Man.

"Obligation is due to the wild man. The twin families of wild folk, the Eskimo and the Indian, were important factors to us. The use of pen-

mican and the snow shoe, which makes the penetration of the Arctic mystery barely possible, has been borrowed from the American Indian. The method of travel, the motor force and the native ingenuity without which the Polar quest would be a hopeless task, have been taken from the Eskimo.

"To John R. Bradley—the man who paid the bills—belongs at least one-half of the honor.

"The Canadian government sent its expedition under Captain Bernier 1,000 miles out of its course to help us to it."

After meeting the charge that he did not get geographic license to seek the Pole by saying he preferred to say little about the start and letting the noise be made, after the Pole was reached, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you as explorers and men. Am I bound to appeal to anybody, to any man, to any body of men—for a license to look for the Pole?"

To the criticism against his equipment he explained that these should be simple and not burdensome and that he had sufficient supplies.

"Now as to the excitement of the press, to force things of their own pickings from important records into print," said Dr. Cook. "In reply to this I have taken the stand that I have already given a tangible account of our journey. It is as complete as the preliminary reports of any previous explorer. The data, the observations, the record, are of exactly the same character. Heretofore such evidence has been taken with faith and complete record was not expected to appear for years, whereas, we agree to deliver all within a few months.

His Observations.

"Now, gentlemen, about the Pole. We arrived April 21, 1908. We discovered new land along the 102d meridian between the 84th and the 85th parallel. Beyond this there was absolutely no life and no land. The ice was in large, heavy fields with few pressure lines. The drift was south of east, the wind was south of west. The clear weather gave good, regular observations nearly every day. These observations, combined with those at the Pole on April 21 and April 22 are sufficient to guarantee our claim. When taken in connection with the general record, you do not require this. I can see that, but this and all the other records will come to you in the due course of events.

"I cannot sit down without acknowledging to you, and to the living Arctic explorers, my debt of gratitude for their valuable assistance. The report of this Polar success has come with a sudden force, but in the present enthusiasm we must not forget the fathers of the art of Polar travel. There is glory enough for all. There is enough to go to the graves of the dead and to the hearts of the living.

"Many are here tonight. The names are too numerous to mention. Special mention for honors must be made to Greeley, Schley, Melville, Peary, Fiala, Nansen, Abruzzi, Cagni, Sverdrup, Amundsen, Nordenskjold and a number of English and other explorers."

COMMANDER PEARY IS HAILED WITH GREAT DELIGHT

Portland, Me., Special.—From the moment Commander Peary crossed the international boundary line at Vanceboro, shortly after 8 o'clock Thursday morning, until he arrived at Portland at 8 o'clock Thursday night his reception by the citizens of Maine amounted to a continuous ovation.

At Bangor important papers on his expedition were turned over by Peary to Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York, president of the Peary Arctic Club.

Along the 350-mile route through eastern Maine Commander Peary was cordial and appreciative although he appeared to be rather tired.

At Old Town, a city of about 6,000, the first big demonstration on this side of the border was made. At Bangor the explorer was welcomed by thousands and when he walked into the concourse from the train shed was given a succession of rousing cheers. With Mayor J. F. Woodman, General Hubbard and members of the city council he was driven to the Bangor house, where representative men of the town entertained him at an informal luncheon. He was

GENERAL HOWARD FINDS PEARY'S STORY INTERESTING

Bar Harbor, Me., Special.—"I have read the records submitted by Commander Peary on the question, 'Has Cook been at the Pole?' and found in them much that Dr. Cook has not stated. They are very interesting." General Thomas Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club, made this statement Friday after a careful examination of the Peary records on the controversy which were submitted

to him by Commander Peary at Bangor. While General Hubbard would give no intimation as to the nature of the proofs which Commander Peary is confident will show that Dr. Cook was not at the Pole, it was apparent that he was well satisfied with the record before him. Commander Peary is expected here Monday afternoon and will remain until Tuesday, during which time he will be a guest at the home of General Hubbard.

DR COOK ARRIVES

Greets Mrs. Cook and Children— Brooklyn Wild in Demonstrations of Joy and Native Pride.

New York, Special.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook arrived at an early hour Tuesday morning and was met by Mrs. Cook and two daughters on a tug boat which came alongside and the hero of the occasion stepped across and was soon embracing his loved ones.

No official representatives met him but Brooklyn's reception to him had all the elements of a riot except violence. From the moment the Grand Republic warped up to her landing and the explorer, flanked by militiamen and police, fought his way into an automobile, until he left the Bushwick Club Tuesday night for the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, the surging crowds taxed the capacity of the police and more than once got out of control.

Along the five miles of avenues through which the explorer passed, the mounted police were continually fighting a way for Dr. Cook's automobile, when they were not stemming the massed thousands, who seemed to have only one object—to break loose and embrace Dr. Cook.

As the Grand Republic steamed up to her dock the whistle of every craft within sight was tied down and a din that drowned out the brass bands had a run of fully five minutes.

It was as if everybody in Brooklyn had turned out to greet Cook.

DR. COOK CONVINCES.

Submits to Cross-Fire by Newspaper Men and Dissipates Doubts by Answering Promptly and Clearly— Shows His Diary.

A New York dispatch of Wednesday says Dr. Cook, seeking rest and seclusion with his family after the boisterous welcome of Tuesday, denied himself to interviewers and remained in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria until late Wednesday evening, when he submitted cheerfully to one of the severest cross-examinations since he announced his discovery of the North Pole. The ordeal of the interview, which was conducted by forty newspaper representatives, including several from foreign newspapers, represented at least that he was not afraid to meet the public. Incidentally the city of New York officially recognized his achievements when the board of aldermen passed a resolution commemorating his discovery and providing for a public welcome at the city hall. The date of the reception will be announced later.

As the questions asked were put by laymen they did not go deeply into the scientific aspect of the expedition. But Dr. Cook was ready to answer anything pertinent to the issue.

The most interesting phases of the interview was reached when Dr. Cook was asked if he would object to showing his diary. He immediately consented and, after retiring to his room, returned with a small octavo notebook which he showed freely to all. It was a thin book containing 176 pages, each of which was filled with fifty or sixty lines of penciled writings of the most minute characters.

The book, he said, contained considerably more than one hundred thousand words while he has besides other books embracing his observations and other data.

The interviewers were rather severe in regard to details but nothing indicated that the Polar traveler's memory was at fault even in the most minute particulars. Sometimes when a petty question indicated ignorance he smiled with good-humored sympathy at the lack of technical knowledge displayed.

PEARY'S RECORDS MISSING.

Discovery of the Loss of Records and Important Manuscripts From the Steamer Roosevelt Causes Change of Plans, and the Steamer Drops Anchor at North Sydney.

North Sydney, N. S., Special.—The sailing of the Arctic steamer Roosevelt was delayed Wednesday night owing to the fact that the records and other important manuscripts which were taken from the steamer Tuesday by souvenir hunters have not been recovered. Shortly after 6 o'clock the Roosevelt pulled out from her pier, after taking on a full supply of coal for the run to New York. A few hundred yards from the pier Captain Bartlett dropped anchor.

Professor McMillan, who feels his loss keenly, said later that he had received information to the effect that some of the important papers had been traced to the wife of a prominent citizen.

The woman denied taking the articles mentioned, although she admitted having taken some things from the Professor's room.

A Truro, N. S. dispatch of Wednesday says Commander Peary had no further statement to make regarding the Polar controversy while traveling westward to his home in Eagle bay from Sydney. The explorer with his family left Sydney early Wednesday and reached Truro in the night. Later the Peary party departed for Portland. Their trip to Truro occupied entire day and at the stations en route groups of people gathered to catch a glimpse of the explorer.

GULF COAST STORM

Wreck and Ruin in The Wake of Equinoctial Tempest

WATER HIGHER THAN FOR YEARS

Death List Runs to 38 With Probably 50 More in Isolated Districts— Property Loss Will Run Into Millions.

Memphis, Special.—The Equinoctial gale of Monday night was very severe.

So strong was the force of the wind that the waters of the Mississippi, backed up from the gulf a hundred miles below, rose three feet at New Orleans levee. The neighboring lakes were agitated till they all overflowed, covering the adjacent lowlands. The waters from Lake Borgone were added to the volume of the flood, but when the latest dispatches came out of New Orleans there were outlying parts of that city covered with water, while the winds had damaged several buildings.

The direction of the wind was northwest and its area was great, for it reached far up to the northernmost line of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi river. An early blow destroyed the tracks of the Louisville & Nashville road along the coast west of New Orleans and this latter gust wiped out the tracks of the Illinois Central north of the isolated city.

The last train to reach Memphis from New Orleans was the through Illinois Central that arrived here at 8:15 Monday night. It had left New Orleans soon after 9:15 in the morning. Coming north through Louisiana and Mississippi the train passed through continuous rains almost as far as Jackson, Miss., but there were then no reports of unusual winds. The storm came up soon afterward.

An Atlanta special on Tuesday says: Central Monday night in Mississippi and sweeping north at the rate of 200 miles a day, the hurricane which left a trail of wreck and ruin through four States, continued on its course with unabated fury.

It was believed that the total destruction will equal that of four years ago, when more than five million dollars' worth of timber was felled.

From Jackson, Miss., dispatches say: Two persons were killed here Monday night as a result of the storm which swept portions of Mississippi Monday night as a result of the storm falling walls. Hundreds of buildings were unroofed in the city, fences carried away and trees uprooted. The east dome of the new Capitol building was crushed in and a number of upper rooms flooded.

The old Capitol building was unroofed, several sections of the roofing being carried hundreds of yards. The stables at the fair grounds were demolished and several of the exhibit buildings badly damaged.

Along the coast the water frontage was swept clear of piers and wharves from Passagoula bay to St. Louis, and the damage to the cities and towns in that section will amount to more than a half million dollars.

Of the ruin that it has wrought, no one can give an estimate. In New Orleans alone, five are known to be dead and a million dollars will not repair the damage done to the beautiful Crescent City.

A New Orleans dispatch of Wednesday says Gradually New Orleans and the territory surrounding the Crescent City is recovering from the first effects of the tropical hurricane which, starting Sunday, continued throughout Monday and Monday night. Thirty-eight human lives are now positively known to have been claimed as victims of the storm and fifty others are reported to have been lost in lower Terre Bonne parish, but as yet this report has not been authenticated.

The number of deaths from stricken points are as follows: Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana: Definite 29; reported 40. New Orleans, Definite 5; Frenier, La., definite 4; Desair, La., definite 3; Jackson, Miss., definite 2; Baton Rouge, La., definite 1; Mandeville, La., definite 1; Bay St. Louis, Miss., definite 1; Gramerey, La., definite 1; Grand Point, La., reported 4; Barataria, La., reported 1; Pass Manchae, La., definite 8; total definite 56; reported 45.

The property loss will run into the millions. Miles and miles of territory have been laid waste. Crops have practically been ruined. Dwellings, cotton gins and sugar mills have been leveled.

New Orleans is still sadly crippled in the way of railroad facilities and telegraph and telephone communication with the outside world.

From early Wednesday, the death list in the lower portion of Terre Bonne parish increased as details of the hurricane's destruction were hourly received, until at night it numbers 19. Thrilling tales of narrow escapes, and daring rescues came from the stormwreck areas.

Mark Hamilton, his wife and five children were killed at East Brook, Miss., when their home was blown over and then burned to the ground Monday night.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S TOUR

Enthusiastic Thousands Greet Him On His Western Trip.

Making his way still further to the west, President Taft arrived in Denver Tuesday afternoon and at night in the Denver auditorium where a year ago Mr. Bryan was nominated as his opponent in the presidential race, faced a crowd that in its noisy welcome and continuing enthusiasm recalled some of the scenes of convention week.

The President instead of discussing the conservation of natural resources took up the subject of the corporation tax.

He strongly urged that all the States should adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution, however, to make an income tax possible in time of need.

The President Tuesday night declared that the corporation tax was in itself the best form of income tax that could be levied and pointed out that it contained many of the best features of the income tax law of England.

Pueblo, Col., Special.—The President landed across the Rocky Mountains Thursday morning. For the first time he traveled through the grand canon of the Arkansas, where at one place the half mile deep canon is so narrow that there is not room for the track and the river, and the former has to be carried over the rushing waters by means of a hanging bridge, suspended by cables embedded in the rocky walls of the chasm. The eleven-mile ride through the canon was made by moonlight.

At the entrance overlooking the valley of the Garden of the Gods, with the Rockies in the background and dark clouds playing tag with Pikes Peak, Mr. Taft expressed his admiration of the view with unrestrained enthusiasm.

At Pueblo the President was driven at the head of a long procession of automobiles to the State fair grounds and to make a brief extemporaneous speech of appreciation.

In the pulpit of the famous Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City where 4 years ago Theodore Roosevelt, then President, preached a long sermon on right living and the duties of good citizenship, President Taft Sunday faced an audience which he said inspired him to try to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The President's sermon was an appeal for amity between the people for attributing the best rather than the worst motives to the action of others when possible to do so and not to harbor hatred or animosity.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath, but previous words stir up anger," was the text Mr. Taft selected from the book of Proverbs. The sermon was largely made up of a relation of stories to give emphasis to the points.

From the tabernacle the President was driven to review about twenty thousand school children. At one point along the line a thousand or more children had been arranged in a living flag, red, white and blue caps and capes serving to outline the national emblem.

Thence the President proceeded to the Young Men's Christian Association, where he made a brief address to men. Lastly the President attended services especially arranged for him at the Unitarian church. After this unusually busy Sunday morning left Salt Lake City at noon for Ogden where he enjoyed an 18-mile ride through Ogden canon and made his third address of the day at Lester park.

Four Aeronauts Crash to Death.

Moulins, France, By Cable.—While passing over the national road which leads from Paris to Antibes at a height of between 500 and 600 feet the French dirigible military balloon, Republique, exploded Sunday morning and fell to the ground. The four men on board were killed. They were: Capt. Marchal, Lieut. Phaux and Sub-Lieuts. Vicnot and Reaux. The car fell straight down, carrying the fluttering remains of the envelope, and the occupants were buried beneath the wreckage.

Wright Inspects Field.

New York, Special.—Wright arrived here Saturday, and the field at Governor's Island, which he and Glenn H. expected to attempt a series of flights over and around the skyscrapers of Manhattan during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. "In the last six years," said Mr. Wright, "we haven't advanced much in the art of flying, and the biplane we used—Orville and I—in our first experiments at Kittyhawk made some unprecedented records."

Through "natural selection" the race has developed and risen, preaches the New York Journal. The human being is incomplete, he sees in another that which he thinks will make his life more nearly complete, and that other he is determined to have. Nature gives relentless power to this impulse, because the result of marriage based upon powerful attraction is a child better than either of the parents.

CELEBRATION WEEK

Carnival of Historic Scenes Re-Enacted on the Hudson.

HUDSON AND FULTON HONORED

Characters and Scenes of Hudson-Fulton Week of Pageants—Week's Greatest Assemblage of War Vessels.

New York, Special.—Fulton, who melted from view a year ago into those Arctic regions which two American discoverers, but lately returned, walked over the deck again Saturday, boots and plumed hat, changes aloft and ashore his second visit to these shores less memorable than his first. His reincarnation—or to be strictly accurate, his impersonation, Saturday—the reproduction of his ship, the Half Moon, and their 20th century tour of seeing New York are expressions of those recurrent themes of historical contrast and instruction by pageant in which the central idea of the Hudson-Fulton celebration germinated. With New York harbor and Manhattan Island for a stage, the play opened Saturday for a week's run, and will for another week show to lesser cities and towns along the route that Hudson traveled.

Hudson and Fulton. Fulton's name follows that of Hudson on the programme, as the reproduction of the Clermont followed the reproduction of the Half Moon on the waters of the harbor. The two little shops, once so mighty with achievement, made their rounds Saturday of the warships assembled to do them honor, with 1,000 merchant ships and pleasure craft trailing behind them in a parade 15 miles long; saluted the national and the international flags of peace; were officially received by the city and the Hudson-Fulton commission in the afternoon with the other visiting notables, and then at night repeated the course over a river white as day with the glare of the hundreds of search light from on shore and afloat, before they anchored.

On Sunday with more than three score of the picked fighting ships of eight nations, swinging at anchor in the Hudson river, sightseers at the Hudson-Fulton celebration looked upon the most impressive assembly of foreign warships that has probably ever been seen in American waters. Riding in the river between Forty-fourth street and Spuyten Duyvil, besides the 50 vessels of the United States Atlantic fleet under Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, the foreign navies are represented by sixteen fighting craft in all. Great Britain has four, Germany has four also, France has two, Italy has two, Mexico has one, Argentina has one and Cuba has one.

Their massive hulls tugged lazily at their anchorages represent the highest development in construction from the great shipyards on the Clyde and the best efforts of the German naval constructors. Swift cruisers with triple expansion engines and long rakish lines like greyhounds of the ocean; massive battleships mounted from turrets to the fighting tops with batteries of the highest type, swift torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, wonderful submarines—every type of fighting ship known to the United States and eight other navies, four of them world powers, are in this impressive assembly.

The program for Monday included aeroplane flights by Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss from Governors Island and the opening of various commemorative exhibits throughout the city.

Millennium Did Not Come.

West Duxbury, Mass., Special.—The end of the world, arranged as the finale in the strange drama enacted here during the past few days, most not having occurred as scheduled, most of the actors Saturday left the theater of their activities. Hereafter they will wait in their homes, with the same implicit faith, the rendering of the last act.

Strange Electrical Phenomenon.

New York, Special.—Griping "aurora" tonight fully all over the world Saturday night, commencing at times out of certain points, telegraph operators called the "aurora," for brilliant lights usually follow such an electrical phenomenon, but instead of watching for the display, they bent their mind and energies to untangling the snarl and adjusting their instruments.

Finds Thirty-Six Bodies.

New Orleans, Special.—Section hands on the Louisville & Nashville railroad found the bodies of 36 sailors and fishermen near Dunbar station, Louisiana, late Saturday. This brings the total number of dead resulting from last Monday's hurricane up to approximately two hundred. The bodies were badly decomposed and were buried near the old track bed, without identification.