

Peary Nails the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole

PEARY GAINS NORTH POLE

From Indian Harbor Telegraphs Has Nailed Stars and Stripes to It.

MESSAGE CAME BY WIRELESS.

Sent to Cape Ray. Thence to Port Auxbasques, Then to Canso And Then to New York.

King Oscar of Sweden Officially Recognizes Dr. Cook as the Discoverer of the Pole.

New York, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch was received here today:

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New York, Sept. 6.—A telegram was received here today for Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Arctic Club of America. It read as follows:

"Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pole reached. Roosevelt safe. (Signed) "PEARY."

John S. F., Sept. 6.—Commander Peary has just telegraphed the government of Newfoundland by wireless from Indian Harbor, Labrador, announcing that he has discovered the north pole and congratulating Newfoundland on its part in the discovery, saying that the captain and crew of Peary's steamer are Newfoundlanders.

The foregoing startling and laconic message, signed Peary, is the only reliable information up to this hour. It was received in New York at 12:30 p. m. today, through the Postal Telegraph company. It was handed in at Indian Harbor, Labrador, and sent from there by wireless telegraph to Cape Ray, N. F., and from Cape Ray to Port Auxbasques by the Newfoundland government land line, thence to Canso, Nova Scotia, by cable to New York and from there over the lines of the Commercial Cable company.

Commander Robert Edwin Peary, United States navy, was born at Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856, the son of Charles N. and Mary Wiley Peary. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1877 and in the following year was married to Josephine Diebitz. He entered the United States naval academy as a civil engineer in 1881 and was assistant engineer of the Nicaragua ship under government orders from 1881 to 1883, and was engineer in charge of the canal surveys from 1887 to 1888. He invented the rolling lock gates for canals.

His first conspicuous work in the far north was in 1886, when he made a reconnaissance of the Greenland ice cap, part of Dana's expedition. He was chief of the arctic expedition of Philadelphia in 1891 and 1892 to the northeast angle of Greenland. He also discovered and named Independence bay, naming it Melville land and Heilprin land. He determined the locality of Greenland, for which he received the Cullum medal of the American Geographical society.

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MORE RUMORS ABOUT HARRIMAN

Reported He Suffered Relapse Last Night and For Time Condition was Serious.

INQUIRIES WITHOUT RESULT.

Those Making Them Referred to C. P. Offices in New York, Which Were Closed.

New York, Sept. 6.—An afternoon paper gives currency to the statement today that E. H. Harriman suffered a relapse late last night and that for a time his condition was very serious.

Inquiry was made at Mr. Harriman's home in Arden as to the truth of the report without result, the inquiries being referred to the Union Pacific offices in this city. These offices were closed.

Judge Lovett, who is in close touch with Mr. Harriman's affairs, was not in the city, and at his home information was refused as to whether he had gone to Arden to see Mr. Harriman.

On Monday last night newspaper men at Arden were withdrawn after the issuance of Mr. Harriman's statement to the newspapers in which he said, "If there was or should be anything serious I will let the press know, and as I have never deceived them, I ask that the press now withdraw its representatives and rely upon me."

tion of Dr. Cook's discovery will be thrashed out.

DR. COOK AND THE ASCENDING OF MT. MCKINLEY.

New York, Sept. 6.—The opinions of most of the critics who have been inclined to doubt Frederick A. Cook's claim to having discovered the north pole, his base on his ascent, were based on the fact that he had ascended Mount McKinley, an assertion which is now fortified, if not proven, by Capt. Joseph H. Herron of the United States army, who is more intimately acquainted with the facts of the Mount McKinley expedition than any one not actually concerned.

Capt. Herron, who is now adjutant of the West Point military academy, has come actively to the defense of Dr. Cook, and declares that after a most searching investigation he was able to verify the Brooklyn explorer's claim that he climbed the great mountain.

Capt. Herron is the young army engineer, who at the head of a small expedition, explored the Alaskan mountains and discovered the most direct overland route to the Yukon gold fields through Simpson pass. This has the effect of opening the road to the commerce of the world and has been raised as a remarkable achievement.

Capt. Herron, who is the discoverer of the McKinley trail, which ranges next to Mount McKinley in that range, was such an acknowledged authority that his advice was sought by Dr. Cook when preparing for the McKinley expedition. Dr. Cook and Capt. Herron went over the maps together and discussed every question connected with the attempt.

HE SPOKE THE TRUTH.

After his return when his word was in question, Dr. Cook had the strength and courage to stand up to the criticism of Capt. Herron's confirmation and furnished data that convinced the people that he spoke the truth when he said he had reached the summit.

Brooklyn is preparing a demonstration on the return of its distinguished son from his conquest of the north and as Dr. Cook has shipped most of his data containing his observations to this country it is probable that he will be honored by Brooklyn by submitting to the world from there, his observations. As it is not yet known just when the expedition will return the arrangements for his reception are not definite, but in a general way it is proposed to make his return a triumph.

DATE OF POLAR JOURNEY.

The data and instruments with which the observations were made before and after reaching the north pole are now on the way to this city in the custody of Harry Whitney, the Brooklyn friend of Dr. Cook to whom they were given

JOKER'S JOKE COST HIM HIS LIFE

Man in Swimming Called For Help Frequently and When It Came, Laughed at Rescuers.

HE CALLED ONCE TOO OFTEN.

"I Mean It This Time, I'm Sinking," But No One Came and He Sank And Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 6.—A. T. Peterson, aged 38 years, was drowned in Lake Washington near Fortuna park yesterday while the people on shore refused to go to his aid, thinking that his calls for help were meant only to frighten them.

But, like the boy in the fable who called "wolf" too often, Peterson carried his joke too far. A policeman warned him to stop his fooling or get out of the water. Instead of obeying the officer, Peterson went into deep water and began calling for aid. No one paid attention to him.

"I mean it this time, I'm sinking!" shouted the man in the water, and with these words he sank beneath the surface and did not rise again. The body was recovered.

TELESCOPE FOR AIMING GUNS AROUND CORNERS.

Boston, Sept. 6.—Dana Dudley of Wakefield, to whom is ascribed the invention of the dynamite gun and torpedo tube, has now devised a disappearing gun, claims to have devised a telescope by means of which it is possible to aim guns and rifles around corners, over the tops of skyscrapers and mountain ranges and down into the depths of the ocean.

The inventor says the United States government has already adopted the device for army and navy use.

COULDN'T FIND MAN WANTED, LYCHED BROTHER.

Clarksville, Miss., Sept. 6.—Unable to get their hands upon Nathan McDaniel, a negro who is alleged to have shot and killed Policeman Walter Marshall, a mob of hundreds of citizens caught McDaniel's brother, Hiram McDaniel, at midnight, and lynched him.

A NEW METEOR DISCOVERED.

Boston, Sept. 6.—A new meteor has been discovered through the efforts of Harvard's astronomers and the spectrum of it is five times larger than any other ever seen.

MR. M'CORNICK BACK FROM FOREIGN TRIP.

W. S. M'Cornick, head of the banking house which bears his name, returned this morning from a two months' visit to Europe, and spent Labor day at his desk going over the business which had accumulated during his absence. He has taken on new color and avoirdupois, and looks generally benefited by his trip.

Mr. M'Cornick expressed himself well pleased with general business conditions both here and in the east. He and Mrs. M'Cornick spent most of their

SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION COMING

Plans an Extensive Tour Through West, Reaching Salt Lake City, November 3, 1909.

Chesapeake, Wyo., Sept. 6.—The irrigation investigation committee of the United States senate which today is holding a session here, has planned an extensive tour of irrigation projects over the western states to begin Nov. 1.

When the present session of the committee will go to their homes to remain until Oct. 21, when they will meet in Denver.

On Nov. 1, the Gunnison project at Montrose, Colo., will be inspected and on the following day the committee will go to Grand Junction, Colo. Following this the itinerary of the committee will be as follows:

Salt Lake and Utah projects, Nov. 3; Nevada, 4-5; California and Sacramento valley projects, 7-8; Klamath, Or., Nov. 9; San Francisco, Nov. 10; Los Angeles, Nov. 11; Imperial Valley, southern California, Nov. 12; Yuma, Nov. 13; Roosevelt dam project, southern Arizona, Nov. 15; Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 17; El Paso, Nov. 18.

The committee will return to Chicago on Nov. 20.

CORNER STONE IS LAID.

Impressive Services at Beginning of Work on Tenth Ward Chapel.

Several hundred people were present yesterday afternoon at the foundation of the new Tenth ward meetinghouse, near the corner of Fourth South and Eighth East streets, to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new building which, when completed, will cost about \$20,000.

The ceremony opened with the singing of "How firm a foundation," by the choir and congregation. The opening prayer was offered by Elder C. W. Symons, a member of the high council of the Tenth ward, after which Albert E. Brady sang, "My Mountain Home."

After a few remarks by Bishop Joseph Christensen, the corner stone was lifted to place, and in it were placed the standard works of the church, and some records, documents, and relics connected with the early history of the ward, after which the stone was lowered into place by Joseph Christensen, C. S. Martin and Thomas J. Davies, the ward bishop.

Hugh J. Cannon, president of Liberty stakes, delivered a short address in which he congratulated the people on the excellent start they had made, and urged them to finish the building as soon as possible, even though it entailed sacrifices on the part of the people. He assured the people that no better sacrifice could be made and expressed the assurance that the building would soon be completed.

Patriarch Joseph E. Taylor congratulated the people on the work done on the new meetinghouse, which indicated the growth of the ward. He also spoke of incidents connected with the early history of the ward. George Buckle, a member of the stake high council, said four meetinghouses had been built by the people of the ward, and that although a few old faces disappear, many new ones are constantly coming in to take their place, and the ward is constantly growing.

After singing the anthem, "Let the Mountains Shout for Joy," the choir was joined by the congregation in singing the Doxology. The benediction was pronounced by Albert S. Helser, of the stake high council.

CROWDS VIEW LABOR'S HOSTS

Organized Toilers March in Impposing Array to Strains of Martial Music.

GREATEST PARADE TO DATE.

Traffic Stopped on Main Street To Accommodate the Battalions of Union Men.

Brotherhood of Plasterers Awarded The Prize For Marching and Best Appearing Uniforms.

Brotherhood of Plasterers awarded prize for marching and uniforms.

Bridge and Structural Ironworkers given prize for the best float representing craft.

Judges—Mayor John S. Bransford, Chief of Police Samuel A. Barlow and A. J. Davis. Reviewing stand, balcony Canyon hotel.

In eight solid divisions, two miles in length, the hosts of organized labor marched today in their annual Labor day parade. The imposing army of broad-shouldered, shrewy and muscular men was met by an enthusiastic crowd which lined the route on both sides of the street and swarmed into the middle of the parade. Others found seats on the roofs of buildings and office windows were filled with people.

From every standpoint, it was declared by the judges, to be the greatest Labor day parade in the history of Utah. In the ranks were 6,000 men and they represented every craft. Fully 10,000 people witnessed the event and cheered the labor organizations as they passed up Main street from Fourth South street to South Temple street, and then counter-marched to the Salt Palace at Ninth South street, where the parade was disbanded.

The parade was a little late in starting, but anticipation was whetted to the proper point. When a platoon of police swung into Main street at Fourth South street, the bands began playing and the organizations fell into order of march, led by Grand Marshal R. E. Currie. Main street was free from traffic, arrangements having been made with the Utah Light & Power company to stop the car service on the street during the parade. Only once was the line broken and that was when a United States mail wagon was making a run for the railroad depot. The men cheered the driver as he dashed up the street, waving their hats and canes.

PRIZE WINNERS.

In the parade were many picturesque and unique floats and organizations. With 20 men in line the Brotherhood of Plasterers marched like regular soldiers in two long columns. A beautiful plaster float led the organization and was of arch design. The wheels of the wagon were cast in plaster and decorated with national colors and flowers. The members of the union were dressed in tie-colored shirts, black four-in-hand ties, white bib overalls and white yachting caps with black veils. Each man carried a cane and a flag. This organization was given the prize for the best uniform and order of march.

BRIDGE WORKERS' FLOAT.

When the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers appeared, the organization was led by a float. It represented a steel bridge and a gang of ironworkers were riveting the I beams together. On the rear of the float was a small furnace and they were turning out red-hot rivets. They were towed to the men on top of the bridge and were caught



THE STONE CUTTERS AND THEIR FLOAT.

Photo by the Utah Photo Materials Co.

THE WINNERS—PLASTERERS' UNION.