



RUMORS AT ARDEN VARY HARRIMAN SAID TO BE MORE COMFORTABLE.

Men Resembling Physicians Reach Estate—Oxygen Administered Overseer Declares.

Arden, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Some additional details were learned to-day in regard to the condition and treatment of E. H. Harriman which would seem to give added weight to the many alarming rumors about him. At the same time the guarded bulletins that were issued this morning and the few facts that could be learned about the general condition of affairs at Arden House indicate that he passed a fairly good night last night, and that during the early part of to-day at any rate he was easier and more comfortable than he had been for several days.

The train that arrived at Turner at 8:08 o'clock this evening from Jersey City brought two men who were hurried from the train to Arden House in one of the Harriman automobiles. The train was held in Jersey City ten minutes for these men. When they reached Turner they went at once to the waiting automobile, refusing to say whether they were physicians or what was the business that brought them here.

The coming of these two men immediately revived in full strength all the many stories that have been told in the last few days. One of the stories, which is understood to have originated in Wall Street, is that Mr. Harriman was operated on yesterday for a cancerous growth. The arrival of the two supposed physicians to-night changed the story that he was to be operated on to-night or to-morrow.

ARDEN OVERSEER TALKS.

A dispatch saying that it was persistently reported in Wall Street that Mr. Harriman was operated on on Tuesday was shown this evening to C. T. Ford, overseer of Arden House, and he said:

"No, there is not a word of truth in it." When asked about Mr. Harriman's condition Mr. Ford said:

"I have not seen Mr. Harriman since Friday, but I know that he talked to one of the maçons on Saturday. He had this attack on Sunday. Dr. Lyle says it was acute indigestion, and he has not been out since."

The overseer was asked then if there were any physicians besides Dr. Lyle at Arden house yesterday.

Mr. Ford reluctantly said that there were. "Yes," he declared slowly, "there were other doctors there, but I don't know who they were nor how many."

Pressed again about an operation yesterday Mr. Ford said:

"If there had been one there is no doubt that I would have heard of it. I have not heard of any operation, and I do not believe there has been one. If I were put on my oath I could say no. I do not believe Mr. Harriman has been operated on."

MIDNIGHT TRIP FOR MEDICINE.

It was learned to-day that on Monday a hurry call was sent to the Tuxedo drug store at midnight for a prescription, and that the automobile that carried the medicine to Arden house made the trip from Tuxedo Park in nine minutes. Early Tuesday morning, it was learned, a special train brought a number of physicians from New York to Arden. From other and apparently authentic sources it is learned that Mr. Harriman is kept packed in ice. It is understood that the purpose of this is to reduce the inflammation. The same authority is responsible for the statement that oxygen is constantly administered to the patient.

Two empty tanks marked "oxygen for medicinal purposes" were seen in the station at Arden to-day. It was said that these tanks were being returned to the manufacturers to be refilled. When Mr. Ford, who had at first denied that oxygen was being used at Arden house, was told that these tanks had been seen at the Arden station he said that it was true that oxygen was administered to Mr. Harriman. It was learned that four tanks of oxygen had been received at Arden house. Three of these, it was said, had been used and the fourth was now being drawn on.

The other side of the story lies in the meagre bulletin from Dr. Lyle, the apparent attitude of the family and the purely negative position of Judge Lovett. Dr. Lyle issued this brief signed statement:

"Mr. Harriman is better to-day." But the effect of this was offset by the arrival this evening of the two men supposed to be physicians and their refusal to make a denial when this profession was imputed to them by the newspaper men.

NO STATEMENT ISSUED.

Judge Lovett said briefly this morning that he would not issue a statement unless Mr. Harriman's condition became dangerous. At 5 o'clock this afternoon it was announced at Arden house that Judge Lovett would issue a statement this evening. A couple of hours afterward the message came from Judge Lovett that he had no statement to make to-night. Indirectly word was received that a message of a generally optimistic character had been sent by Judge Lovett to friends in New York.

The Rev. J. Holmes McGuinness, the Harriman pastor, was a visitor to Arden House to-day. When he returned to his home in Chester he was asked in regard to Mr. Harriman's condition. Mr. McGuinness was guarded in his reply.

"What did Dr. Lyle say?" he asked. "On being told of Dr. Lyle's statement, Mr. McGuinness said:

"You may quote me as saying the same thing." "But," he added quickly, "don't say a word more."

Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Harriman's sister, was called by telephone to Arden House from her home in Arden village to-day. Her family was asked if this was taken to mean that Mr. Harriman was in a more serious condition. The reply was:

MAURETANIA RUSHING IN. Linc Expected to Dock To-night, Barring Fog or Accident.

The Cunard liner Mauretania, rushing to port at top speed to break the record made by her sister ship, the Lusitania, on Thursday, was reported yesterday at 730 knots east of Sandy Hook at noon. Up to that hour she had covered 2,010 knots at an average speed of 25.33. These figures were received yesterday by the local office of the Cunard Line, and it was said that the time of passage between the Mauretania's present run and that made by the Lusitania last week would be a question of minutes.

The Mauretania on Tuesday beat the Lusitania's best day's run on the last westward trip of the latter, making 658 knots. Unless fog or an accident causes her to run at reduced speed, the Mauretania will arrive off the lights this afternoon in time to land her passengers this evening.

OIL OPERATOR KILLED.

Negro Chauffeur Caught After Exciting Chase. Pittsburgh, Sept. 8.—James I. Blakeley, a wealthy oil operator of Homestead, was killed this afternoon by an automobile in charge of William Cavell, a negro chauffeur. Blakeley was about to cross the street in front of the automobile when, it is said, Cavell threw on the high speed clutch. One of the machine lamps struck Blakeley on the head, killing him almost instantly.

Following the accident Cavell became panicky, and ran the car at full speed through the downtown streets, with a motor policeman in pursuit. He was finally captured and is held without bail, charged with manslaughter.

BEEF ADVANCES AGAIN.

Choice Cuts Highest in Years—Eastern Demand the Cause. Chicago, Sept. 8.—The best grades of dressed beef reached a level not attained in years to-day when the prices of the best ribs and loins were advanced 1 1/2 and 2 cents. This was the action of the wholesalers. To-morrow the retailers will have their inning, and housewives are going to be shocked when they make their bargains for roasts and steaks.

The advance to-day brings the wholesale price about 4 cents a pound higher than was quoted for the same grades of beef a year ago. The high price of choice meats is based, it is said, on the fact that a large share of the best grades of beef products are being rushed to the East, causing a shortage in supplies available for local consumption. This reason was not given out by the packers, however.

ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST.

Asks for Black Bass for Propagation in Lake Nainasha. Washington, Sept. 8.—Ex-President Roosevelt has requested that the United States government send a supply of black bass to British East Africa, to be deposited in Lake Nainasha, Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt's request was made in a personal letter to Commissioner George M. Bowers, of the Bureau of Fisheries, and it will be complied with if possible.

When Commissioner Bowers returned to-day from the New England coast he found awaiting him the following letter from Mr. Roosevelt:

Nairobi, East Africa, July 17, 1908. United States Fish Commissioner, Washington. My dear Mr. Bowers: Would it be possible for the Fish Commission to send here a good lot of black bass, either small or young, in whatever shape they are usually sent, to put in Lake Nainasha? The water is fairly temperate. It is slightly alkaline, but is naturally drunk, and there are plenty of small fish and frogs for the fish to live on. Would it be possible for the fish commission to do this? I have had great luck here so far. Faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Hon. George M. Bowers, United States Fish Commissioner, Washington.

Commissioner Bowers immediately replied to the request, indicating his intention to comply with it as soon as possible. Mr. Bowers said this evening that the fish probably would be forwarded from a point in Central or Southern Europe, to which the Fish Commission had sent black bass.

ENTIRE FAMILY BORN ON WATER.

Arrival of Twelfth Child of Barge Captain's Wife Adds to Strange History. A boy was born aboard the coal barge Edith at 2:30 p. m. yesterday to Mrs. George W. Bedder, wife of the captain of the boat, as the vessel was discharging coal at Ellis Island. It is quite the thing in the Bedder family to be born on a boat. Captain Bedder was born on a canal boat in this harbor; his wife was born on a boat, and they have twelve children, all of whom were born on boats. Three of their girls and two of their boys are married. There are four grandchildren, all of whom were born on boats. It may be mentioned that each of the married daughters of the captain of the Edith has a boat captain as a husband.

The Edith is found in various parts of this harbor and down at South Amboy. Three of the captain's children, who were born on this vessel, have spent more time on the Edith than they have spent anywhere else. The new member of the Bedder family was named Frederick Ellis Bedder, the middle name being chosen because the Edith was at the immigration station when he came into the world.

MRS. WALDO AND COOK IN COURT.

Dispute Over Wages Results in Charge of Disorderly Conduct—Dropped Later. The sum of \$1 cents was the cause of an argument between Mrs. Gertrude W. Waldo and her cook last evening. Mrs. Waldo, being taken up with the cook, Mary Madden, being taken to the East 67th street station. There, after much arguing, Mrs. Waldo withdrew a complaint of disorderly conduct against the cook because of a social engagement that prevented her going to the night court to press the charge.

Mrs. Waldo is the mother of Rhineland Waldo, a former Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Bingham.

There was a difference of opinion between Mrs. Waldo and her cook yesterday, and as a result the cook was to leave the employ of Mrs. Waldo. Mary Madden, when it came time to leave, the police say, insisted that there was \$2 due her. Mrs. Waldo said she owed the cook only \$1.17 for her wages.

MRS. SAGE GIVES CHURCH \$10,000.

Gift Made in Memory of Parents on Her Eightieth Birthday. Syracuse, Sept. 8.—Mrs. Russell Sage, on her eightieth birthday to-day, sent a check for \$10,000 to the First Presbyterian Church of this city. This was the church of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stocum, and also her own church when she was a girl, and the gift was made in remembrance of her parents. She had previously given two memorial windows to the church, costing \$3,000.

FURLONG UNDER FIRE. WITNESS TELLS OF BAIL BOND JOBBERY.

Brooklyn Magistrate Also Accused of Aiding Pickpockets in Weakening Prosecution. The trial of Henry J. Furlong, the Brooklyn police magistrate, on bribery charges was begun yesterday before Justice Crane, of the Supreme Court, sitting as a committing magistrate, in the County Court House, Brooklyn. An amazing story of transactions in the Gates avenue court for the last six years was told by Jacob W. Gotthelf, formerly a runner in the Gates avenue court, who was an all-day witness. Both in the direct examination, by Mr. Elder, the Assistant District Attorney, and the cross-examination, by Henry M. Goldfogel, who represented Magistrate Furlong, the young man, who was let out of jail to testify, told in a glib manner of many alleged cases of bribery and crooked dealings.

The defendant, advising his lawyers and taking copious notes of the proceedings, sat unmoved through it all. He was among the first to arrive in the courtroom. Although the benches were quickly filled and the room was soon so crowded with his political associates that it was necessary to close the doors, the portly and dignified defendant did not turn to recognize any of them. He was in mourning because of the death of Mrs. Furlong, which occurred during his absence in New Jersey.

The magistrate's case was not improved appreciably by the cross-examination of Gotthelf. The tale of agreements between the witness and the defendant to share commissions on bonds furnished prisoners in the Gates avenue court, recited to Mr. Elder, was strengthened by stories of other acts. The witness swore that in the cases of pickpockets, whose names he could not remember, where there was promise of fees through bonds, Magistrate Furlong instructed him to get witnesses out of the way and otherwise to weaken the prosecution. He did that, he said, without any thought of the law, but simply as the secretary of the magistrate, bound to do the bidding of his employer. In most of the shady transactions the witness could not remember the names of the prisoners, but insisted that he could point out the cases if the records of the Gates avenue court were shown him. However, he could recall the case of a woman named Costello, who was arrested on the streets of New York.

"I remember in that case," testified Gotthelf, "that I went to the woman and she accepted our bail, with our house on Glenmore avenue as security. She promised to pay us \$50. Furlong and I walked to the Coney Island court together on the morning of her examination. He waited outside while I went upstairs to collect the money. I was to come back and give him one-third. But the woman had no money with her. I suspected then she had made a mistake and given the money to a lawyer named Webster. The judge discharged her. We never got any money from that woman."

Gotthelf's bad record was shown during the cross-examination. He admitted to Mr. Goldfogel that there were three indictments for grand larceny and misappropriation of funds and bribery pending against him. He referred twice to his incarceration with an air of careless cynicism, once saying that his address for some time was likely to be No. 49 Raymond street, the Raymond street jail—and then remarking that "one's memory was likely to suffer during a jail sentence."

Simon Uttal's testimony afforded a dramatic incident. His payment of \$50 for his release from the Raymond street jail on bail furnished by Gotthelf and the alleged bail payment of one-third the commission to Magistrate Furlong in the specific charge in the present proceedings. The witness had forgotten to whom he had paid any money. He had only a dim recollection, he asserted, of having paid money at all, and it didn't amount to \$50. Then Justice Crane took from his desk a paper with a blue cover that looked like a summons and complaint and thrust it before the witness. "Isn't this your signature," he demanded, "and didn't you swear in this complaint in your suit for absolute divorce that you paid \$50 to a man named Gotthelf to get you out of the Raymond street jail?"

The witness glanced at the paper, sank back in his chair and replied feebly in the affirmative. "Here you would have made us believe," added the court indignantly, "that you didn't know about this payment. I was signing papers last night when I came across this complaint and recalled that you were to be a witness here."

Magistrate Hyman and Samuel Uttal were the last witnesses at the afternoon session. The hearing is likely to end to-day.

BRYAN AND HASKELL HOLD CONFLAB.

Earnest Conference at Muskogee—Did Not Discuss Politics, Says Governor. Muskogee, Okla., Sept. 8.—Stepping off a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train to-day, W. J. Bryan was met by Governor Haskell, and the two held a private conference for ten minutes, after which Bryan swung on the train which is carrying him to his farm in Texas. No one but Haskell had a chance to talk to Bryan. Haskell met him upon receipt of a telegram requesting a meeting. Governor Haskell declared later that the meeting was a coincidence.

"We did not discuss politics at all," said the Governor. "Nothing was said about the Democratic Senators who voted with the Republicans on the tariff. We did not discuss anything that would be of interest to the public."

The Governor is expected to appoint a district judge for Muskogee and Wagoner counties next Friday.

OUST VETERANS FROM STATE HOME.

Charged That Arkansas Ex-Confederates Accepted Amnesty from General Grant. Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8.—The board of trustees of the Arkansas State Ex-Confederate Home has ousted fourteen inmates in the last week, and it is said, six others will go unless they can make a satisfactory showing. Charles F. Martin, secretary of the board, in explaining the dismissal, said to-day:

"During the closing days of the Civil War General Grant, knowing we could not recruit additional men, flooded the Confederate army with offers of amnesty for all who would desert the Southern army and remain neutral. We have sent to Washington and secured copies of the amnesty rolls. We found the names of the men who have left our State Confederate Home upon these rolls."

Wellman May Abandon Search. Christiana, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Trompson to the "Aftenposten" says that Walter Wellman has instructed his agent to arrange for the return of all the explorer's property from Virgo Bay, Spitzbergen, as well as the three men who were to have spent the winter there.

It is understood that Mr. Wellman has abandoned his plans for reaching the North Pole by airship for next year.

DR. COOK NOT SHAKEN. SENDING FOR ESQUIMAUS TO TESTIFY.

Says Peary Stole His Stores—Denies One of Absolute Confidence—Danish Views. Paris, Sept. 9.—The "Matin" prints a signed statement by Dr. Cook, in which he replies to Commander Peary, saying:

"I did not deem it well at first to reply to the attacks of Commander Peary. I thought it better to maintain the reserve becoming a gentleman. Besides, if Peary has reached the pole I am glad of his success. It does not prove that I have not succeeded, and before him."

Dr. Cook then takes up the charges in detail with regard to the question of provisions and his use of the Esquimaus, and continues:

"According to Peary's statements, my Esquimaus said I did not go very far north. To this I answer: Sverdrup has undertaken the command of an expedition to seek out my two Esquimaus and bring them back to civilization. It is I who will pay the expenses of this expedition; we shall see what they will say."

"I am asked for proofs of my veracity. Well, I will give proofs, for I solemnly bind myself to submit all the documents and instruments to the geographical societies of America and Denmark, or to any assembly of scientists any one likes to name. I think that declaration will suffice to prove my good faith."

"One must not be astonished that I refused to furnish proofs to various personages. I want to present the results of my work as a whole and not to private individuals, but to constituted bodies. I think those who have doubted my word will not doubt that of the geographical societies which I shall take for judges. I shall say no more."

"I hate this quarrel into which it is being sought to drag me. I am satisfied that I have done what I have done, and know that in a little while no doubt will be possible."

Copenhagen, Sept. 8.—Following so quickly other dramatic incidents of the week, Commander Peary's dispatch denying that Dr. Cook had achieved the triumph for which he has been honored in Copenhagen beyond the lot of any other private person, has been read here with feelings of amazement and concern. Dr. Cook himself seems in no wise disturbed. He was perfectly cool and apparently unmoved when confronted to-night with telegrams from the United States saying that Commander Peary had denounced him as an impostor. His demeanor has not changed in the slightest from the day when he landed at Copenhagen.

Dr. Cook's friends had urged him to their utmost to make any statement possible for the public, but he had said repeatedly that all he had to say for the present was that he possessed proofs that he had visited the North Pole on April 21, 1908. Those proofs were convincing, and would in due time be given to the world.

When it was suggested to him that his chances of proving his case might be ruined unless he made a satisfactory statement immediately, he smiled—his usual quiet smile—and asked how could a man be ruined by popular clamor calling him an impostor when he had proofs of his case which could and would be published, as he had oftentimes repeated, when they were in proper form to be given out.

COOK SAYS PEARY TOOK HIS STORES.

Regarding the controversy over his alleged taking of Peary's stores, Dr. Cook asserts that he has written and other satisfactory evidence that Peary took his stores, perhaps believing that "Harry Whitney is personally acquainted with all the facts, and perhaps what he has to say when he returns may be interesting," added the explorer.

The Dr. Cook remarked quietly: "Make as little as you can of this, and don't say anything disagreeable about Peary."

Dr. Cook told Captain Sverdrup and another friend the day after he landed here that he hoped there would be no unpleasantness over supplies with the Peary party; that he had found some of Peary's men in possession of one of his depots and had turned them out unceremoniously.

It is settled that Cook will send a ship back to bring to America the two Esquimaus who accompanied him on the last stage of his journey to the pole, as well as some of the party who were sent back when the start of the last stage began. Captain Sverdrup may command the expedition. It is Dr. Cook's desire that he shall do so, and they conferred for some hours to-day regarding the details of the journey.

TESTIMONY OF THE ESQUIMAUS.

Dr. Cook's purpose in bringing his Esquimaus comrades to America is to have them relate their stories of the trip to the pole. He purposes to have them examined by any men familiar with the Arctic and the Esquimaus, including the members of Peary's party, if they wish.

Dr. Cook's apparent confidence is the greatest factor working in his support in Copenhagen. Those who had had the opportunity to talk with him agree that he is either an absolutely sincere, simple man, or deserves a pedestal in history as one of the greatest actors.

When the latter alternative was suggested to him he merely expressed the conviction that time, even if there was no other evidence, would confirm him in his statements, because, with the rapid advance of the means of travel, his route would soon be visited by others who could pass judgment on his testimony.

Dr. Cook's constitution is of iron. In the last three nights he has averaged three and one-half hours' sleep, sitting up to the small hours attending to his correspondence and arising at 6 o'clock in the morning to resume his task, but he shows no ill effects of the strain. His engagements to-day include a luncheon given in his honor by the British Minister at the legation, and a motor trip into the country to attend a dinner given by Mrs. Gammell, whose husband financed several Danish expeditions. There he met several noted geographers and other scientists.

THE OPINIONS IN COPENHAGEN.

All day long dispatches from America, regarding Commander Peary's charges, poured into Copenhagen. The newspapers contain only one unpleasant article. The "Politiken," in its leader to-night, says: "Danes, remembering Peary's bad treatment of one of their own explorers, will not be surprised at his attitude toward Cook."

The general attitude here is one of suspended judgment until the evidence is produced. Dr. Cook's lecture before the Geographical Society caused profound disappointment, because the people expected more convincing proofs than Dr. Cook has given. He contented himself in his lecture with repeating what had already appeared in the form of statements to the news-

Continued on second page.

\$30.00 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN. Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets sold September 10, 11, 12, 13, good to return until September 19, inclusive. See ticket agents—Adv.

THE ROOSEVELT DELAYED. Sighted Off Battle Harbor Yesterday, but Her Progress Is Slow.

North Sydney, Cape Breton, Sept. 8.—It was learned definitely through dispatches sent from wireless stations in the north to-night that the ship Roosevelt, bearing the Peary North Pole expedition, arrived at Battle Harbor, which is about 175 miles south of Indian Harbor, the steamer's first stopping place, this afternoon.

The Roosevelt left Indian Harbor yesterday and was sighted off Battle Harbor at 10 a. m. to-day. The report that Peary had reached Belle Isle, in the southern part of the Strait of Belle Isle, was circulated through an order which the explorer sent to St. John's, N. F., for a coal supply, to be sent him at Belle Sablon in case he should not be able to obtain sufficient fuel for his bunkers at Battle Harbor.

There is no telegraph station at Battle Harbor, but there is a wireless equipment, and to-night Commander Peary was in full charge of it, so that it was impossible to send any messages to that point.

It is thought here that Commander Peary may be able to get through some particulars of his Far Northern Journey. The Roosevelt encountered heavy weather after leaving Indian Harbor, and, allowing for recoiling and her slow speed, it is possible that she will not arrive at North Sydney before Sunday.

It is not known whether the Roosevelt will stop at Red Bay, where there is a telegraph station, but it is considered probable that she will do so.

PEARY TO PRESIDENT.

Places Pole at His Disposal, and Mr. Taft Sends Congratulations. Beverly, Mass., Sept. 8.—Commander Peary to-day presented the North Pole to President Taft, who replied, congratulating the explorer, but declaring that he did not know exactly what he could do with the pole. The messages follow:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., September 8, 1909. William H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington. Have honor please North Pole at your disposal. R. E. PEARY, U. S. NAVY.

Beverly, Mass., September 8, 1909. Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N. Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F. Thanks for your interesting and generous offer. I do not know exactly what I could do with it. I congratulate you sincerely on having achieved, after the greatest effort, the object of your trip, and I sincerely hope that your observations will contribute substantially to scientific knowledge. You have added lustre to the name "American." WILLIAM H. TAFT.

NOW FOR SOUTH POLE.

Peary, H. L. Bridgman Says, Has Already Planned the Trip. St. John, N. R., Sept. 8.—Herbert L. Bridgman reached here shortly before midnight to-night. He will arrive in Sydney to-morrow evening, and will then probably have two or three days of leisure, awaiting the coming of the Roosevelt. Accompanying him are a dozen newspaper men, some of whom will endeavor to push north from Sydney by water, and thus intercept the explorer in advance of his arrival at the Cape Breton town.

Mr. Bridgman spoke confidently to-night of the possibility of an American Antarctic expedition, which, he said, Commander Peary had more or less definitely planned before his last start northward.

"The good ship Roosevelt," said Mr. Bridgman, "is likely to play a prominent part in such an expedition. She is practically new and is not fitted up for commercial purposes. It is her manifest destiny to continue in the work of exploration."

As soon as the Roosevelt arrives at Sydney Mr. Bridgman will apply by telegraph to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission in New York City to allot the boat a place in the naval parade.

Mr. Bridgman does not believe that Commander Peary will stop at Halifax for the celebration which the citizens of that place have planned. The explorer will probably proceed straight to New York, although his New York adviser said that he might have made plans already to go direct from Sydney to his Eagle Island home in Maine for a short rest before facing the strenuous welcome that is sure to await him.

Mr. Bridgman had nothing new, he said, to contribute to the Peary-Cook controversy. Mr. Bridgman was particularly pleased to receive a telegram from Peary announcing that the Roosevelt had met the relief ship Jeanie off Saunders Island on August 23. No word had been received from Ler commander since the schooner sailed northward from St. John's, N. F., on August 3.

Peary will probably reach Sydney on Saturday or Sunday, according to Mr. Bridgman's calculations. The Roosevelt is not built for speed, and if short of coal will not do herself justice.

WOULD ADVANCE PEARY.

His Friends Urge That He Be Made a Rear Admiral. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 8.—Commander Robert E. Peary's discovery of the North Pole has immediately aroused his friends to urge that he be promoted to the rank of rear admiral, but nothing is known at the Navy Department of any such intention on the part of those in authority to take such a step.

Commander Peary is not an officer of the line, but a civil engineer, with the rank of commander. Not only is there no vacancy in the list of rear admirals, but Commander Peary is far down in the list of precedence, and would have to pass through the rank of captain before he could be made an admiral.

It is, of course, possible that Congress will see fit to create an additional rear admiral and confer the rank and title on Commander Peary, but it is generally believed that if this additional distinction is conferred on him it will be only by Executive action.

Commander Peary's former associates in the corps of civil engineers in the navy to-day sent the following dispatch to the explorer at North Sydney: Civil Engineer R. E. Peary: Congratulations on your remarkable achievement. Service proud of you. CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, NAVY.

BROTHER URGES DR. COOK TO HURRY.

William I. Cook, a brother of Dr. Cook, the explorer, said yesterday at his home in Brooklyn that Dr. Cook might be able to return a few days earlier than he would if he came on the Oscar II, of the Scandinavian Line.

"I have called to my brother," said Mr. Cook, "that he would do well to return as early as possible, in order to get here before Peary, if possible, or at least at the same time. If he takes the American Line he can reach here on September 18, instead of September 21. I have not yet heard whether he will adopt my advice."

COOK REPLIES TO PEARY'S CHARGE.

REPEATS HE HAS PROOF OF FINDING POLE. Peary Accuses Brooklyn Explorer of Imposture—Says Esquimaus Deny His Claims. PEARY'S STATEMENT. I have nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole. This is authoritative and correct. Cook's story should not be taken too seriously. The two Esquimaus who accompanied him say he went no distance north and not out of sight of land. Other members of the tribe corroborate their story.

COOK'S REPLY. I have been to the North Pole. As I said last night when I heard of Commander Peary's success, if he says he has been to the pole I believe him. I am willing to place facts, figures and worked out observations before a joint tribunal of the scientific bodies of the world. In due course I shall be prepared to make public an announcement that will effectually dispel any doubt, if there can be such, of the fact that I have reached the pole. But, knowing that I am right and that right must prevail, I will submit at the proper time my full story to the court of last resort—the people of the world.

I will not enter into any controversy over the subject with Commander Peary, further than to say that if he says I have taken his Esquimaus, my reply is that Esquimaus are nomads. They are owned by nobody and are not the private property of either Commander Peary or myself. The Esquimaus engaged by me were paid ten times what they agreed to accompany me for. As to the story that Commander Peary says I took provisions stored by him, my reply is that Peary took my provisions, obtaining them from the custodian on the plea that I had been so long absent that he was going to organize relief stations for me in case I should be alive. For this I have documentary proof.

Commander Robert E. Peary supplemented his messages from Indian Harbor yesterday with a dispatch in which he practically gave the lie to Dr. Frederick A. Cook for claiming to have discovered the North Pole. Upon public opinion, already highly unsettled, the impact of the message was hardly less than that of Commander Peary's first word that he had found the pole. The explorer's challenge, it was generally believed, meant the beginning of a more sensational controversy than the world has ever seen concerning a question of mere scientific priority.

Commander Peary's message was addressed to The Associated Press, and was dated from Indian Harbor, September 7. It read:

I have nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole. This is authoritative and correct. Cook's story should not be taken too seriously. The two Esquimaus who accompanied him say he went no distance north, and not out of sight of land. Other members of the tribe corroborate their story.

To Mrs. Peary, in the midst of her preparations to leave her summer home in Maine, came the following, dated September 8:

Good morning. Delayed by gale. Don't let Cook's story worry you. Have him nailed. BERT.

A third message was addressed to Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who left town Tuesday night to greet the explorer at Sydney, Cape Breton. This, too, was sent yesterday from Indian Harbor. It reads:

Took Whitney on board at Etah. Cook gone to Copenhagen. Met Jeanie off Saunders Island August 23. Coaled North Star Bay. Whitney went on board Jeanie. Parted company about 24th.

And to Henry C. Walsh, secretary of the Explorers' Club, came another of Peary's messages of felicitation: