

enabled me to add North Pole to club's other trophies. PEARY. Kane Lodge 44 F. and A. M., received this message: Kane Lodge and Freemasonry may now inscribe the pole upon their records. PEARY. DR. COOK ACCEPTS.

The possibility that embarrassing situations might arise from the return of Dr. Cook and Commander Peary to New York at about the same time was removed yesterday, when the Explorers' Club received Dr. Cook's reply to the invitation to the club dinner on September 30. His message read: Accept. Prefer numbers limited to club members and American Minister to Copenhagen. We arrange date later. COOK.

Dr. Cook's acceptance was sent probably under a misunderstanding, as the invitation merely named September 30 as the date on which Dr. Cook was asked to be the guest of honor, and did not explain that the dinner had already been fixed for that day. The circumstance, however, will extricate the club neatly from a somewhat difficult problem. Commander Peary will be in town on the 30th, and as president of the Explorers' Club he will now be called on to preside at the dinner. While at least one, and probably both, of the explorers will be present, the occasion will not be given over to them, but will be held, so far as possible, to the original plan, which was to make it a commemoration of Henry Hudson's accomplishments as an explorer.

According to cable dispatches from Copenhagen Dr. Cook plans to sail for this country on the steamship Oscar II, reaching New York on September 20 or 21. The directors of the Explorers' Club met yesterday afternoon in the clubrooms, in West 38th street, and discussed plans for the reception of their two distinguished members. No definite arrangements were made, but it was decided not to join the two affairs in any way and not to merge either with the Hudson dinner. A separate dinner will be given for each explorer. The directors sent the following message to Commander Peary by Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who left here for Sydney last night: The Explorers' Club sends you their heartfelt congratulations upon your triumphant attainment of the long-sought goal—the conquest of the North Pole. Cordially yours, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Congratulations were sent to Commander Peary from many sources. The civil engineers attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with whom he was associated for many years, cabled a personal message to meet the explorer at Chatham Bay. The directors of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain were sent by Major Leonard Darwin to Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, and to the American Geographical Society. NO NOTICE OF DR. COOK. The American Museum of Natural History has taken no notice of Dr. Cook's reported discovery. On the ground floor of the building, close to the entrance, are two huge segments of a globe, of perhaps fifteen feet in diameter, on which are marked the routes of all prominent explorers in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Lieutenant Shackleton's furthest south is marked by a small British flag, and Commander Peary's furthest north stood until yesterday marked with an American flag, giving the explorer's name and the date, which, curiously enough, was April 21, 1906, two years to a day before Dr. Cook's reported discovery. Yesterday, however, a new American flag, several sizes larger than Lieutenant Shackleton's, was planted at the North Pole on the globe with the legend: Peary, 90 degrees, April 6, 1909.

Commander Peary's cable message to the museum was nailed up underneath, and on a blackboard at the entrance to the building was a copy of the message, with a notice calling attention to the exhibit. None of the notices made any reference to Dr. Cook's expedition. At the office of the president of the museum, Henry F. Osborn, it was explained that Mr. Osborn had telegraphed instructions to have the changes made as soon as Commander Peary's message to the institution had been forwarded to him.

"If the reports are correct," said Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins, chairman of the Arctic Club executive committee yesterday, "Cook discovered the pole a year before Peary did. I know Cook well, and I believe him, but there are many who do not, and Peary himself may very likely be among these. The members of the Arctic Club were invited to the Explorers' Club dinner in Hudson-Fulton week to meet Dr. Cook. The Peary Arctic Club, of which Peary is no longer a member, decided not to accept the invitation, but to give a separate dinner for Dr. Cook, who is now vice-president of that club. So we shall see what Commander Peary will do when he returns to find the Explorers' Club and the Peary Arctic Club lined up on opposite sides."

MRS. PEARY WAITING. Undecided About Going to North Sydney—Many Congratulations. South Hargrave, Me., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Robert E. Peary was the recipient of a steady stream of telegrams and letters of congratulation to-day. Up to this evening Mrs. Peary had received no further message from her husband than that which came yesterday, in which he announced that his expedition had been crowned with success and that he was expecting a second message indicating his wishes in regard to her. Mrs. Peary spent part of the day in making preparations to start for North Sydney, N. S., immediately upon receipt of further advice from her husband.

Miss Marie Peary was kept busy during the day greeting the suites of passing steamers, yachts and tugboats. Every craft passing the wharf saluted as it passed Eagle Island, and to each salute Miss Peary responded by dipping the Stars and Stripes, which was unfurled from the tall flagstaff yesterday upon the receipt of the news. "Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole," said Miss Peary to-day. "I don't like it," said Miss Peary, who has the distinction of being the only white child born north of the Arctic circle. It is now sixteen years old and a student in Western High School, Washington. In view of her years she objects being longer called a baby. She proudly directed attention to the fact that "I had made home to celebrate my sixteenth birthday, next Sunday." Robert E. Peary, Jr., the other child, had his sixth birthday a week ago Sunday.

Miss Peary to-day guided the correspondent through the paths about the pine covered islet, which was purchased by Commander Peary when a Bowdoin student thirty-five years ago and is occupied exclusively by his family and a keeper. These paths were laid out by her father. She showed his favorite walk, named Fern Valley Path, extending the length of the island; also Black Forest, a thick clump of pines, sheltered from the winds, but always cool and refreshing, where he has spent much time in reading and study. Eagle Island is one of the most exposed of the 92 in Casco Bay and is fifteen miles from Portland.

The Peary cottage is a story and a half frame building, situated on a fifty-foot bluff and commanding a fine view of the inner bay and of the sea. Mrs. Peary received a telegram this afternoon from Herbert L. Bridgman, saying that he would be in New York to-night on the Bar Harbor Express, which arrives in Portland at 6:30 a. m. tomorrow, on his way to North Sydney, and asking Mrs. Peary to join him. Mrs. Peary was undecided as to whether she would do this, not having received the message from Commander Peary advising her about meeting him. Mrs. Peary to-day sent the following message to Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, widow of the late president of the Peary Arctic Club, and the man who furnished the money to build the steamer Roosevelt and fit out her first expedition, in 1906: Peary has nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole. Mrs. Jesup is at Hargrave Point, Me., where the family has had the dinners for a number of years. This was the last American port at which the Roosevelt called on her first trip north.

OFF TO MEET PEARY DUE AT SYDNEY FRIDAY.

Herbert L. Bridgman Expects Explorer's Wife to Make Trip, Too.

Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, left the city on the Bar Harbor Express at 8 o'clock last night on his way to Sydney, Cape Breton, to meet Commander Peary and welcome him back to civilization. Mr. Bridgman carried with him a packet of messages for the explorer, some of them personal and others from lecture bureaus and magazines. After Peary and her children probably will meet Mr. Bridgman in Portland tomorrow morning and go to Sydney with him, arriving there at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow night. Mr. Bridgman said the Roosevelt, the Peary ship, should make Sydney in two days from Chateau Bay and that Peary should be in Sydney by Friday morning at the latest.

"Commander Peary probably will want to rest a day or so in Sydney, and then probably will go down to Eagle Island, off the coast of Maine, for a short stay," said Mr. Bridgman. As soon as convenient Commander Peary will go to Washington to make a formal report to the Navy Department. "As for making known the scientific data that he has gathered," said Mr. Bridgman, "I should say that Commander Peary would probably embody it in a report to the Peary Arctic Club. We will then make it public."

Regarding a possible controversy with Dr. Cook, Mr. Bridgman said: "I am sure that neither Cook nor Peary wants any controversy. Commander Peary will have his proofs, and if Dr. Cook has any to offer it will be very easy to check them up with what Peary has. If Dr. Cook has not such records he doubtless will be glad to let the matter drop."

Mr. Bridgman said the Roosevelt, after coaling at Sydney, probably would sail for New York, where she will unload the specimens gathered by Commander Peary for the American Museum of Natural History. As to the future of the Roosevelt, Mr. Bridgman said she probably would be dismantled and laid up. "I think it would be a good thing to sell the furnishings at auction," he said, "as undoubtedly many persons would be glad to get a souvenir of the Peary expedition and would be willing to pay a good price for it."

RELIEF OVER THE ROOSEVELT. It is a matter for congratulation to the members of the Peary Arctic Club that the Roosevelt is safe. It was possible to place \$100,000 insurance on her as far as the 80th parallel. After she left that point the insurance expired. There was only one policy, for \$100,000, which picked up the risk again on her way back to the 60th parallel, and that covers her from that point to the time she reaches this port. The Roosevelt cost more than \$100,000. Just before his train left the Grand Central Station last night Mr. Bridgman said he had received no news from Commander Peary except the cipher dispatch announcing the success of the expedition and the request to forward the news to the geographical societies of the world.

Regarding a report from St. John's, N. F., by way of London, that Commander Peary had discovered the pole first, Mr. Bridgman said he thought he would have received such word if Commander Peary had made any such statement. Mr. Bridgman believes that he learned at Etah that Dr. Cook was on his way to Copenhagen to announce the discovery of the pole, and for that reason made all possible haste for the coast of Labrador. The Jeanie, the relief schooner, which carried five thousand tons of coal to Etah for the Roosevelt, probably will take more time for the return trip. Among many messages received by Mr. Bridgman yesterday was the following: Delighted to hear of Peary's safe return. Warmest congratulations. Have wired Peary at St. John's. President Royal Geographical Society. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, sent this message: I am delighted beyond measure to hear of the success of Peary. A great triumph for the United States. Accept my warmest personal congratulations and extend them to the devoted secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. Walter S. Allen, C. E. U. S. N., Garrison's, N. Y., sent this message: Hurrah for Peary, the Arctic Club and the Civil Engineer Corps.

The following dispatch was received from Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, who was with Commander Peary in 1892: I am delighted to hear that you went north in 1894 and was lost in the Arctic region. Your message received, also one from Peary of like tenor. Geographical Society wishes to learn of all earned success and awaits with eagerness details of the supreme victory which has crowned his career. Mr. Bridgman said that no deaths had occurred in the families of the men who went north with Peary, except in the case of Banks Stead, second engineer of the Roosevelt, whose wife died last winter, leaving a baby. Mr. Bridgman said he had been paying for the child's board in the home of a Methodist minister in St. John's.

ARCTIC CLUB SPENT \$300,000. It was not generally known, Mr. Bridgman said, that there were only ten or eleven members of the Peary Arctic Club, and that less than two hundred persons had contributed toward the financial support of the expeditions since the club was formed. The club spent \$300,000 since its formation, in 1896. "I am especially glad to hear of Commander Peary's success," said Mr. Bridgman, "for I have never doubted that he would reach the pole. In 1899 I said to him: 'Peary, I think that you are going to win.' He shook my hand, and replied: 'I think I am.' "It is likely that Commander Peary will interrogate the Eskimoes who went with Dr. Cook," Mr. Bridgman continued. "The routes taken by Commander Peary and Dr. Cook were different, and it would not be likely that any records left at the pole by Dr. Cook in 1906 would have been found by Peary."

"Mrs. Peary told me that her husband expected to be gone two years, and that he did not expect to return until he found the pole. Peary felt far more confident this time than ever before. It was only natural that he should, for he had eliminated all the pitfalls of his former expeditions. Each time he penetrated nearer the pole he learned what to avoid next time. "It is likely that the eastward drift, which has been such a handicap before, and this time he proceeded in a much more westerly direction. If Dr. Cook succeeded in reaching the pole, he simply took advantage of the things that Commander Peary had pointed out as the result of his other expeditions."

CANADA'S PLANS FOR RECEPTION. Hope at Halifax That Peary Will Make Landing at Sydney. Halifax, Sept. 7.—Public men are looking forward with interest to the probability that Commander Peary will land in Canadian territory. The Century Club, of Sydney, where Peary is well known, having made that city his point of departure and arrival in previous expeditions, will give a dinner to the explorer if he comes ashore there.

Sydney will be covered with bunting in honor of Commander Peary, without regard to international distinctions. An honorary guard of soldiers has been proposed, but nothing definite will be decided until further news of the commander's intentions is received. Peary may land at Sydney as in former years, and go to the United States by rail, letting his ship, the Roosevelt, follow slowly, or he may decide, for sentimental and patriotic reasons, to maintain the expedition complete, commander, ship and crew, until he reaches New York.

Dr. A. Mackay, superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and a member of the local institute of science and of the National Geographical Society of the United States, to-night said that he thought the scientific organizations of Canada should tender Peary a reception if he landed in this country.

CONGRATULATION FROM CHILI. Valparaiso, Chili, Sept. 7.—The newspapers of Chili unite in praising Dr. Cook and Commander Peary for his successful trip, where Peary felt far more confident this time than ever before. It was only natural that he should, for he had eliminated all the pitfalls of his former expeditions. Each time he penetrated nearer the pole he learned what to avoid next time.

JUBILATION AT BOWDOIN. Brunswick, Me., Sept. 7.—Bowdoin College to-day is celebrating Peary's success. The chapel bell was rung and the college flag was thrown to the breeze in his honor. A committee of the faculty will send congratulations to him. The celebration is a double one in that Peary was a member of the class of 1877 and his assistant, Donald B. MacMillan, graduated in 1897.

ALTRIO

ARROW COLLARS having flexible bending points DO NOT CRACK. 15c each—2 for 25c. Closet, Peabody & Co., Makers. NO OTHER COLLARS AT 25c. A PAIR ARE AS GOOD AS ARROW COLLARS.

TO HONOR EXPLORERS LARGE DINNER PLANNED.

Peary, Cook and Shackleton Invited by National Geographic Society.

Washington, Sept. 7.—"Have won out at last. The pole is ours." This was the laconic message that reached the National Geographic Society from Commander Robert E. Peary to-day as a report to the society which contributed to the Peary expedition. The message was dated at Indian Harbor yesterday. The board of managers of the society met during the afternoon, and through President Willis L. Moore and Secretary O. P. Austin, telegraphed the following reply to Commander Peary: In answer to your telegraphic report to this society that you have reached the North Pole, the National Geographic Society, through the action of its board of managers to-day, extends to you its heartfelt congratulations on your great achievement.

Then the board voted to defer taking any further action pending formal inspection of the records. At a dinner which the society purposes to give next winter it is hoped to have Dr. Cook, Commander Peary and the British explorer who penetrated furthest south in seeking the South Pole, Lieutenant Shackleton, as guests. Dr. O. H. Tittman, on his way back to the United States Coast and Geodetic Society, is already on his way to England bearing the informal invitation of the society to Cook and Shackleton. Peary's exploit had not become known when Superintendent Tittman sailed last Sunday.

Acting Superintendent Frank E. Perkins, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who is also a member of the Geographic Society, declared to-day that to his mind the final discovery of the North Pole strengthens the claims of each explorer. "Commander Peary went equipped with all modern instruments with which to record his observations and demonstrate the truth of his discovery," Mr. Perkins said. "The question now resolves itself into one of priority, and Commander Peary and Dr. Cook doubtless will fight that out between themselves. According to Dr. Cook, he discovered the pole before Peary started. That detracts nothing from Peary's honor and glory. Each explorer has fought his battles without the aid of the observations of the other. There is honor enough for both."

Commander Peary's achievement was the principal topic of discussion in the Navy Department to-day, and many little incidents of a personal nature which occurred while Peary was stationed here were recalled. "If I don't find the pole the boy will," said Commander Peary to his associates in the naval office yards and docks in this city on the morning following the birth of his son, in the spring of 1903. Mr. Peary's whole interest appeared to center in his Arctic plans. Although unobtrusive normally, "at mention of the pole," said one of his former colleagues to-day, "he became aggressive." Peary, however, was never tiresome in discussing polar work, his enthusiasm on the subject commanding interest and attention. Commander Peary was general engineer assistant in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. His tour of duty when he was last in Washington was from November 27, 1902, to April 12, 1904.

Through Herbert L. Bridgman, the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, formal official notification of Commander Peary's achievement in reaching the North Pole was made known to the government to-day. Mr. Bridgman sent a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy in which he says that Commander Peary telegraphs from Indian Harbor, Labrador, as follows: "The Peary Arctic Club expedition under my command."

GREELY PROUD OF U. S. Former Explorer Gives Equal Honors to Two Discoverers.

Centre Conway, N. H., Sept. 7.—Major General A. W. Greely, U. S. A. (retired), when informed of Commander Peary's achievement, said: "The country should be proud to have its national labor day this year made notable by the news that a second American has reached the North Pole. Peary is another American whose record Peary now equals. Priority properly gives distinctive honor to Dr. Cook, but of greater importance and higher value, the problems of civilization and unvaried devotion to the accomplishment of a feat that confers credit on the nation by which both men were aided."

While such spirit abides with our citizens America may look forward confidently to the happy solution of the problems of civilization and the twentieth century presents. Confidently, Peary may be expected a renewal of interest in Antarctic problems. It is the duty of the country to verify Wilkes's discovery of the coast line of the Antarctic continent, which has been questioned for the greatest geographical discovery of the nineteenth century, under the auspices of the National Geographical Society to verify the accuracy of this great discovery should command support. Whatsoever the future may bring, giving great and deserved honors to Cook and Peary, let us not forget Wilkes and his work.

MRS. JESUP HIGHLY PLEASED. Widow of Arctic Club's President to Build Library at Bar Harbor. Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, widow of the president of the Peary Arctic Club, to-day received a message from Mrs. R. E. Peary announcing Commander Peary's success. Mrs. Jesup expressed gratification at the news, because her husband had taken such a prominent part in the Arctic expeditions. She said that she was anxious to hear full details of the trip.

PEARY AND COOK COMPARED. Richmond, Va., Sept. 7.—Rear Admiral H. E. Webster, U. S. N., retired, a personal friend of Commander Peary, highly commends the naval officer's expedition to the North Pole. He gives credit, however, to Dr. Cook for having first discovered the pole, and says: Here we have two distinct types of men. One is an explorer, a quiet man, and one who seemed determined to carry out his plans without the advice of others. Perhaps others would have refused, or did refuse, to accept his idea of discovery. Peary, on the other hand, was known as a naval engineer, and naturally his exploits were more apt to attract the world at large. I sincerely hope that both men will prove that they have found the pole. It is another proof of the fact that we are always in the front.

It was said by some that Peary was too old a man to accomplish his task. This again proves that men of spirit and determination are never too old to carry out a purpose. It is the undoubted and undying American spirit.

JUBILATION AT BOWDOIN. Brunswick, Me., Sept. 7.—Bowdoin College to-day is celebrating Peary's success. The chapel bell was rung and the college flag was thrown to the breeze in his honor. A committee of the faculty will send congratulations to him. The celebration is a double one in that Peary was a member of the class of 1877 and his assistant, Donald B. MacMillan, graduated in 1897.

THE COMMENT ABROAD

PARIS ACCEPTS PEARY.

The "Temps" Predicts a Contest—Defence of Cook.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The evening newspapers here publish long accounts of Commander Peary, his previous endeavors and his announcement that he had reached the North Pole. At the same time they republished the objections to the Cook story emanating from England. The general opinion is that Peary's laconic telegram was a coup de theatre, and there is a strong tendency to see the humorous aspect of the situation in the contention of two Americans for the honors of discovery. The "Temps," under most circumstances a dignified journal, foresees a "beautiful battle" between the "Cookists" and the "Pearyists," and advises the two explorers when they reach New York to reply to the questions of the curious by saying: "Yes, we come from the North Pole, and we found an awful lot there."

In more serious vein the "Temps" asks to whom will be awarded the palm of victory. It says it is odd that England, skeptical and suspicious of Dr. Cook demands proofs, while America and Denmark accept him, and asks: But what proofs can you ask of an unhappy man who has wintered two years with the Eskimoes? Here are his notebooks and his astronomical observations. Do you think that Peary obtained more valuable scientific results than Cook? Captain Amundsen said: "Probably not," he replied. "They were equally equipped with only absolutely necessary instruments. Geographically their achievements are of great importance, and it is very important also that the two reports be compared."

It is too early to form a judgment regarding Peary's success from the brief telegram published, but, assuming that he really reached the pole, it will tend to put an end to the doubts about Cook's success. It is true, however, that I am still skeptical. Dr. Cook's personality and past life speak in his favor. He has a reputation free from all empty boasting and certainly possesses tenacity and energy enough to reach the pole. Nevertheless, his descriptions contain many singular passages, calculated to raise doubts, that I am not yet fully convinced. It awakens misgivings that it is too early to characterize reports in the newspapers as emanating from him as incorrect.

Munich, Sept. 7.—Commenting on the remarkable coincidence arising from the presence at the North Pole of both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, the "Zeltung" to-day says: "Commander Peary and Dr. Cook are known to be strong rivals, and the discovery of the pole will lead to a severe scientific quarrel in which public opinion probably will support Commander Peary."

Dresden, Sept. 7.—Dr. Henry Gravelius, the Saxon astronomer and geographer, said to-day that both Peary and Cook probably were true. He added that Dr. Cook's narrative was believed in scientific circles in Dresden. Professor Bernard Pattenhausen, head of the department of astronomy and meteorology of the Technische Hochschule, is convinced of the genuineness of both reports. "Hall to the double discovery as a brilliant American achievement," he said to-night. Professor Pattenhausen has requested Dr. Cook to lecture before the Dresden Geographical Society.

The newspapers are divided in their opinions. The "Neueste Nachrichten" predicts a fierce personal contest over the question of priority in reaching the pole. It says that undoubtedly Dr. Cook speaks the truth and found the pole before Peary. There never would have been any doubt, adds the paper, if the high strung first announcement had not made the people skeptical.

NEWS FROM WHITNEY. Man Who Saw Both Cook and Peary Goes on Hunting Trip. New Haven, Sept. 7.—Any doubt as to the safety of Harry Whitney, of this city, who went North with the Peary expedition and stayed at Etah to hunt game, was dispelled to-day by receipt of the following message from him by Burdett F. Hughes, of this city: "Hard winter, leaving Roosevelt North Greenland, after bear. Meet Roosevelt and return to New York. Have all things sent to New Haven. Captain under way here on October 10."

The message is taken to mean that Mr. Whitney is returning with Commander Peary, but has gone to hunt game, planning his time so as to rejoin the Roosevelt when that vessel sails for New York. The message was sent from Indian Harbor, Labrador, and came by way of Cape Ray.

Mr. Whitney went with the Peary expedition simply to hunt musk ox, polar bear and other big game in Grant Land. His last letter came down with the boat from Etah before navigation closed last summer. Several weeks ago a report was current that Mr. Whitney had been found frozen to death, and there had been much anxiety over his safety. Until this report no fear had been entertained as to his welfare, although he was supposed to be the only white man in the hunting trip, his companions being Eskimoes.

When the news came that Dr. Cook had found the North Pole and the supplementary statement that records had been left by that explorer with Mr. Whitney, a keen interest was awakened here in the Peary and Cook Arctic expeditions. Now his friends are particularly anxious for news of his meetings with the explorers.

When the news came that Dr. Cook had found the North Pole and the supplementary statement that records had been left by that explorer with Mr. Whitney, a keen interest was awakened here in the Peary and Cook Arctic expeditions. Now his friends are particularly anxious for news of his meetings with the explorers. When the news came that Dr. Cook had found the North Pole and the supplementary statement that records had been left by that explorer with Mr. Whitney, a keen interest was awakened here in the Peary and Cook Arctic expeditions. Now his friends are particularly anxious for news of his meetings with the explorers.

Best & Co.

The Only Store For Children Only

Every floor—every section of every floor—every shelf—every drawer—every counter filled with Things for Children Only.

Every one of our buyers, either in this country or abroad, especially selected for his or her knowledge of what Children want—specifically commissioned to supply Children's needs.

Every designer in our employ an expert in creating and fashioning the various articles of Children's wear.

All our efforts—all our resources—all our business energies devoted to the Outfitting of Children Only

In the most satisfactory manner, At Prices as Low as Quality will permit.

60-62 West 23d Street



EARLY FALL SHOWING OF FURNITURE FOR THE DINING ROOM

Our exhibit of Dining-Room Furniture this season cannot fail to be of unusual interest to those who contemplate the furnishing or replenishing of this important room. Many new patterns are on view both in mahogany and oak, and special attention is called to the dignity and richness of our heavily carved suites. A number of inexpensive suites built on classic lines are included, also odd and individual pieces at attractive prices.

GEO. C. FLINT Co. 48-47 West 23rd St. 24-28 West 24th St.

OPINIONS IN GERMANY.

Scientists Generally Willing to Accept Both Discoveries.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—Dr. Hellmann, director of the Meteorological Institute in Berlin, said to-day: Several fortunate circumstances, but especially the favorable condition of the polar ice, have made possible the discovery of the North Pole by two daring and tried polar explorers. To both Dr. Cook and to Commander Peary one can say, "Well done!" The success of both these travelers will cause explorers from all nations to attempt the trip. Professor Wilhelm Sieglin, director of the Berlin University Geographical Institute, said to-day: It is too early to form a judgment regarding Peary's success from the brief telegram published, but, assuming that he really reached the pole, it will tend to put an end to the doubts about Cook's success. It is true, however, that I am still skeptical. Dr. Cook's personality and past life speak in his favor. He has a reputation free from all empty boasting and certainly possesses tenacity and energy enough to reach the pole. Nevertheless, his descriptions contain many singular passages, calculated to raise doubts, that I am not yet fully convinced. It awakens misgivings that it is too early to characterize reports in the newspapers as emanating from him as incorrect.

Munich, Sept. 7.—Commenting on the remarkable coincidence arising from the presence at the North Pole of both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, the "Zeltung" to-day says: "Commander Peary and Dr. Cook are known to be strong rivals, and the discovery of the pole will lead to a severe scientific quarrel in which public opinion probably will support Commander Peary."

Dresden, Sept. 7.—Dr. Henry Gravelius, the Saxon astronomer and geographer, said to-day that both Peary and Cook probably were true. He added that Dr. Cook's narrative was believed in scientific circles in Dresden.

Professor Bernard Pattenhausen, head of the department of astronomy and meteorology of the Technische Hochschule, is convinced of the genuineness of both reports. "Hall to the double discovery as a brilliant American achievement," he said to-night. Professor Pattenhausen has requested Dr. Cook to lecture before the Dresden Geographical Society.

The newspapers are divided in their opinions. The "Neueste Nachrichten" predicts a fierce personal contest over the question of priority in reaching the pole. It says that undoubtedly Dr. Cook speaks the truth and found the pole before Peary. There never would have been any doubt, adds the paper, if the high strung first announcement had not made the people skeptical.

ASTONISHMENT IN ROME. Peary's Announcement at First Regarded as Hoax—Belief in Dr. Cook.

Rome, Sept. 7.—The news that the North Pole had been attained by Commander Robert E. Peary became known in Rome late last night. It aroused the greatest degree of astonishment, and was at first considered a gigantic hoax. It is believed here that it will enable Dr. Cook's statements to be checked, and settle definitely whether he has the right to claim the discovery. The Italian navy authorities, while following with the keenest interest every development in the men's progress, are suspending judgment until the documents are presented. Competent opinion here still believes strongly that Dr. Cook could not possibly have purposely misled the world. Dr. Cook's record of courage and enterprise is regarded as such that he should not be discredited without the fullest proof.

STILL ROOM AT THE TOP.

Roald Amundsen Talks on Probable Scientific Results.

Christiania, Sept. 7.—Captain Roald Amundsen the discoverer of the Northwest Passage, in an interview to-day said: "It is quite evident that Peary discovered no trace of Cook in the continually drifting ice. Peary probably, as he planned, made his dash from a more eastern point than Dr. Cook, but many circumstances may have arisen to cause a change."

"Do you think that Peary obtained more valuable scientific results than Cook?" Captain Amundsen was asked. "Probably not," he replied. "They were equally equipped with only absolutely necessary instruments. Geographically their achievements are of great importance, and it is very important also that the two reports be compared."

It would be superfluous to discuss Commander Peary's route on his return trip, and also useless to make speculations as to the points arrived at by the two explorers. It may be that they differed several geographical minutes. It is not important if the exact mathematical pole was reached or not, but it is important that the geographical conditions will be left to be done. What is left will be sufficient for all of us."

SHACKLETON PLEASED.

No Doubt, He Says, of Peary's Discovery—Views on Cook.

London, Sept. 7.—"The honor of planting the national flag at the North Pole undoubtedly belongs to America," said Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, the English explorer, who recently led an expedition into the Antarctic regions, to-day. "The news within a week," he continued, "that two men have reached the pole is an extraordinary coincidence. We all expected to hear of Commander Peary's arrival some time during the month, and we sincerely hoped that the result of his years of effort and struggle would be crowned with success." Lieutenant Shackleton added: Peary undoubtedly got to the pole, between him and Dr. Cook the pole certainly had been reached. It is said that Peary reached the goal April 6, 1909. It will be interesting to know the date he left his base to go to the Pole, and his rate of travel afterward. If Peary's speed coincides with Cook's, this fact will go far in the eyes of the world to clear up the controversy. The ice conditions around Peary's camp in 1908 appear to have been similar to those reported by Cook, and that will clear up another point. It is extremely unlikely that the metal cylinder left at the pole by Dr. Cook will be found by Peary, because of the drifting of the ice. If Peary took a more easterly line, there is a possibility of his discovering and also its actual latitude and longitude, and its nature.

The whole question, however, will be set at rest in a few days, for Cook now doubtless sees that it seems fairly obvious that Peary does not know where the explorers were in touch with the Eskimoes. News travels among the natives very fast. It is extremely important to know whether Peary made a detour toward the land which Cook says he discovered, and also its actual latitude and longitude, and its nature.

Major Leonard Darwin, president of the Royal Geographical Society, said in the following dispatch to Commander Peary to-day: "Delighted to hear of your safe return; warmest congratulations. Major Darwin also sent by cable his congratulations to the American Geographical Society, as well as to Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club. John Scott Keltie, the well known author of geographical and scientific subjects and secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, has sent a dispatch to Commander Peary, inviting him to come to London and lecture before the society."