

Peary Conquers Frozen Arctic Wastes and Raises Flag on North Pole

25,000 SONS OF TOIL MARCH IN GREAT PARADE

Union Hosts of City Unite in Celebration of Labor's Annual Holiday

Men Whose Hands Have Been Lifting Power in Rebuilt District Honored

UNION men marched through three miles of union built streets yesterday in the largest Labor day parade ever held here. For the first time in eight years the building trades and labor councils formed one line. In these eight years not only has the spirit of unionism continued to spread, but the number of workers have greatly increased. The parade spoke for itself. The men gathered early yesterday at Fourteenth and Valencia streets, where they fell in line at 9:30 o'clock. Thence they headed to Market street to counter-march in Van Ness avenue, reversing at Eddy street. The turn was there made down Market street to the ferry. At no time was the line out of touch with the rebuilt district—rebuilt under union conditions within three and a half years. That these were the men whose hands had lifted the city from her distress to complete rehabilitation was recognized by countless thousands who pressed against the wire barrier placed along the curb. The sight seers remained absorbed in the spectacle for the two hours that the line exacted in passing a given point.

Life and Color in Line

The parade of the toilers was full of life and color. Every band and every drum corps in the city was pressed into service. Marshals and aides on horseback, with gay sashes and batons, floats that were more often emblematic of labor than merely decorative, and not least the toilers themselves wearing distinctive dress or marks of their trades gave the line variety and impressiveness.

The prizes distributed later in the day indicated the leading features of the parade. The cup for the handsomest float went to the sign and pictorial painters. It was a Portola setting. Don Gaspar with priests and Spanish dragoons in costume, not to omit friendly Indians, were grouped in front of a magnificent painting of the bay from the heights mounted by Don Gaspar. On the reverse side of the painting was a striking view of the ne wcity.

The beer bottlers and the plasterers secured prizes on their general appearance. The horse shoers, in the dress of their trade, took the second award for their float, on which a horse was being shod with shoes forged on the spot. The millmen's float, representing a shop in action, was declared the most symbolic of the trade union movement. Miss Bertha Cooper and Miss Edith Reynolds of the waitresses divided the \$25 prize for the girl making the best individual appearance.

25,000 in March

The parade was composed of 10 divisions. In all there were 89 unions represented. An actual count of their numbers came to nearly 25,000. Popular estimates ran higher.

One union that turned out its full membership was the pavers' headed by President John Maher, Vice President Michael Glynn and Secretaries J. W. Leahy and J. J. Murphy.

Proceeding the order to march given by Grand Marshal P. H. McCarthy, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," during which all uncovered.

Members of the guard of honor were on black mounts and wore gold sashes. Next came the grand marshal and his aids, then carriages containing Clarence Darrow, the orator of the day, and other guests.

Among the first of the unions were the barbers with their barber pole emblems. The glass bottle blowers carried glass canes and were followed by a glass furnace mounted on a truck, with operators. The delivery drivers decorated their wagons with flowers and festoons of bright paper. The waitresses, in immaculate white, rode in a carryall, while their business agents had a carriage to themselves. A pile driver, operated by a live donkey engine, told to which union that float belonged. The drum corps members of Gabriel parlor of Native Daughters made a pretty feature at this point in their white hussar costumes.

Workers Exemplify Trades

The machinists' apprentices were a husky lot of boys in new working clothes. The electrical linemen strung wires from telephone poles planted in a truck bed and the stone cutters hewed their blocks in view of all. The brewers, in white with wreaths of hops about their hats, and 10 beautifully decorated wagons of the milk wagon drivers were not the least features of the provision trades council. "Before we won our six days but 8

Trained Nurses Are Summoned to Harriman's Home

For Twenty-four Hours Condition of Magnate Has Caused Fears for the Worst

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

TURNER, N. Y., Sept. 6.—E. H. Harriman suffered a relapse Sunday. His condition early today was so grave that a message was telephoned from the house on Lower hill, Arden, to New York for trained nurses to be sent on the first train. The message was from Doctor Lyle, Harriman's family physician, to Miss Taylor, superintendent of St. Luke's hospital. In response two trained nurses arrived at Turner station about 10 o'clock and were hurried to the hill in one of the Harriman autos.

"We hope for the best," was the announcement of Doctor Lyle. "Harriman suffered a sharp attack of indigestion late Sunday night, but I do not think his condition is such as to cause any immediate alarm. I telephoned to New York for nurses because, well, because Mr. Harriman is a sick man and it is only natural that a sick man should require the services of nurses."

Harriman is said to be rallying tonight. For 24 hours ending at noon today his condition caused his family and physicians to believe that the end was near.

Sunday evening he became desperately sick before it was possible to summon other than the immediate family to his bedside. He had eaten imprudently at the Sunday evening meal and acute indigestion set in. On account of his low state of vitality the heart was involved from the start. The patient continued to sink as midnight approached and he was finally pulled through only by the use of oxygen, which is kept in large quantities at Tower Hill for such emergencies.

Doctors Brewer, James and Crile are believed to be with Harriman, in addition to Doctor Lyle, and rumors of an operation are rife.

It became known tonight that Doctors Wyeth and Hancock, noted specialists of cancer, made a searching examination of Harriman last week.

RISKS HIS LIFE TO SAVE ANOTHER

Millionaire Rescues Man From Drowning

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 6.—Springing at the child as it did when it killed three men and one woman, Conja, the most feared lion at the Highland park zoo, caused wild excitement yesterday when Lena Meck, 3 years old, placed her hand in the savage monster's cage and he jumped toward the babe. Women in the crowd watching the beast screamed, several of them fainting, and men turned their faces, fearing to see the child mangled by the animal.

Keepers of the zoo rushed to the scene and stood stupefied for an instant when they saw the lion affectionately licking and pawing the hand of the little girl. However, they soon caught the child and took her out of harm's way.

A remarkable coincidence of the affair is that but a few moments before the lion had tried to break the heavy bars of his cage in an effort to reach another beast with which he had a quarrel.

The animal several years ago killed three of its guards, and while with a side show at an amusement park broke away and killed a woman.

NIPPON EDITOR PITIES AMERICAN HUSBANDS

Says Ambitious and Expensive Wives Cause Worry

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Motosoda Zumoto, editor of the Tokyo Times, feels a deep pity for American husbands. He thinks the most expensive feature of life in the United States is the wife, who appears fresh looking and handsome compared with her tired, anxious looking husband.

Despite the fact that American women seem to have everything they ask for Zumoto says they do not look happy or contented because their ambition is overwhelming.

"I understand," he said, "that the women of this country want to vote in order that they may have the laws changed so as to be more in their favor. If the American woman gets suffrage, what is to become of the poor American husband?"

AMERICAN GIRL WILL WED TITLED FOREIGNER

Miss Anita Stewart to Become Princess Miguel

DINGWALL, Scotland, Sept. 6.—The proclamation of the banns at Dingwall of the marriage September 15 at Tulloch castle of Prince Miguel of Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart constitutes the first announcement of a royal marriage in Scotland since the reformation.

Prince Miguel is the son of the pretender to the Portuguese throne. Miss Stewart is the only daughter of Mrs. James Henry Smith of New York by her first marriage.

POLICE ASKED TO SUPPRESS IMMORAL PLAY

Church and Civic Organizations Denounce "The Girl From Rector's"

Conference Arranged With District Attorney to Discuss Closing of Show

THE strictures of the local dramatic critics, unanimous in their severity on "The Girl From Rector's," which opened at the Garrick



HARRIS B. SWING

theater Sunday night, combined with a foreknowledge of the character of the play, gleaned from eastern periodicals and newspapers, has caused several men and women, as representatives of civic organizations, to demand its suppression by the chief of police.

Owing to the insistence of the social service commission of the Episcopal church, the Church federation, the Methodist Episcopal conference and the California club, Chief of Police Jesse B. Cook yesterday detailed two plain clothes detectives to witness the afternoon and evening performances of "The Girl From Rector's" and also arranged a meeting with the district attorney for this morning in order that the possibility of suppressing the play may be discussed.

While some of the protesting parties expressed to the chief of police the belief that the conservation of public morals demanded the instant suppression of the offensive play, others, with a better knowledge of the statutes, agreed that a conference with the district attorney would first be necessary, and, anticipating the possibility of finding no present method of dealing with a public nuisance of this sort, determined that they would not rest until an ordinance similar to that under which the play was suppressed in Boston should be framed and passed.

The two clergymen said that they had been deputed at a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal conference to protest against the play as an offense to public morals. Joseph C. Astredo, representing the section of public morals of the social service commission of the Episcopal church, took the same stand.

In the afternoon Rev. Cecil Marrack, rector of St. Stephen's church and chairman of the social service commission of the Episcopal church, called for the same purpose upon Chief of Police Cook. A deputation from the California club, consisting of Mrs. Louis Hertz, chairman of the civic department; Mrs. F. M. Malloy, and Miss E. Hecht, also waited upon the chief at the same time.

The women were particularly indignant. They thought that it should be suppressed by the police without further ado.

Chief Cook explained that there was no statute under which a theatrical performance might be arbitrarily regulated, and, while professing himself altogether willing to assist the men and women who were working in the



Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, who reached the north pole on April 6 of the present year. Below is another picture of Peary in his naval uniform.

MRS. PEARY CABLES HIM "HURRY HOME"

Explorer Sends Message to Wife, Saying "Have Made Good at Last"

SOUTH HARPSWELL, Me., Sept. 6.—Commander Robert E. Peary announced his success in discovering the north pole to his wife, who is summering at Eagle island here, as follows:

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Sept. 6, 1909.

"Mrs. R. E. Peary, South Harpswell, Me.: "Have made good at last. I have the old pole. Am well. Love. Will wire again from Chateau. BERT."

In replying Mrs. Peary sent the following dispatch: South Harpswell, Me., Sept. 6, 1909.

"Commander R. E. Peary, Steamer Roosevelt, Chateau Bay: "All well. Best love. God bless you. Hurry home. JO."

WIFE DESCRIBES TRIALS OF SEVEN DASHES FOR POLE

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

EAGLE ISLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—"Glory, mamma, mamma! Papa has been heard from!"

Seizing the message containing the news of Peary's discovery from the hands of The Call correspondent, Miss Mary A. Peary, 16 years old, daughter of Commander Robert E. Peary, rushed upstairs to bear the glad and wonderful tidings to her mother, who only a few minutes before had gone to her room with a headache.

An hour and a half later Arthur Palmer, the store keeper at West Harpswell, arrived at Eagle island with a personal telegram from the intrepid arctic explorer to his wife and family.

Just 14 months from the time he left New York, July 6, 1908, Commander Robert E. Peary telegraphed his wife that he had discovered the pole. It would be impossible adequately to describe the joyous scene at Eagle island when the news was received.

Foretold Good News

When Mrs. Peary arose this morning and looked out across the broad expanse of the Atlantic ocean to be seen from the Peary summer home she was so impressed by the beauty of the day and the scene before her that she remarked to her daughter: "Oh, with such a beautiful day as today we surely ought to hear good news."

The surf was rolling high on the beach and it was impossible to land without wetting one's feet. When the Peary cottage was reached Miss Mary Peary was reclining on a couch in the pleasant sitting room and she was the only member of the family to be seen. She came to the door and almost by intuition asked if there were good news for her.

About this time several other newspapers arrived at the island, and when they asked for Mrs. Peary she herself opened the door and said:

"All are welcome. There is plenty of room on Eagle island today." Continuing her story about Peary's trip she said: "He probably left his headquarters in February and reached the pole some time in April, as it was during that

EXPLORER REACHES GOAL SOUGHT FOR CENTURIES AFTER DESPERATE DASH

Yankee Grit Overcomes Terrors of the Arctic and Explorer Is Homeward Bound Flushed With His Victory

MESSAGE OF SUCCESS COMES FIVE DAYS AFTER COOK'S FIRST CABLE

News of Double Discovery of Boreal Center Is Flashed to Europe While the Crowned Heads Lionize Man Who First Attained Coveted Spot

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Peary has reached the north pole. It has been doubly discovered. From the bleak coast of Labrador Commander Peary today flashed the news that he had attained his goal in the far north, while at the same moment in Denmark Dr. Frederick A. Cook was being dined and lionized by royalty for the same achievement.

Yankee grit has conquered the frozen north and there has been created a coincidence such as the world will never see again. Two Americans have planted the flag of their country in the land of ice which man has sought to penetrate for four centuries; and each, ignorant of the other's conquest, has sent within a period of five days a laconic message of success.

MESSAGES ANNOUNCE PEARY'S VICTORY

Here are the various messages received today announcing Peary's victory:

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Sept. 6.

"The Associated Press, New York: "Stars and stripes nailed to north pole. PEARY."

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 6, 1909.

"Herbert L. Bridgeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Pole reached. Roosevelt safe. PEARY."

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 6, 1909.

"To the New York Times, New York: "I have the pole, April 6. Expect arrive Chateau bay Sept. 7. Secure control wire for me there and arrange expedite transmission big story. "PEARY."

Cook in his first message to his countrymen was brief but noncommittal. Peary was even briefer but specific.

"Stars and stripes nailed to the pole," he said.

ON HELLS OF COOK'S MESSAGE

Five days ago, September 1, Doctor Cook sent out from the Shetland islands the first message of his success, a message which has aroused a storm of controversy around the world. Today Robert E. Peary, lost from view in the land of ice and unheard from since August, 1908, startled the world by a similar message sent from Indian harbor, Labrador. There was no qualification; it left no doubt.

With but a word from Peary the world waits for details, but none will be available until he arrives at Chateau bay, Labrador.

Both the old and the new world were apprised of Peary's great achievement practically at the same moment, and the excitement which followed attests to the high pitch of interest aroused over his climax of man's perseverance.

Of course, the April 6 referred to by Peary was in April of this year, as his expedition did not start from New York until July 7, 1908.

FOUND NO TRACE OF COOK

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 6.—Commander Robert E. Peary, who announced today that he had discovered the north pole April 6 of the present year, found no trace of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who reported that he had made the same discovery in April of the preceding year. This news reached here tonight through Captain Robert Bartlett of the Roosevelt, Peary's ship.

While Peary does not expressly repudiate Doctor Cook's contention in so many words, his statement may have an important bearing upon determining the extent of Doctor Cook's explorations.

The Roosevelt was in good condition and the crew all right, Captain Bartlett wired, and he reported that the schooner Jeannie, carrying supplies for the expedition, had met them off the coast of Greenland.

Coming south the Roosevelt passed Etah and Upernavik, where Doctor Cook had preceded Peary.

The Roosevelt tonight is bound for Chateau bay, Labrador, with Peary and party on board, where it is due tomorrow. Chateau bay lies northwest of Castle and Henley islands on the northern shore of Belle Isle straits and due east of Belle Isle.

PRAISE FOR PEARY BY NOTED SCIENTIST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—"That dispatch from Peary means that he has finally achieved what he has so long been after," said Henry Gannett, an old friend of Peary, and vice president of the National geographic society.

"I am awfully glad that he has reached the north pole, whether he was the first to reach there or not. He certainly worked hard enough to get there. Such a dispatch from Peary would signify only his own achievement. Even if Cook was there first, whatever he left there would have floated miles away. I always thought that Peary had the best chance of all the men who have gone out in the effort to reach the north pole."

Peary is personally popular with the scientists in Washington, and a movement will be launched at once to give him a rousing reception when he gets back to this country. Prof. Willis L. Moore, the president of the National geographic society, and Professor Gannett will confer tomorrow regarding what action should be taken by the society.

PEARY PREPARED TO SILENCE CRITICISM

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—From the time Peary wrote his last letter home from his depot of supplies at Etah in August, 1908, until he flashed the magic words from Indian harbor nothing was known of the fight he had been making across the frozen crust of the north.

Access was obtained today, however, to a number of personal letters which Commander Peary has written to friends and business associates in New York between the time he sailed July 6 and the time he left his supply depot at Etah in the following August. The last words from him came in the mails of September 1, 1908. The letters were written in August aboard the Roosevelt, but were not dated. Some were to Mrs. Peary and others to personal and business friends. These letters told little of conditions at Etah, nor did they speak of what his hopes or misgivings might be. Mrs. Peary, in writing to a friend in June, 1909, said: "Nothing has been heard from Mr. Peary since last fall when the letters dated Etah in August were delivered. I hope to have news in September and will be very much disappointed if I do not see the commander himself."

At Etah Peary had established a sta-