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RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Records of Dr. Cook's Alleged Pole Discovery Are Proved False

### FORCE BOND ISSUE IS SCHEME OF TAFT

He Suggests How Opposition May Be Outmanoeuvred.

### AN ADVOCATE OF DEEP WATERWAYS

His Idea Is to Secure Declaration of Policy From Congress for Certain Improvements, Then Bonds Must Follow When Revenues Fail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—Speaking in strong indorsement of the policy of waterway improvement, President Taft stirred up much enthusiasm during the opening hours of the sixth convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress here to-day. Hundreds of delegates, representing every section of the United States, were in attendance. Men and women delegates gave the President a noisy reception. Upon being presented to the assembly by Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the Congress, President Taft dwelt upon his interest in the policy of waterway improvement, and offered advice to the delegates upon methods for attaining the ends they seek. "I congratulate this congress," said Mr. Taft, "on having brought the subject of waterways to such a point that the representatives of Congress from one end of the country to the other recognize it as a subject that calls for action."

"They have not come to a definite conclusion as to the policy that ought to be adopted, but they have come to the conclusion that some policy must be adopted with reference to the development of those waterways which nature has furnished for the transportation of goods and for the controlling of railroad rates. Must Get to 'Project.' "You, in your declaration, say that you are in favor of a policy and not in favor of any particular project. I think that a wise platform to take; and yet when it comes to the practical enforcement and accomplishment of something, you have got to get into projects."

"Now, I don't think I betray a secret when I say that the gentleman who has most to do with the preparation of projects in Congress is fully charged with the necessity for doing something in the next Congress to foreshadow, or rather to begin, a policy with respect to those rivers."

After referring to various waterway projects in detail, the President continued: "A year ago President Roosevelt and I were together on a platform before the conservative resources convention, in which we both advocated the issuing of bonds in order that a project improving waterways when begun should be completed in a reasonable time. I am still a consistent advocate of that theory. I believe that the government is entitled to as rapid a method of developing an enterprise and putting it through as private corporations, and as they always issue bonds, or generally do (some of them are fortunate enough not to have to) in order to expedite the completion of these projects, it would seem wise for the nation to do the same where it will accomplish the same result."

**A Word of Caution.** "But I want to suggest a word of caution. You are going to encounter in Congress great political opposition to the policy of issuing bonds right out of hand. You are much more likely to get from Congress a declaration of policy in the shape of a declaration that a certain improvement ought to be carried out and spread upon the minutes of Congress in the form of a resolution or a declaration in a statute."

"What I advise you to do is to get that declaration. Then when the time comes that political exigencies shall prevent the appropriation of sufficient from the current revenues to put the proper part of the project through the coming year or the coming two years as economy requires; then, the question of issuing bonds will arise. I would get the declaration first, and not have the bonds first, for the reason that you will encounter the objection by Congress that the issuing of bonds and the receipt of the money will develop a desire to be extravagant."

"That may not meet your views, but I have thought it over, and I know something about Congress. I know where you are going to encounter opposition, and I believe the best way is the natural way with those gentlemen. You lead them on to declare in favor of Missouri improvement, of the St. Louis to Pittsburg improvement, in favor of the Ohio improvement, all of which have been approved by the army engineers, and get them recorded in the statutes of this country as declaring that those things are to be carried out, and let them make first appropriation from the revenues of the country, and then you have them where they must issue bonds, unless the revenues afford a sufficient amount each year to carry that project on economically and with due rapidity."

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, spoke of the waterways of the German Empire, and President Ransdell read his annual report. Among the speakers.

Among those who spoke at the afternoon session were F. W. Candell, of the Travelers' Protective Association of the United States; Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon; Albert Bettinger, of Ohio; Governor Hadley, of Missouri; Governor Weeks, of Connecticut; and Representatives John Dillard, of Pennsylvania, and George Burgess, of Texas. All the speakers thought that waterway improvement should be provided for by the government.

### DECISIVE BATTLE IS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Fate of Revolution May Be Settled in Rama Conflict.

### ZELAYA CLAIMS VICTORY IS WON

Nicaraguan Legation Hears That Rebels Were Repulsed With Heavy Loss, But Cablegram From Estrada Casts Doubts on Story—End Is in Sight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—Representative of the revolutionists here, received cablegrams under today's date from Bluefields and signed Estrada, stating that all indications were that a decisive battle between Zelaya's forces and the revolutionists would be fought to-morrow at Rama. President Zelaya, recognizing the growing sentiment in Nicaragua favorable to the revolutionists and to the part the United States is playing in the contest, has recently been making every possible effort to incite the people to anti-American demonstration. This information was received at the State Department to-day from official sources, together with the statements that Zelaya's efforts in that direction had been utterly futile and that nothing but fear of him prevents a pro-American demonstration.

**Claim a Victory.** The Nicaraguan legation here has received confirmation of the report that the Zelaya forces won a decisive victory over the revolutionary forces of Estrada at the battle of Rama. The dispatches say that the government lost about 200 soldiers and that the losses of the revolutionary forces were much heavier.

It is said at the State Department that no such information has been received there. The officials were evidently inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report. If it should prove true it will be the first serious setback of the revolutionary movement, and may seriously complicate the situation. The administration is committed to the success of the Estrada movement, and its failure might involve a radical change of policy.

**Martial Law in Honduras.** The government of Honduras, on account of the apprehension of an armed invasion, has proclaimed martial law throughout the state.

Information reached the State Department to-day, but no indication was given as to the source from which the invasion was expected. It is believed, however, that Manuel Bonilla, former President of Honduras, who was deposed by Davila, the present President, may be taking advantage of the situation in Nicaragua to become revenged on his old-time enemies. For some time it has been suspected among Central Americans that Davila was in sympathy with Zelaya in his efforts to put down the revolution under Estrada. It is hoped Bonilla's threatened invasion of Honduras at this time may serve the purpose of preventing any outside aid being given Zelaya. Bonilla at present is said to be at Belize, British Honduras, and if he has any considerable following it is thought he may be looked for within the next few weeks.

**Kept in Ignorance.** PANAMA, December 8.—Passengers arriving here from Nicaragua state that the people of that republic are kept in ignorance of what is happening in the country. So strict is the censorship maintained by President Zelaya that residents of the western part of Nicaragua have not learned of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua. The President of Honduras, reported to be an ally of Zelaya, has wired the Honduran minister at Salvador, inquiring about events in Nicaragua, and after having waited ten days for a reply to numerous messages sent by him to Managua.

One of the arrivals here, who is not a native of Nicaragua, states that the government officials at Nicaragua publicly assert that Mexico will support Nicaragua in any controversy in which it may become involved with the United States. No foreign newspapers are allowed to enter Nicaragua at points in control of the government. All passengers on (Continued on Page Nine—Column 1.)

### BRUTE FACTS ARE NOT EXPLAINED

Bathtub Tragedy Must Go to Grand Jury.

### YOUNG VICTIM GIVEN BURIAL

Mother Not Present at Funeral of Beautiful Daughter, and Order for Her Arrest Is Issued. Facts of Ocey Snead's Father's Death Unearthed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] EVY YOUTH, December 8.—The body of Ocey Snead was buried to-day, but an uncompromising inquiry into the manner of her death goes on unhampered at East Orange, N. J., where Virginia Wadley, her stepmother, is held a prisoner pending an investigation by the grand jury. "Sentiment aside," said the chief of police to-day, "there remain the brute facts in this case, and nothing in explanation of them has been offered. We have a girl found dead in twelve inches of water in a bathtub on the one hand, and on the other, the woman who last saw her alive, but failed to report her death until twenty-four hours after it must have been discovered. Aunt and niece lived in the same house; it is incredible that the room could have remained unvisited for that length of time or that in their closely related life one of the two could have been absent so long from the house without arousing the anxiety of the other. "Official facts alone are sufficient in themselves to warrant their presentation to the grand jury, even if there were no tangle of insurance to unravel, no diagnosis of madmurder and hypnosis by the reputable physician, no duplication of wills and attempted purchase of chloroform to 'kill cats.'"

**Mother's Arrest Ordered.** Mayor Cardwell, of East Orange, issued an order this afternoon that Mrs. Carolyn Martin, mother of Mrs. Ocey Snead, be arrested if found in New Jersey. "A technical charge of vagrancy could be preferred against her," he said, "and she could be held until this case has been thoroughly tried."

Mrs. Martin, however, has shown no desire to visit New Jersey. She did not appear at the funeral of her daughter to-day, and the only representative of the family at the grave was Mrs. Mary Snead, mother of Fletcher Snead, the missing husband. Heavily veiled and shaken by convulsive sobs there seemed no doubt of her genuine grief. "We are the most persecuted family in the world," she said after the funeral. "Ocey was a sweet, retiring girl. Her mother loved her dearly, and as a school teacher she was accustomed to exact authority. There is no other foundation for these stories of hypnotic compulsion."

"As far as insurance is concerned, one agent got hold of us and began begging us to take out policies." Mrs. Snead would not tell whether her son, Fletcher, is alive or dead. Franklin Fort, Jr., her sister's counsel, had advised silence, she said. Mr. Fort admits, for his part, however, that the reticence and inactivity of the family have hampered him in matters as to which he desires fuller knowledge. Both Mrs. Mary Snead, he said, and her mother, Mrs. Martha Wardlaw, would be conveyed into seclusion with their own families.

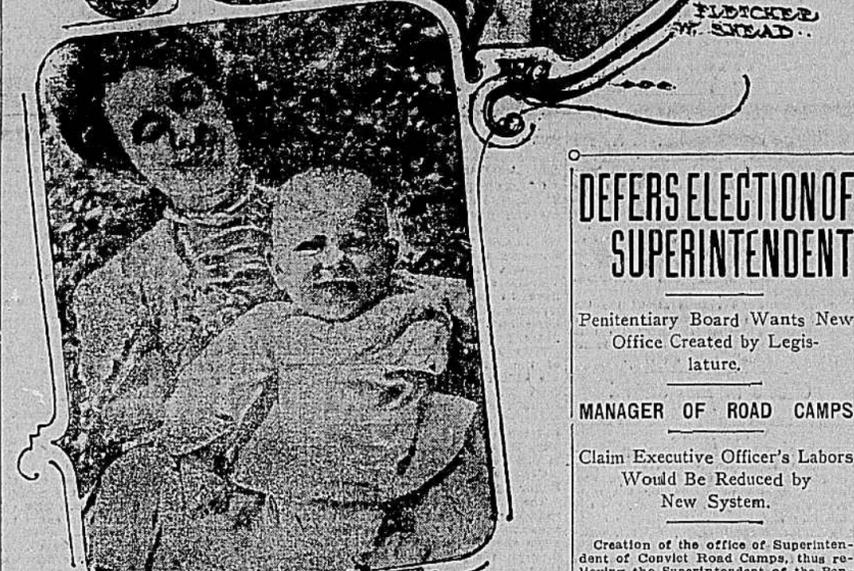
"The whole solution of the case," he continued, "now centres in the suicide not found beside the bathtub. Friends of the family have provided plenty of money for the expenses of the trial, and we shall retain experts to prove the net result."

**Story of Father's Death.** It was said to-day that Colonel Robert Maxwell Martin, father of the victim of the New Jersey bathtub tragedy, who died in this city, was badly neglected before his death. Up to the present the details of Colonel Martin's death have been a closely guarded family secret.

A few days before the colonel died, it was learned, he was found groaning on the floor beside a bed in which his wife lay. The old man was thought to be dying, and he expired within five minutes of the chamber stood Ocey, weeping hysterically, until her mother, rising on one elbow, cried: "Ocey, remember."

Whereupon, instantly, the girl crept away in the darkness as if in a trance. Got \$20,000 Insurance. As the result of the death of her husband, Mrs. Martin obtained insurance amounting to \$20,000, Ocey had obtained before the death of her father a personal fund of \$2,500. Almost immediately after the funeral of the colonel, the mother got control (Continued on Page Two—Column 1.)

### MISSING HUSBAND OF BATH VICTIM WHO WAS ALSO VERY ILL, HIS WIFE AND BABY



Mrs. OCEY MARTIN SNEAD and her BABY.

### "LIAR" MILD EPITHET FOR HUSBAND TO USE

W. Gould Brokaw Called His Wife That and Many Other Things.

### TWO-HOUR HONEYMOON

Tlien Abuse Began and Outrageous Conduct Drove Her to Divorce Court.

NEW YORK, December 8.—"Liar," with qualifications of varying intensity was one of the mildest epithets W. Gould Brokaw, the millionaire yachtman, was accustomed to apply to his wife, according to her testimony in court to-day. Mrs. Brokaw, who was Mary Blair, is suing her husband at Mineola, L. I., for separation and alimony of \$50,000 a year on grounds of alleged cruel and abusive treatment, and failure to provide for her support. The Brokaws were married in 1907. "We shall show," said her counsel, in addressing the court to-day, "that abuse of the bride began two hours after the marriage ceremony. Brokaw was madly jealous for no reason. He often forced his wife to eat alone and sleep to her room for the entire day. During the honeymoon they ate only four meals together. He broke into her room at all hours and, on one occasion, when the door was slammed in his face, smeared red ink on his forehead and ran around the hallway in his pajamas, crying and complaining to the bell boys. He was habitually in (Continued on Page Nine—Column 1.)

### THEY ARE FAKED AT HIS REQUEST BY NEW YORK MEN WHO EXPOSE HIM

He Agrees to Pay \$4,000 for "Story" Which Will Pass University of Copenhagen.

### FAILURE TO PAY GIVES MOTIVE FOR EXPOSURE

Scientists Who Furnished Data and Prepared Records Come Forward and Tell Whole Tale of Fraud and Falsehood. Laugh at Cook's Pretensions to Having Reached Pole and at His Ignorance of Simplest Essentials—Copenhagen Is Informed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, December 8.—The New York Times will present to-morrow the remarkable narrative of two men, made under oath, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations for submission to the University of Copenhagen, which is about to pass upon Dr. Cook's assertion that he discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

These men are George H. Dunkle, an insurance broker of 31 Nassau Street, New York, and Captain August Wedel Loose, a sea captain, of 437 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn. For their labors they were to have received jointly from Dr. Cook \$4,000, with an additional bonus of \$500 to Captain Loose upon the acceptance of the records by the University of Copenhagen. They say that Dr. Cook had paid them only \$200 when he disappeared on the eve of the dispatch of his "records" to Copenhagen, two weeks ago, and his failure to pay the sum remaining due them, they freely acknowledge, is their motive for coming forward with the story.

Accompanying these narratives will appear copies of the affidavits of Captain Loose and Mr. Dunkle affirming their accuracy, a facsimile of Dr. Cook's instructions to Captain Loose in Cook's handwriting, in possession of the Times, and the affidavit of Captain Loose swearing to the accuracy of the same.

The translation of this memorandum by Dr. Cook is as follows: "Svartevag, start March 17-18; strong wind—haze."

"March 30—Observations latitude and longitude; daily observations to April 23."

**"Aids" for Cook.** The Times also prints the following list under the heading: "What Captain Loose Says He Supplied to Dr. Cook": 1. Twenty-four altitudes for latitude sights. 2. One chart covering route from Svartevag to the pole, with all of Dr. Cook's assumed positions marked upon it. 3. Complete observations for time and chronometer rate as they might have been taken by stars at Anorakt and Svartevag, probably thirty in all. 4. Diagrams for compass error and correction at different points. 5. Calculations for longitude, about twenty in all. 6. Sixteen observations as they could have been taken at the North Pole, in two sets, eight with depression of pole considered and eight with depression ignored. 7. Bowditch's complete nautical tables. 8. Anfinson's tables for correction of altitudes of heavenly bodies. 9. American Nautical Almanac for several years. 10. Lloyd's calendar of 1908. 11. Three admiralty charts covering Smith Sound and the polar regions at regions Nos. 360, 374 and 275. 12. One Bliss almanac of 1908. 13. One Negus almanac, 1907.

The Times has followed the steps described by these two men, and has verified their goings and comings, their purchases of books and charts, and the fact of their intimate relations with Dr. Cook. Whether the "observations" calculated by Captain Loose and supplied, as he alleges, to Dr. Cook, were adopted by the latter and made a part of his report to the University of Copenhagen, it is, of course, impossible to

### DEFERS ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT

Penitentiary Board Wants New Office Created by Legislature.

### MANAGER OF ROAD CAMPS

Claim Executive Officer's Labors Would Be Reduced by New System.

Creation of the office of Superintendent of Convict Road Camps, thus relieving the Superintendent of the Penitentiary of a portion of his onerous duties, is recommended by the board of directors of the penitentiary in its annual report to the Governor, which was adopted at a meeting held yesterday. At this meeting a formal resolution was passed deferring the election of a superintendent to some future day, to be hereafter decided upon.

It is believed that the tremendous amount of work imposed upon Major Morgan in his supervision of the State prison and in the institution and handling of the convict camps hastened the progress of his illness, and was perhaps its cause. The road work has increased the duties and responsibilities of the position to a tremendous extent.

### DURAND CALLS CONFERENCE

Will Meet Census Supervisors of Various States. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—For the purpose of impressing upon the 39 census supervisors President Taft's desire for a non-political, accurate and economical census, Director Durand has arranged for a series of conferences with them. The first, at which the supervisors in Eastern States, including Virginia and North Carolina, will be held in this city next Friday and Saturday. President Taft and Secretary Nagel probably will address them. Conferences also will be held at New Orleans December 17 and 18, and Atlanta December 20, at which the supervisors in adjacent localities will be brought together.

### Use of Faked Scales to Cheat Government Is Not a New Art

NEW YORK, December 8.—Underweighing sugar and cheating the government out of duty is not a new art, according to testimony introduced to-day, as the government continued its prosecution of six former employees of the American Sugar Refining Company, James Conlon, a former customs weigher, testified that although he had appraised his superiors of the existence of fraud more than ten years ago, nothing was done to punish the guilty persons until after the death of H. O. Havemeyer. Thomas Kehoe, one of the defendants, was implicated by Conlon's testimony, in which the latter swore that on two occasions he had seen Kehoe manipulating the scales by a special appliance. He seized the instrument, so he testified, but in the first instance returned it after Kehoe had pleaded with him. Later he testified, he reported the matter, but it brought no results. The sugar fraud cases were the subject of caustic resolutions to-day by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, urging that "the most searching and impartial proceedings should be prosecuted to the utmost limit," against all those found to be involved in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the government. Collector Loeb and other government officials who associated him in bringing to light the alleged fraudulent practices were highly commended by the board.

### Boy Farmer Slays Child Wife Then Turns Gun Upon Himself

WINCHESTER, VA., December 8.—Charles Crowell, a farmer, aged twenty years, living near Martinsburg, W. Va., shot and killed his child wife, Elsie May Crowell, aged fourteen years, this morning and then committed suicide. They had been married three months, and a few days ago Mrs. Crowell had her husband arrested charged with stealing her wedding clothes and selling them. They became reconciled in the Police Court and returned home, apparently happy and forgiving, but Crowell is said to have harbored vengeance, and after hiding a double-barrel shotgun in a thicket near their house, induced his wife to accompany him across the field to his uncle's house under pretense of borrowing money from him. Coming to the place where he had secreted the gun, Crowell grabbed it and fired both loads, one tearing away part of her head, and the other missing. He reloaded the gun, and discharging the weapon with his foot killed himself. Neighbors who were attracted by the firing saw Mrs. Crowell dead, and her husband dying in agony near her body, while dead leaves around were strewn with their blood. A gaping wound was made in Crowell's breast and he expired within five minutes. The dead girl was a daughter of Adam Jordan, a well known Berkeley county farmer, and she was very pretty. (Continued on Page Nine—Column 1.)