

COOK RESOURCES PEARY'S SUCCESS

Explorer Calls Peary's Flash of Victory Good News and Praises Rival.

WILL BE NO CONTROVERSY

King Frederick Will Confer on Cook Unprecedented Honor—Confidence in Cook Grows as Acquaintance Grows.

(Continued From First Page.)

Probably while I was in the Arctic region last year his route was several hundred miles east of mine. We are rivals, of course, but the Pole is good enough for two.

Others Will Get There.

"That two men got to the pole along different paths should furnish large additions to scientific knowledge. Probably others will reach it within the next two years, as every explorer is helped by the experience of his predecessor. I can say nothing more, without knowing further details, than that I am glad of it."

While Dr. Cook was conversing casually today with American friends, the possibility of the Peary denouement was laughingly suggested. Dr. Cook remarked: "It is quite possible that Peary will turn up now. He is about due to get back if he carries out his plans. We have always been friendly. Of course, we are rivals in the attempt to find the Pole, but we have been friendly rivals."

Will Have No Controversy.

Those who have had the best opportunity to become acquainted with Dr. Cook here believe that he is not likely to enter into a controversy with Peary, Sweden, who is here to congratulate Dr. Cook, was most interested in the news that Peary had reached the Pole. "There is nothing I can say," he said, "except that it is most important and wonderful. It seems to me that America is doing wonders, if two Americans are the first men to get to the Pole after such long struggles by so many men of different nations."

Honors Heaped on Cook.

If any evidence is needed to establish Denmark's warlike character, Dr. Cook can be found in the fact that he is to receive the highest tokens within his gift. The King is to confer on him the gold medal of merit with the crown, which only three other geographers, Nansen, Sven Hedin and Amundsen, are entitled to wear. The Geographical Society will bestow upon him its gold medal, which has been given to four other travelers only, Nansen, Captain Scott, Hedin and Sverdrup.

The Geographical Society of Denmark names among its members more experts in Arctic research than any other body in the world. Its decision to extend the honor to Dr. Cook was not formed without deliberation. The rector of the University of Copenhagen, a man of profound learning, interviewed Dr. Cook for an hour. He questioned the explorer minutely and expressed his firm belief in the truth of Dr. Cook's story.

Wins Confidence of All.

The longer Dr. Cook remains in Copenhagen the more completely his standing is established. The correspondent of the Associated Press heard him cross-examined by competent questioners half a dozen times in rapid succession, and he came out of each interview as a more coherent and detailed than before. He is a romantic, he is one of the greatest in history. The only time the explorer seemed to display impatience was when, speaking of one of his critics, he said, quickly: "He is an old man; then he apparently forgot my expedition began about where his ended."

All the Rage in Copenhagen.

The demand for admission to Dr. Cook's lecture before the Geographical Society tomorrow and a banquet afterward has placed a high premium upon the seats. The fortunate ones who possessed tickets for the municipal banquet last Saturday received bids as high as \$30 for a single admission card. Cook souvenirs fill the shop windows and all the local newspapers are featuring pictures showing the explorer before and after his session with the barbers and tailors on Saturday. All the members of the royal family requested autographed portraits, which Dr. M. P. Egan, the American minister, took to them today. The explorer had lunch with the American Minister at the Bristol Hotel, but their wish to spend a quiet hour together was frustrated because of the persistent approaches of autograph hunters, mostly English tourist ladies.

One of the women insisted upon knowing exactly what Dr. Cook was eating and she jotted down the menu solemnly and carefully in a notebook. Dr. Cook and Mr. Egan will pass Thursday as the guests of the Premier, Count Holstein-Ledeborg, at the historic castle at Roskilde, a few miles from the city.

Convinces Great Astronomer.

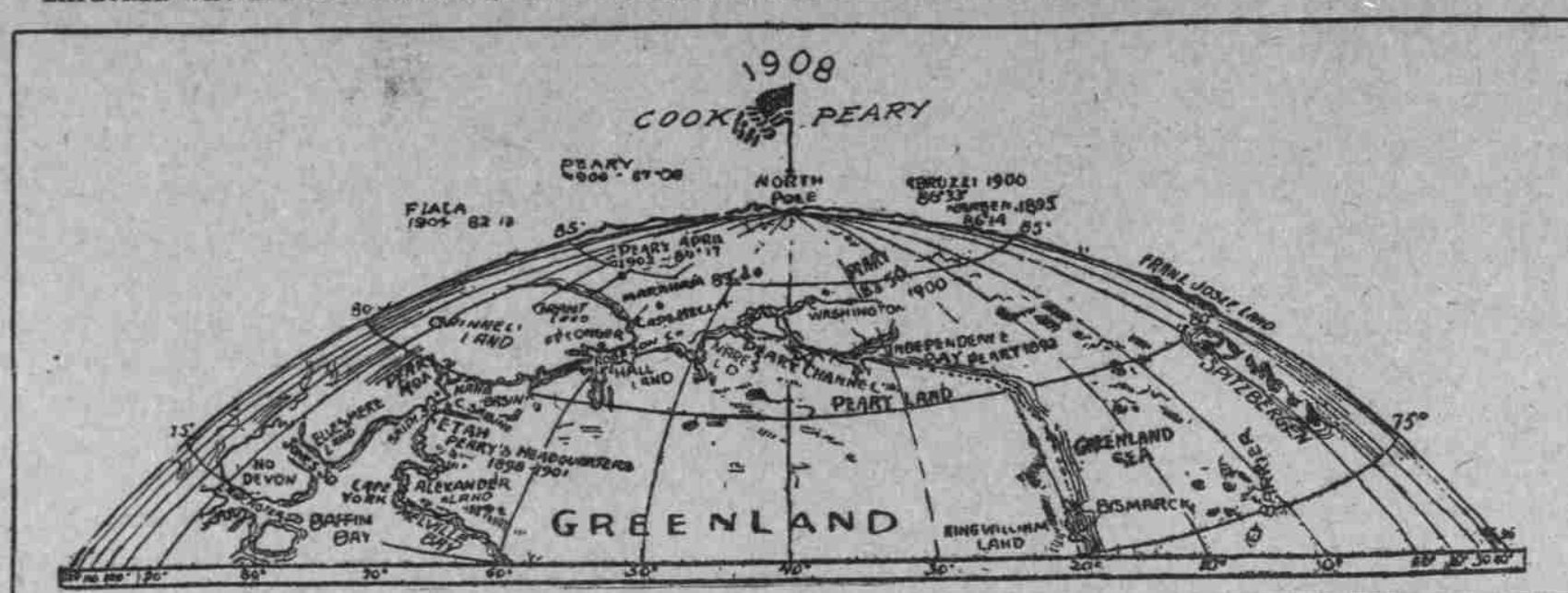
Dr. Strömgen, professor of astronomy of the University of Copenhagen, who has interviewed Dr. Cook on behalf of the University, gave out a statement today saying he had no reason whatever to doubt that Dr. Cook had reached the North Pole or at least its immediate vicinity. The details first published, which from the astronomical point of view raised doubts, have proved of close examination to be misunderstandings. Dr. Strömgen said there was nothing whatever to doubt in Dr. Cook's method of using an artificial horizon of glass. Commenting upon the criticism regarding the use of an artificial horizon, Dr. Cook said today that he had not employed mercury, but glass, and that therefore the objection based on the trembling caused by the moving of the sea fell to the ground. The council of the university is considering counteracting a scientific device on Dr. Cook. The cartographic department of the government is drawing up a large scale map of Dr. Cook's route, which will be shown during the explorer's public lecture tomorrow.

POPE CREDITS ACHIEVEMENT

He Believes in Cook's Truthfulness and Admires Character.

ROME, Sept. 6.—The Pope is keenly interested in the story of Dr. Cook's achievement. He expressed the opinion today that one must believe in the truthfulness of a man whose character had been tried by such perils and who faced death alone.

EXPLORER WHO HAS REACHED POLE, HIS WIFE, HIS SHIP, AND MAP OF "TOP OF WORLD," REGION OF HIS EXPLORATIONS



COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY.

PROOF IS AWAITED

Famous Geographer Holds Pole Matter in Abeyance.

SOME DETAILS SUSPICIOUS

Gannett Points Out Peculiarities in Cook's Story—Conquest and Peary's Farthest North Were About Same Time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—"I believe in holding the whole matter of the claim of the discovery of the North Pole in abeyance until adequate proof is submitted," declared Professor Henry Gannett today.

Professor Gannett has world-wide fame as a geographer and author of scientific works and is a member of the National Geographic Society, American Geodetic Society, Scottish Geographical Society, Philadelphia Geographical Society, American Economic Association, Washington Academy of Sciences, Geological Society of America and other scientific bodies. Professor Gannett said today:

"Holding the matter in abeyance does not imply any special disbelief in the man. Dr. Cook compares himself with Peary and others in connection with the claim of achievement. Now, there were others with Shackleton and Peary, and neither claimed anything as big as Dr. Cook has claimed. Dr. Cook says the reason for his success was that he made his trip at a different time of the year from any one else, and he added that he found the ice very rough, and that there were several reaches of open water which bothered him. Cook says Peary went at the same time of the year. Peary reached the 'farthest north' at almost the very day that Cook says he reached the Pole. Peary reached Grant land about the same time that Cook says he left Grantland. The two journeys—those of Cook and Peary—were made at almost identical times of the year, varying from one another by not over a week.

"I see nothing in Dr. Cook's narrative to make me suspicious except this, and the stories about his being pursued by polar bears and musk-ox and what he had to say about the floating ice. I never heard of a polar bear attacking a man except in self-defense. Polar bears are about as dangerous as the ordinary black bear of this part of the world. The musk-ox is a harmless animal. The floating ice story struck me as a funny yarn to tell.

MT. MCKINLEY STORY VERIFIED

Captain Herron Comes to the Support of Explorer Cook.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The opinions of most of the critics who have been inclined to doubt Dr. Frederick A. Cook's claim to having discovered the North Pole were based on his assertion that he had ascended Mount McKinley, an assertion which is now verified. It is proved by Captain Joseph H. Herron, of the United States Army, who is more intimately acquainted with the facts of the Mount McKinley expedition than any



MRS. ROBERT E. PEARY.

one not actually concerned. Captain 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 had climbed the great mountain.

Captain Herron is the young Army engineer who, at the head of a small expedition, explored the Alaskan Mountains

Table with 2 columns: Year, Explorer. Lists various expeditions to the North Pole from 1801 to 1908.

and discovered the most direct overland route to the Yukon gold fields through Sperring Pass. This had the effect of opening the gold fields to the commerce of the world, and has been rated as a remarkable achievement.

Captain Herron, who is the discoverer of Mount Foraker, which ranks 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 Captain Herron looked over the maps together and discussed every question connected with the attempt.

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

BELIEVE IN PEARY

Friends Had Been Expecting Report for Weeks.

EXPLORER SAILED IN 1908

Departure Was From New York, July 6—Last Word Was Received in October—Planned to Follow American Route.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Friends of Commander Peary have for several weeks been expressing the belief that he had already reached the Pole and that the news was delayed only by the difficulties of transmission. The receipt of the message today is taken to mean that the relief ship Jeannette, which left here a month ago, had reached Etah, Greenland, and established communication with Peary at that point. It is possible, however, that Peary sent word by a chance whaler.

The last word that came from Peary, prior to his message today, was received October 7, 1908, from Harry Whitney, a wealthy resident of New Haven, Conn., who was left by the expedition at Etah in charge of Peary's provisions. He said that the Roosevelt left Etah on August 15 on its northern journey. The last Peary expedition sailed from New York July 6, 1908. Commander Peary's last words were: "Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene within the next year I hope to plant the Stars and Stripes at the Pole."

Etah Reached in August.

From New York the Roosevelt went to Sydney, thence to Hawk's Harbor, where she took on supplies, thence crossed Davis Strait to Holstenburg and followed the coast from there to Cape York. Etah was reached some time in August and from that point the route of the expedition can only be conjectured from the plans its commander had already announced.

Peary's idea was to reach the pole by the "American route," a way which he himself had studied and developed during his former expeditions. The advantages of this route is that it allows a base of supplies approximately 100 miles near the goal than the chief rival. The advantages of the route appeared during Peary's trip in 1908, when he attained the northernmost point hitherto reached by man—87 degrees, 6 minutes—at about the 49th meridian west longitude. This was on April 21.

The commander on his present expedition hoped to follow the path taken three years ago, which lay in almost a straight line from Cape Moss, and the supposed northernmost extremity of Grinnell Land to latitude 84 degrees, 35 minutes. At this point Peary had discovered what he afterward concluded to be open polar regions. In 1906 his journey over the ice was delayed at this point for a week by an open lake of water two miles wide. When the ice finally allowed him to proceed heavy gales sprang up, which forced him to abandon the greater part of his provisions. He then found comparatively smooth

BELIEVE IN PEARY

traveling until he reached latitude 88 degrees, 13 minutes. There he encountered a terrific storm which held him prisoner while the ice drift carried him 70 miles to the east. These handicaps and the consequently widening space of water and increasing roughness of the ice, with a threatened failure of supplies, forced Peary to turn back on April 21, when he had reached latitude 87 degrees, 6 minutes. After putting up flags and depositing a brief record of his achievements, Peary started back for Cape Moresby, Jaseup.

On his present expedition Mr. Peary announced that he would take a route from Grantland, north to the west and not so directly north as that of his former attempt, heading almost as far as the 80th meridian of longitude and thus compensating for the eastward ice drift. He planned to establish his last base on a newly found island north-west of Grantland. Peary based great hopes on the results to be obtained by following the Arctic currents which he had studied on his previous expedition.

Ranks High as Explorer.

Commander Peary has stood in the foremost ranks of Arctic explorers for nearly two decades. He was born at Cresson Springs, Pa., in May, 1856. He entered the Navy in 1881, when his first polar experience was acquired in 1886, when he made a reconnaissance of the Greenland inland ice. In June, 1891, he sailed from New York on the Kite and making his headquarters at McCormick Bay, on the west coast of Greenland, penetrated as far north as latitude 82. In 1894-5 he reached the 78th parallel on the west coast of Greenland. In 1898-9 he went to a point between the 79th and 80th parallels on the east coast of Ellsmoreland. In 1900 he reached the 82nd parallel on the east coast of Grinnell Land. In 1905-06 he skirted the north coast of Grinnell Land and made an attack upon the pole from Cape Moss. This was the expedition which reached what was at that time "farthest north."

HAD STRONG FAITH IN PEARY

Secretary Bridgman Says News Is Just What He Expected.

SOUTH AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 6.—"I never had any doubt that Commander Peary would do it," said Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, when informed today that the explorer had telegraphed that

he had called the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole. Mr. Bridgman is here visiting his sister, Continuing, Mr. Bridgman said: "I don't think it is becoming in me to say any more than that. I have always felt that Peary's own work will excuse

me for any remarks. In coming at this particular time the news is very gratifying. This is the confirmation of my faith, and I am particularly pleased."

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