

FLASHES NEWS OF COOK'S TRIUMPH

Greenland Official Tells of Explorer's Discovery of North Pole.

COOK ON VOYAGE SOUTH

Cablegram Tells of Arrival at Lerwick on Way to Copenhagen. Great Joy Among Friends Who Had Lost Hope.

Table with 3 columns: Year and Explorer, Western Hemisphere, Eastern Hemisphere. Lists various polar expeditions and their leaders.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's success in reaching the north pole was... The message read: "We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the north pole April 21, 1909. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik in May of 1908, sailing from Cape York, the Eskimos of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

Reach Copenhagen Saturday. That Dr. Cook reached the north pole is given full credence here, although details are lacking of his intrepid dash across the ice.

Enthusiasm Among Americans. The announcement that Cook had reached the north pole caused the greatest enthusiasm and many Americans called at the legation to congratulate the American explorer.

Several days must elapse before details are available. The Danish government steamer Hans Egede has left Lerwick, Shetland Islands, bound for Copenhagen, where she is due next Saturday.

BRIEF MESSAGE OF TRIUMPH

Cook Cables News of Success—First Word in 17 Months.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—"Successful. Well. Address, Copenhagen. Signed, Fred."

Full of meaning, though exasperating in its brevity, this short cable message was received in New York today from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, who, according to dispatches received at Copenhagen and Brussels, has discovered the North Pole.

Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, so the dispatch was received by Dr. E. T. Davidson, a personal friend of the explorer, who read its contents, then flashed the good news on to Mrs. Cook.

Brief as it was, it was the first news she had received from her husband since March 17, 1908, when he sailed from Cape Hubbard, on the edge of the Polar Ice Sea, on the northwest side of Ellesmerland.

At that time he advised his companion, Rudolph Franke, then stationed at Etah, Greenland, with supplies, to wait there until June for his return, but in the event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear, to proceed to America. Franke waited as instructed, but as Dr. Cook failed to return, he caught the Peary ship and reached New York last February.

Since that time Dr. Cook's fate has been a mystery. There was, of course, the ever-present probability that he had perished and a relief ship is now on the way to Etah, where she is due the middle of this month. This vessel, the schooner Jeanie, left St. John, N. F., about two weeks ago with a double purpose of searching for Dr. Cook and of taking supplies to Commander Peary.

Dr. Cook's message was dated at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, the most available point of transmission in the regular steamship course between Greenland ports and Copenhagen, whether he is bound.

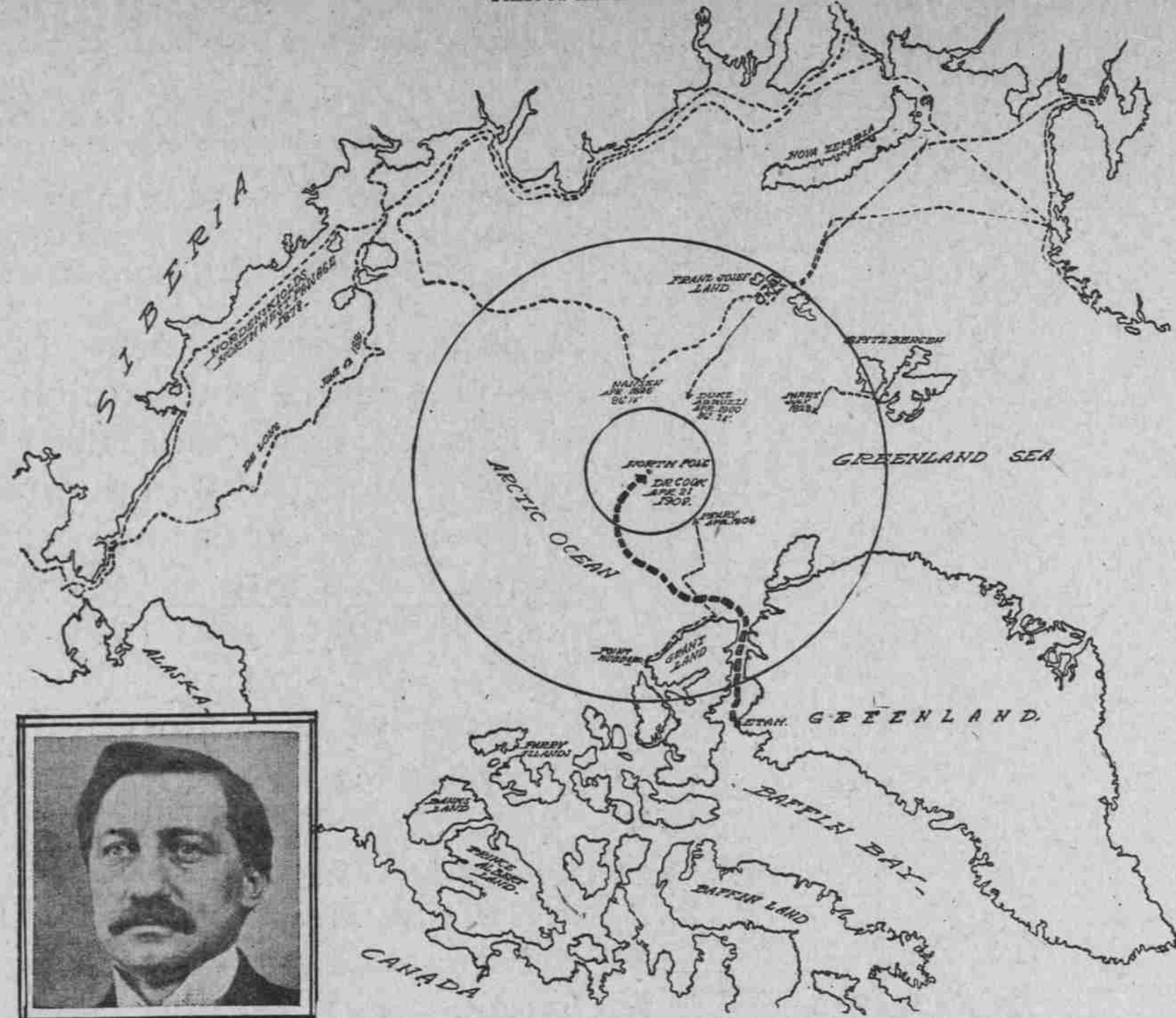
For years Dr. Cook has given his attention to Arctic explorations. He was surgeon of the Peary Arctic expedition, and in 1897-9 surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic expedition. He has received numerous decorations from the geographical societies of Europe for his research and writings in the polar field.

Dr. Cook started on the present expedition in the summer of 1907, sailing from North Sydney, C. B., on the schooner John R. Bradley, with Captain Moses Bradley as sailing master.

The party was reinforced with sledges, dogs and Arctic equipment at Etah, Greenland, whence it sailed March 31, 1908. Dr. Cook's plan was to set aside all tradition by making the dash to the cache during the winter months, when the elements are considered least advantageous for an advance northward.

It was Dr. Cook's plan to make his base of supplies at Upernivik, a small bay in Annafoak in Greenland, about 20 miles north of Etah. This would place him about 100 miles from the pole. He first made his way westward out of the cache and across to Ellesmerland. The Arctic

MAP SHOWING ROUTE WHICH DR. COOK FOLLOWED TO NORTH POLE, AND ROUTES TOWARD POLE FOLLOWED BY OTHER FAMOUS EXPEDITIONS



HEAVY LINE SHOWS DR. COOK'S ROUTE; LIGHTER LINES THOSE OF OTHER EXPLORERS; PORTRAIT IS THAT OF DR. COOK.

Club calculates that he reached this post in the Spring of 1908. When he wrote from Cape Thomas Hubbard on March 17, 1908, he reported that his health was excellent, that he had picked up a large party of Eskimos of superior intelligence, and that his prospects for success were bright. He intended to push on to the northern point of Grantland, and from there start his dash to the pole in the winter of 1908. He expected to return to his quarters at Annafoak not later than next month.

CENTURIES' DREAM REALIZED

Cook's Achievements Climax of Long Series of Explorations. The dream of finding the north pole has for centuries lured explorers, scientists and daring adventurers.

Several days must elapse before details are available. The Danish government steamer Hans Egede has left Lerwick, Shetland Islands, bound for Copenhagen, where she is due next Saturday.

Some of the most recent and noteworthy attempts to reach the North Pole are enumerated below: Walter Wellman, an American, left the island of Spitzbergen for the pole in the balloon August 25, 1906. His airship became disabled after he had traveled 30 miles and he was forced to return.

In 1908, Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., reached 83 degrees 6 minutes, equivalent to about 300 miles from the pole. Peary is now in the polar regions on another expedition. A relief ship was sent out a month ago to endeavor to pick him up. He started from Sydney, N. S., July 17, 1908.

On September 3, 1906, Captain Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, made the first voyage through the Northwest Passage. He left Christiania on the Gjoa, June 17, 1906, and arrived at Herchel Island in the Arctic ocean in September, 1906.

In 1904 Baron Toll, a Russian, led a polar expedition by way of Siberia, but all the members perished.

In 1903 Eriksson, a Dane, got as far as Saunders Islands, where he was rescued in a destitute condition.

In the same year, Anthony Fiala, a Polish explorer, sailed on the ship America and proceeded further north than the Duke of Abruzzi. His party endured great hardships before it was rescued. The Duke of Abruzzi made his expedition in 1900.

In 1896 Dr. Nansen reached 86 degrees 14 minutes on the vessel Fram, which left Ingor Strait August 14, 1893.

Professor Andre made his balloon trip in 1897. He left Tromsø, Norway, in his balloon, the Eagle, bound for the pole. Since his departure nothing authentic has been heard of him.

In 1883 Captain De Long's expedition in the Jeannette was lost near Henrietta Islands.

In 1882 the Greely expedition reached 83 degrees 24 minutes, and in 1846 Sir John Franklin made his disastrous attempt to penetrate from Lancaster Sound to Bering Straits.

At a meeting of the Explorers' Club, of New York, in October, 1907, a letter from Dr. Cook, dated at Etah, August 24, gave this information: "I find I have a good opportunity to try for the pole and therefore will stay here for a year. I hope to get to the Explorers' Club in September, 1908, with the record of the pole. I plan to cross Ellesmer Land and reach the Polar Sea by Nansen Strait."

About the same time Herbert I. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, received this letter from Dr. Cook: "I have hit upon a new route to the north pole and I will stay to try it. By way of Buchanan Bay and Ellesmer Land northward through Nansen Straits over the Polar Sea seems to me to be a very good route. There will be game to the 83d degree and natives and dogs for the last. So here is for the pole. Mr. Bradley will tell you the rest."

Sawyer Was Wilson's Secretary. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 1.—A. P. Sawyer, of Seattle, the newly appointed Auditor of Porto Rico, was formerly private secretary to Senator John L. Wilson. He will assume his new office as soon as he can reach San Juan.

CAN PROVE SUCCESS

Cook's Records Will Show He Reached North Pole.

EVIDENCE FOR SCIENTISTS

Government Officials Believe Observations Made by Explorer Will Convince World of Cook's Achievement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Captain A. G. Winterhalter, chief hydrographer of the Navy, and Mr. Andrew Bredt, assistant in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, both members of the United States Geographical Board, believe it probable that Dr. Cook may have reached the pole in which case, they point out, he can prove it to the scientific world. Captain Winterhalter today said:

Records Will Furnish Proof. "If the reported discovery is correct, it is, of course, of great scientific importance. Dr. Cook, in all probability, has kept a careful record of his progress, and in case he reached the north pole, his observations made will be in themselves proof of his success. It would scarcely be possible for these observations to be correct unless Dr. Cook actually followed the course he indicated, so that his discovery may be based not only on his own belief, but on absolute scientific proof."

Mr. Bredt tonight said: "Dr. Cook will doubtless have scientific proof of his success if the report is correct, as his observations will clearly show whether or not he actually reached the pole. His records will undoubtedly be gone over thoroughly when he returns, so that the discovery can be established to the satisfaction of the scientific world."

Could Not Mislead Scientists. Frank Walter Perkins, assistant superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, explained that it would be practically impossible for Dr. Cook even unintentionally to mislead the scientific world as to his discovery of the pole. Even rough calculations or observations based on the position of the sun would be sufficient, he said, to show whether or not he followed daily the course which he outlined. It is expected that Dr. Cook will forward his observations for examination without delay, giving also an account of his instrumental outfit.

According to Mr. Perkins, Dr. Cook undoubtedly realizes the necessity of proving scientifically his position when he believed he had reached the pole.

COOK WILL BRING BACK PROOF

Veteran Arctic Explorer Confident He Has Found Pole.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Amos Bonnaill, the only survivor of the Elsiea Kent Kane North Pole expedition that left this city in 1853, only to meet disaster at a point estimated at 700 miles short of the goal, was intensely interested in the report of the success of Dr. Cook's expedition.

"I shall believe that Mr. Cook has discovered the pole until the contrary is proved," said Mr. Bonnaill today. "For I have always felt that an American would do it. I think the extraordinary pluck manifested by Dr. Cook deserves this reward. He went north practically on his own hook."

"Of course Dr. Cook will bring back material evidence of the discovery or he will be able to give convincing data," said Mr. Bonnaill today. "The rigors of the trip are such that it is almost impossible to conceive of human beings surviving at all. If it is, and always has been, a question of endurance and little else—of a willing-

KNOW HE'D SUCCEED

Wife Receives News From Her Husband With Joy.

REFUSED TO JOIN PEARY

Did Not Like Explorer's Treatment of Natives and Believed One Man Could Do More Than Whole Expeditions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—The following dispatch was received at 9:30 o'clock this morning by Mrs. Dr. Robert Tier Davidson, of 693 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, to whom, by an agreement reached before Dr. Cook departed on his voyage, he was to send dispatches intended for his wife: "Lerwick, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, 693 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "Successful and well. Wire address, Copenhagen. (Signed) "FRED."

Mrs. Cook at present is living with her two daughters, Ruth and Helen, at South Hartswood, Me., an island in Casco Bay, 22 miles from Portland. As soon as she received the message from Dr. Cook, Mrs. Davidson repeated it by telegram to Mrs. Cook. She also sent the telegram itself to Mrs. Cook by mail.

Wife Sure of His Success. Mrs. Cook heard from her husband last about a year ago through a member of the Peary relief expedition. Although she was anxious concerning Dr. Cook's whereabouts she never lost confidence in him, and before starting for Maine she told Mrs. Davidson that she felt she would soon hear he had been successful.

"My husband never believed in sensationalism," Mrs. Cook said of him in an interview, "and his feeling against Peary was pronounced. He saw Peary's work in Greenland and did not like the way he treated the natives."

Determined to Try Alone. "When he had a chance to come home, Dr. Cook refused to do so. Instead of returning with Peary, he determined to make a solitary effort to gain the pole."

"He said that one man, with determination and genuine love and regard of the natives, could do more than whole expeditions. That was the last I heard of him. But I knew that, if I did not get news of his success, I would hear from him."

Mrs. Cook's youngest daughter does not remember ever having seen her father. On the wall of the Brooklyn flat in which Mrs. Cook lived with the children, she hung, low on the wall, a photograph of her husband, and it was one of the bedtime rites of the children to kiss the picture.

Don't Let Children Forget. "I do it," explained Mrs. Cook at that time, "because I know positively that my husband will succeed in reaching the pole. I don't want the children to forget him."

Mrs. Cook, during the absence of her husband, has been the sole support of her family.

THE RED, WHITE

And other constituents of your blood are powerfully enriched and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It increases the red corpuscles and makes strong the white corpuscles, and thus protects and restores the health.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general debility and builds up the whole system.

Get it today in the usual liquid form or in chocolate tablet form called Sarsapilla.

KNOW HE'D SUCCEED

Wife Receives News From Her Husband With Joy.

REFUSED TO JOIN PEARY

Did Not Like Explorer's Treatment of Natives and Believed One Man Could Do More Than Whole Expeditions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—The following dispatch was received at 9:30 o'clock this morning by Mrs. Dr. Robert Tier Davidson, of 693 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, to whom, by an agreement reached before Dr. Cook departed on his voyage, he was to send dispatches intended for his wife: "Lerwick, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, 693 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. "Successful and well. Wire address, Copenhagen. (Signed) "FRED."

Mrs. Cook at present is living with her two daughters, Ruth and Helen, at South Hartswood, Me., an island in Casco Bay, 22 miles from Portland. As soon as she received the message from Dr. Cook, Mrs. Davidson repeated it by telegram to Mrs. Cook. She also sent the telegram itself to Mrs. Cook by mail.

Wife Sure of His Success. Mrs. Cook heard from her husband last about a year ago through a member of the Peary relief expedition. Although she was anxious concerning Dr. Cook's whereabouts she never lost confidence in him, and before starting for Maine she told Mrs. Davidson that she felt she would soon hear he had been successful.

"My husband never believed in sensationalism," Mrs. Cook said of him in an interview, "and his feeling against Peary was pronounced. He saw Peary's work in Greenland and did not like the way he treated the natives."

Determined to Try Alone. "When he had a chance to come home, Dr. Cook refused to do so. Instead of returning with Peary, he determined to make a solitary effort to gain the pole."

"He said that one man, with determination and genuine love and regard of the natives, could do more than whole expeditions. That was the last I heard of him. But I knew that, if I did not get news of his success, I would hear from him."

Mrs. Cook's youngest daughter does not remember ever having seen her father. On the wall of the Brooklyn flat in which Mrs. Cook lived with the children, she hung, low on the wall, a photograph of her husband, and it was one of the bedtime rites of the children to kiss the picture.

Don't Let Children Forget. "I do it," explained Mrs. Cook at that time, "because I know positively that my husband will succeed in reaching the pole. I don't want the children to forget him."

Mrs. Cook, during the absence of her husband, has been the sole support of her family.

Victor Talking Machines, \$1.00 Down, \$1.00 Week. Owl Cut Rate Drugs. Lipman-Wolfe & Co. Crescent Manicure Articles. Merchandise of Merit Only.

What the Different Departments Show: DRESS GOODS

New English Silk Voiles in delicate pastel shades, from the famous English manufacturer, Sam'l Courtald & Co., London.

New English Mixtures in salt and pepper effects, in tans, browns and grays.

New English and Scotch Men's Suitings for ladies' tailored suits.

Largest and broadest range of colors and prices in fascinating Broadcloths.

Priestley's Tussah Royal—the most fashionable fabric for Fall—in 30 shades.

SILKS

Moire Bengalines and Moire Velours, in two-tone shadings; Striped Persian Messalines, Ottoman Striped Taffetas and Ottoman Bengalines, Persian Striped Ottoman Silks, Fancy Ottoman Satins. Also a very elaborate display of plaids in beautiful patterns—Persian Plaids, Print Warp Plaids and Satin-Striped Plaids.

SUITS AND CAPES

Pellard Suits in broadcloth, serges, diagonals and men's suit fabrics.

Evening Capes and Military Capes in an immense showing of different materials and colorings.

Summer Suits in every new Fall fabric and style. Junior Suits at every price.

Silk Jersey Waists in different styles and trimmings.

MILLINERY

New Ready-to-Wear Hats in felt, bengaline and silk. Trimmed Hats reflecting the latest Paris and New York fashions. Immense stock of Millinery Trimmings, Shapes, Ostrich Plumes, Feathers.

THROUGH THE STORE

Exquisite examples of Dainty Neckwear. New Fall Shopping and Carriage Bags.

The Daintiest Little Infants' Toilet Accessories in silk and celluloid we have ever shown.

Beautiful New Oriental Jewelry in Brooches, Hat-pins, Buckles, Beauty Pins—a thousand and one fetching articles brought out by our new jewelry buyer.

New Stationery, Hair Goods and Notions. New Books, the latest fiction here first.

New Fancy Work and Art Materials.

growing on potato vines, and show potatoes on the roots of the plant.

Fire Injures Five; Burns \$300,000. PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Five persons were injured, one fatally, and damage estimated at \$300,000 was caused this afternoon by a fire which destroyed the transfer and storage house of J. A. Blanck.

MELONS TO GROW HANDLES. Vancouver Teachers to Hear of Burbanks' Latest Freak.

YANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Handles on watermelons, that may be easily carried, is the latest freak with which Luther Burbank is experimenting. It will be on this subject that Professor H. A. Adrian, of Santa Barbara, Cal., will deliver a lecture in the High School building in this city during the annual Teachers' institute, to be held September 13, 14 and 15. It is proposed by Burbank to grow handles on the melons, so that when they are shipped to market the consumer may pick out his choice melon, grasp the handle, run for his car, and experience none of the difficulties of carrying a melon in a sack, a basket, or in his arms.

Another of the lectures will be on growing tomatoes on potato vines. When here, Professor Adrian will exhibit tomatoes

W.G. SMITH & CO. AND CALLING CARDS. WASHINGTON BLDG 4TH & WASHINGTON.

MONEY IN APPLES. SEE PAGE 5. Friday Oregonian

Woman's Power Over Man. Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man.

Sherman, Day & Co. Sixth and Morrison, Opposite Postoffice. You Are Missing a World of Enjoyment by not having a piano in the home.