

HOW POLE WAS FIXED

PEARY SAYS HIS OBSERVATIONS ALL AGREED.

Is Prepared to Submit Testimony Which Will Disprove Dr. Cook's Claims.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 14. Via Marconi Wireless Telegraphy to Cape Ray, N. F.—Commander Robert E. Peary to-day gave further details concerning his dash to the North Pole. He dwelt particularly upon the observations taken at the apex of the mountain and the movements of Harry Whitney, who prepared the records of the expedition and duly signed the duplicate certificates. To guard against accident I took one set of these papers and Professor Marvin took the other.

"When at a distance of 125 miles from the pole the third observation was made, by Captain Bartlett, who also signed the records and certificates in duplicate. Professor McMillan says that there was a fourth and fifth observations were made by myself, the last being taken five miles from the pole proper."

"There were more than one observation taken at the pole, and by whom?" the explorer was asked. "There were several observations," he replied, "and I took them all myself. They all agreed. You must understand that the pole is a theoretical point, without length, breadth or thickness. Its actual location depends on the accuracy of the instruments employed and the conditions under which the observations are taken."

"You have stated, Commander Peary, that a copy of your records and polar observations was wrapped in a piece of silk American flag and deposited in an ice cavity at the pole. Did any person witness this act?" "To this question Commander Peary declined to make any answer at present."

TO SUBMIT TESTIMONY. Continuing, Peary said that Dr. Cook was expected by the world to submit to an impartial tribunal or board of arbitration a revised and authentic signed statement of his alleged discovery of the pole. Dr. Cook soon would reach the United States, Commander Peary said, and he was glad at the prospect of the matter being submitted for consideration at an early date. It should be done in a couple of weeks, and when it was done, the commander declared, he was prepared to turn over to the board of arbitration, to the public and to scientific bodies an array of testimony which would disprove Dr. Cook's claims for all time.

"Continuing, the explorer said that he had stated in a private message to a friend that Dr. Cook had given the world a 'gold brick.' This message had been allowed to leak out, and while he would have preferred a more elegant expression, he was willing now to let these words stand because they were at least emphatic. The explorer said also that he would turn over to a competent tribunal and the public certain copies of his observations and maps on his trip to the pole, with all other information bearing thereon. Peary does not care to exhibit these records at the present time, for the reason that the information contained therein, if divulged in advance of the placing on file of Dr. Cook's authorized and definite statement, might be of advantage to the Cook partisans.

Asked how Harry Whitney happened to remain in the north, Commander Peary said Whitney was one of a party of sportsmen who went as passengers on board the steamer Etah. The party included Whitney, W. Norton, of New York; a man named Harned and G. J. Crafts, of Washington, who came for the purpose of taking magnetic observations for Dr. Bauer, head of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, at Washington.

At Etah, where it was determined to land a party and supplies for the relief of Dr. Cook, particularly in view of the fact that Rudolph Franke was being invalided home, Whitney asked if he could remain on the station to hunt walrus and seal in the spring and make a trip to Etah on the Labrador with Esquimaux after musk oxen. This was decided on. In order to provide against the contingency of the Roosevelt not coming down from the north in the summer of 1910, in which event he would be obliged to remain in the Arctic for two years, Mr. Whitney made arrangements for a ship to come up for him this summer.

WHITNEY'S HUNTING PLANS. "While I am not in a position to go into the details of the plans in regard to this relief ship," Commander Peary continued, "I was informed by Whitney and Norton that the general proposal was that Norton should get up another party of sportsmen and that this party, who were to be Whitney's friends or relatives, should pick him up, Whitney had no doubt as to this ship coming North, and when the Roosevelt was sighted by Esquimaux at Etah August 17 last, Whitney started out at once in a sloop for the Roosevelt, under the impression that the party of sportsmen did not materialize, but the relief vessel Jeanie was sent north to bring Whitney back. On her arrival Whitney was transferred from the Roosevelt to the Jeanie, and he is now probably engaged in hunting bears somewhere on the west side of Baffin Bay or Davis Strait."

Asked if Dr. Cook was aware that Whitney expected a ship, and what his reasons could have been for not returning to the United States on that vessel if he wanted to go back, Commander Peary said he did not know. He explained that Whitney might have expected his ship at Etah about August 5. If the Jeanie had returned at that time, Whitney, who was on board, the commander continued, she could have reached Sydney August 15 or 20 last.

Asked how Dr. Cook had made his way from Etah to South Greenland, Commander Peary replied that he probably travelled by dogs and sledges south and across Melville Bay.

Captain Bartlett intends to go to Cornell University to study civil engineering. He displayed the flag at Newfoundland, he has been near the North Pole than any other white man of the party except Commander Peary. He commanded Peary's last supporting party, and shook hands with the commander and bade him goodby and good luck when they parted. It is evident that Bartlett was very generous. At Peary's request he took and recorded the observations at Etah, his certificate and made copies of both papers. He gave one copy to Commander Peary and retained the other. The captain has sent his records and his diary to his mother, in Newfoundland.

"The last observation, other than those taken by the commander himself, was made by me," Captain Bartlett said to-day. "Peary admonished me to be very careful. I could not realize that we were at last so near the pole. I wrote the record of that observation with the closest attention.

"After parting company with Peary I did not immediately turn back, but continued onward for six miles to allow for the ice movement and to make sure that I really had obtained the British record. Then, with two Esquimaux, one sledge and eighteen dogs, I turned my face south, and started on the homeward journey, sad at heart that it was not my fortune to be able to go on with the commander. But I was in his hands, to go when and where he directed. The return trip to Cape Columbia was uneventful. Two dogs were killed and thrown to the rest of the pack. When the whole party had reassembled we found the Roosevelt in good condition, and averaged six knots on the trip south."

Captain Bartlett made the interesting statement that one of his soundings went down to the pole a depth of 2,000 fathoms without bottom. At another point 1,200 fathoms were let down and bottom was not reached. In still another mud from the sea floor was brought up at 1,000 fathoms, and will be subjected to microscopic examination.

Professor Donald B. McMillan, whose feet were badly frostbitten and who reluctantly consented to be sent back to winter headquarters, is now well and strong. Professor McMillan says that there are wonderful trout lakes in the North, and musk oxen in thousands. According to the natives, they had shot musk oxen throughout the winter, showing that they do not migrate. McMillan gathered specimens of bird life in greater variety and number than any previous Arctic expedition. Not less than twenty-five different varieties of birds were seen north of the 82d parallel. He has already prepared many specimens, among which are eggs of a variety never before found.

George Borup, the official photographer of the expedition, has a thousand negatives. Commander Peary thanked the Canadian officer for his government's good wishes and regretted his inability to accept the invitation, as he had decided to return on the Roosevelt, following his invariable custom of bringing his own ship into port. The Roosevelt is being painted, and it is thought that she will be ready to start to-morrow for Sydney.

Chief Engineer Wardwell, to whom Commander Peary has given praise for keeping the machinery up to a high state of efficiency, he has already decided to settle in his old home at Bucksport, Me. The crew of the steamer will be paid off in New York. The steamer Strathcona has arrived here with Dr. Grenfell, the noted Labrador physician, on board, and flags are flying in honor of Peary.

An early dispatch from Battle Harbor, sent by a local correspondent, said that Commander Peary was accompanied to the North Pole by only one man, an Esquimaux. A later dispatch from the same place says that Matthew Henson, the negro assistant of Commander Peary, together with four Esquimaux, accompanied the explorer actually to the pole. This apparent discrepancy has been explained and inquiries have been made to elucidate it.

THE JEANIE MAY BE IN PORT. Report Received of Wreck of the Dundee Whaler Snowdrop. St. John's, N. F., Sept. 15.—Lloyd's agent here has received a dispatch from Indian Harbor, Labrador, saying that the whaling ship Snowdrop, of Dundee, was wrecked September 13, 1909, in the Strait of Bellefleur. The members of the crew were saved.

This message is presumed here to mean that the Canadian government cruiser Arctic, Captain Bernier, or the steamer Jeanie, Captain Samuel Bartlett, has arrived at Battle Harbor, as otherwise there is no reasonable way to account for the receipt of this information on the Labrador coast.

The Snowdrop left Dundee in the summer of 1908. In December a bottle containing a statement that she was sinking with all hands was picked up, and the owners proposed to dispatch another ship to search the Baffinland Coast. Today's dispatch from Indian Harbor seems like a message from the dead. It is signed "Ritchie," and a man of that name was among the crew.

GERMAN PRESS LEANS TO COOK. Hamburg, Sept. 15.—Commenting on the last interview with Commander Peary, sent out from Battle Harbor, Labrador, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" says: "These high sounding words have not an extremely unpleasant impression, and they will scarcely draw new friends to 'Commander Peary.'" This exemplifies the general tone of the North German press, which leans in this polar controversy strongly to Dr. Cook, who is supported by the Hamburg Geographical Society.

EXPORTS DECREASE; IMPORTS INCREASE. Washington, Sept. 15.—An increase of \$2,842,600 in the value of imports into the United States is shown for August last, compared with the same month of last year, the imports aggregating \$16,095,945, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The exports for last August totaled \$10,122,679, a decrease of only \$19,576, compared with August, 1908.

For the eight months ending with August last the imports amounted to \$146,311,282, an increase of \$26,441,238 over a like period of last year, while the exports aggregated \$107,453,891, a decrease of \$84,095,945, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The excess of exports over imports in the eight months ended with August last was \$69,522,219, a decrease of \$39,074,741, compared with a similar period in 1908.

POLE HAS NO AREA.

Questions Answered by Coast Survey Officials.

Regular Troops in Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

Washington, Sept. 15.—What is the allowable area of the North Pole? In other words, how much territory or frozen sea has the United States acquired by the discovery of the pole by Cook, or Peary, or both? These questions were submitted to the officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to-day. The querist also asked if the area of the pole district is just as large as the diameter of the flagstaff which was planted there by Cook or Peary, as some persons have contended. To these questions this reply was given: "The North Pole is merely an imaginary point—a geographical position. As such it has no area. There can be no claim, even by right of discovery, to an open sea area. However, that is a question of international law. But no claim of a serious nature can be made to any area there. The fact that the sea about the pole is covered with ice precludes such a claim."

"How can the explorer know when he is exactly at the North Pole, otherwise the nineteenth degree of latitude?" "The elevation of the sun at any given time in any given latitude is known by calculation," was the reply. "So it is simply necessary to determine the elevation of the sun above the horizon at noon on any given date, apply certain corrections of a minor nature, and the result added to the declination is the latitude."

APPROVAL FOR PEARY. International Polar Commission Sends Congratulations. When Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, returned to his home in Brooklyn from Sydney, N. S., yesterday he found unopened on his desk a number of cable messages of congratulation to Commander Peary, among which was the following, dated Uccle, Belgium, September 14, and addressed to him in Mr. Bridgman's care:

Peary—International Polar Commission addresses sincerest congratulations to their number one.

COGN. NORWEGSKJOLD, LE COINTE. Uccle.

Uccle is a suburb of Brussels and is the seat of the Royal Belgian Observatory, of which M. Le Coigne is the director. Captain Umberto Magliani is the Italian leader of the Duc d'Abruzzi's polar expedition, is president of the International Polar Commission; Dr. N. Otto G. Nordenskiöld is its vice-president, and has led a Swedish expedition into the Antarctic, while M. Le Coigne is its secretary.

With the weight of these names behind it, the message assumes, Mr. Bridgman says, scientific importance of the first magnitude. He is, he said, the "O. K." to Peary of the highest qualified body of international experts in the world. The International Polar Commission was appointed on May 25, 1908, by the delegates of 121 nations, met in Brussels, to constitute the International Polar Congress.

Dr. Cook, while at Copenhagen, received telegrams of congratulation from Brussels and invitations to lecture there, but Dr. Bridgman was insistent to-night that none of them had come officially from the International Polar Committee, and that the messages dated September 14 and made public to-day was the first scientific recognition of the discovery of the pole yet accorded to either claimant by a world-wide body of recognized authorities on the subject.

The Scottish Geographical Society, the Societe Geographique de France, the Italian Geographical Society and the American Geographical Society also sent messages of congratulations.

BRIDGMAN BACK FROM SYDNEY. Says Peary's Statements About Dr. Cook Are Sufficient—Reception for Henson. Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, reached the city yesterday afternoon from Sydney, N. S., where he had been awaiting the arrival of Commander Peary.

"I have been stricken dumb since I came to town," he said, "and I must decline to discuss the polar controversy in any manner. Everything has been said that needs to be said. There is no news in Sydney. The sixty or more newspaper correspondents who were there acted wisely in crossing to Battle Harbor, where they gathered such news as could be had prior to Commander Peary's arrival in this country."

"Do you think the public will be satisfied that Dr. Cook has been discredited when the statements in 'Commander N. S.' has said so," he replied, "and I do not see that I need repeat it."

The negroes of the city are preparing a reception and dinner for Matthew Henson, the negro who went with Commander Peary to the pole. A committee of arrangements, which met on Wednesday night, has obtained the names of several prominent negroes as officers. The chairman of the banquet is Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue.

Mrs. Frederick A. Cook will go down the harbor with the Arctic Club of America on the Grand Republic to take her husband from the Oscar II on his arrival. Mrs. Cook will also attend the club's banquet on September 23.

Brooklyn's welcome to Dr. Cook was planned last night by the Frederick A. Cook Celebration Committee of One Hundred, which met at Abendroth's Hall, No. 61 Bushwick avenue. There will be an address of welcome by Borough President Coler, an automobile parade, and an all-day reception, ending with an open air concert by the United Singers of Brooklyn, at the Bushwick Club.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Orders Issued—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY. Major Andrew Hero, Jr., coast artillery corps, from Fort Flagler, Washington, relieve Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

First Lieutenant FRANK P. LAHM, signal corps, to Des Moines, Iowa, to relieve Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Captain HALIMAND P. YOUNG, to San Francisco, to relieve Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major ALBERT H. HUNTER, coast artillery corps, from Fort Myer, Washington, to Fort Myer, Virginia, to relieve Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

Major FRANK W. 'NOK' Major HIGLO to Washington after leave of absence.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED. Sept. 15.—The Dolphin, at navy yard, New York, the Intrepid and the Vigilant, at Mare Island; the Macdonough, the Thornton, the Wilkes and the Tingey, at Eaton Rouge.

SAILED. Sept. 15.—The Sybil, from navy yard, New York, for Tingey and the Wilkes, from New Orleans for Baton Rouge; the Intrepid, from San Francisco for Mare Island; the Vigilant, from San Francisco for Mare Island; the Macdonough, from Boston for New York; the Intrepid, from New York for Hampton Roads October 20, and proceeded on 21st to New Orleans, celebration visit of President Veto; the Intrepid, from New Orleans, November 3, then to respective home navy yards.

BRITISH ALARM OVER SOUTH POLE. Assertion That Peary Will Lead an Expedition There Doubted. London, Sept. 15.—Captain Robert E. Scott, who is organizing an expedition to the South Pole, speaking to-day on the report that Commander Peary had decided to lead a similar expedition, said: "I very much doubt that the report is authentic, but an accident that unless our expedition starts next year there is a strong probability that other countries will take up the enterprise along the line of advance developed by our pioneer work."

Captain Scott announced that Lieutenant E. R. Evans, R. N., would command the Discovery, the expedition's ship.

The extraordinary stimulation of public interest in polar exploration is shown in the receipt by Captain Scott since the announcement of his expedition of \$50,000 and offers to join the expedition in various capacities, in addition to a large number of letters inclosing subscriptions toward the expense.

Although the full amount required has not yet been received, sufficient support has been forthcoming to justify Captain Scott in completing his arrangements. Dr. Wilson will again accompany the party as physician, zoologist and artist.

The "Daily Graphic," in an editorial, asks whether it would be quite fair for Peary to try to snatch the honor from Scott, and whether a proceeding would not transgress the principle that Peary himself has laid down in respect to Cook.

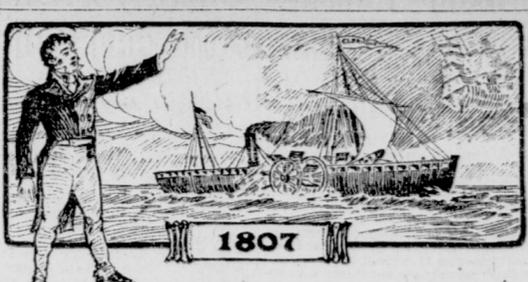
BELIEVES NEITHER EXPLORER LIES. Italian Astronomer Says Peary Does Not Think He Himself Was First at Pole. Rome, Sept. 15.—Professor Millosevic, director of the Royal Observatory, to-day expressed his firm belief that both Cook and Peary reached the pole. He strongly rejects the supposition that either is lying.

"A man of science," he said, "an apostle who has consecrated his entire life to wring from jealous nature her infinite secrets, would not lie. Nansen is the only one who could put an end to the doubts regarding Dr. Cook. If Nansen did not speak, Sverdrup spoke in his stead, saying that he believed Cook, which means that is also Nansen's opinion."

"Of am sure," continued the director, "that I do not care in affirming that Peary himself in his secret soul thinks that he wasn't the first to reach the pole."

M'ILLAN WRITES ABOUT COOK. Letter from Peary Expedition Received in Worcester, Mass. Freeport, Me., Sept. 15.—Mrs. W. C. Fogg, of this town, sister of Donald B. McMillan, of Worcester, Mass., who is with the Peary expedition, received a letter from her brother to-day.

Most interesting among its contents, so far as the public is concerned, was an extended reference to Dr. Cook, but Mrs. Fogg refused to disclose the substance of the remarks.



Robert Fulton

Until Robert Fulton in 1807, successfully applied steam to navigation, mankind was a slave of winds upon the seas. Hudson, on his voyage of discovery, in the Half Moon required 69 days to cross the Atlantic. Today, the Lusitania crosses in little over 4 days.

Electricity

freed man from slavery to darkness and drudgery. Much of man's modern comforts, safety, economy of time and labor, and his fund of knowledge through literature is directly due to the development of electricity, the modern power and illuminant. During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, the lighting rate for decorative uses will be reduced practically one-half. A rate of 5c per kilowatt hour will prevail.

The New York Edison Co.

Telephone Worth 3000 55 Duane Street



POLE HAS NO AREA. ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Questions Answered by Coast Survey Officials.

Washington, Sept. 15.—What is the allowable area of the North Pole? In other words, how much territory or frozen sea has the United States acquired by the discovery of the pole by Cook, or Peary, or both? These questions were submitted to the officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to-day. The querist also asked if the area of the pole district is just as large as the diameter of the flagstaff which was planted there by Cook or Peary, as some persons have contended. To these questions this reply was given: "The North Pole is merely an imaginary point—a geographical position. As such it has no area. There can be no claim, even by right of discovery, to an open sea area. However, that is a question of international law. But no claim of a serious nature can be made to any area there. The fact that the sea about the pole is covered with ice precludes such a claim."

"How can the explorer know when he is exactly at the North Pole, otherwise the nineteenth degree of latitude?" "The elevation of the sun at any given time in any given latitude is known by calculation," was the reply. "So it is simply necessary to determine the elevation of the sun above the horizon at noon on any given date, apply certain corrections of a minor nature, and the result added to the declination is the latitude."

APPROVAL FOR PEARY.

International Polar Commission Sends Congratulations. When Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, returned to his home in Brooklyn from Sydney, N. S., yesterday he found unopened on his desk a number of cable messages of congratulation to Commander Peary, among which was the following, dated Uccle, Belgium, September 14, and addressed to him in Mr. Bridgman's care:

Peary—International Polar Commission addresses sincerest congratulations to their number one.

COGN. NORWEGSKJOLD, LE COINTE. Uccle.

Uccle is a suburb of Brussels and is the seat of the Royal Belgian Observatory, of which M. Le Coigne is the director. Captain Umberto Magliani is the Italian leader of the Duc d'Abruzzi's polar expedition, is president of the International Polar Commission; Dr. N. Otto G. Nordenskiöld is its vice-president, and has led a Swedish expedition into the Antarctic, while M. Le Coigne is its secretary.

With the weight of these names behind it, the message assumes, Mr. Bridgman says, scientific importance of the first magnitude. He is, he said, the "O. K." to Peary of the highest qualified body of international experts in the world. The International Polar Commission was appointed on May 25, 1908, by the delegates of 121 nations, met in Brussels, to constitute the International Polar Congress.

Dr. Cook, while at Copenhagen, received telegrams of congratulation from Brussels and invitations to lecture there, but Dr. Bridgman was insistent to-night that none of them had come officially from the International Polar Committee, and that the messages dated September 14 and made public to-day was the first scientific recognition of the discovery of the pole yet accorded to either claimant by a world-wide body of recognized authorities on the subject.

The Scottish Geographical Society, the Societe Geographique de France, the Italian Geographical Society and the American Geographical Society also sent messages of congratulations.

BRIDGMAN BACK FROM SYDNEY.

Says Peary's Statements About Dr. Cook Are Sufficient—Reception for Henson. Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, reached the city yesterday afternoon from Sydney, N. S., where he had been awaiting the arrival of Commander Peary.

"I have been stricken dumb since I came to town," he said, "and I must decline to discuss the polar controversy in any manner. Everything has been said that needs to be said. There is no news in Sydney. The sixty or more newspaper correspondents who were there acted wisely in crossing to Battle Harbor, where they gathered such news as could be had prior to Commander Peary's arrival in this country."

"Do you think the public will be satisfied that Dr. Cook has been discredited when the statements in 'Commander N. S.' has said so," he replied, "and I do not see that I need repeat it."

The negroes of the city are preparing a reception and dinner for Matthew Henson, the negro who went with Commander Peary to the pole. A committee of arrangements, which met on Wednesday night, has obtained the names of several prominent negroes as officers. The chairman of the banquet is Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue.

Mrs. Frederick A. Cook will go down the harbor with the Arctic Club of America on the Grand Republic to take her husband from the Oscar II on his arrival. Mrs. Cook will also attend the club's banquet on September 23.

Brooklyn's welcome to Dr. Cook was planned last night by the Frederick A. Cook Celebration Committee of One Hundred, which met at Abendroth's Hall, No. 61 Bushwick avenue. There will be an address of welcome by Borough President Coler, an automobile parade, and an all-day reception, ending with an open air concert by the United Singers of Brooklyn, at the Bushwick Club.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission Fund.

New York, September 16, 1909.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions to its general fund for the purposes of the coming celebration. Additional contributions are earnestly solicited and will be publicly acknowledged. They should be sent to: ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer, 1 William Street, New York.

Amount of subscriptions publicly acknowledged, September 4, \$196,649.55.

Table with columns for 'SUBSEQUENT SUBSCRIPTIONS' and 'Amount'. Lists names of donors and their respective contribution amounts.