

BOTH EXPLORERS  
EVOKE PLAUDITS

Washington Enthusiastic Over  
Achievements by Cook and  
Peary.

COURSES VARIED LITTLE

Both Seem to Have Followed Almost  
Same Course—Peary Predicted  
That Another Might Profit  
by His Experience.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—"Should an American first of all place the Stars and Stripes at that coveted spot, there is not an American citizen at home or abroad but that would feel a little better and a little prouder of being an American."

Peary's Statement Believed.

Those persons who had associated with Peary here spoke of him today as a man of wonderful capacity for doing things and they instantly accepted the statement that he had found the Pole. The courses taken by Commander Peary and by Dr. Cook did not differ materially, according to Prof. Henry Gannett, the geographer.

Peary's statement was believed. It seemed to me that Peary was being delayed when he left a year or so ago," said Professor Gannett. Peary's plan was to get up to the northwestern Cape of Greenland, where he made his former headquarters before the ice closed in. He had been previously to the vicinity of Lady Franklin Bay and then north-west along the coast for quite a distance before going away from land and starting out for the Pole. I should say that about the same course this time. Dr. Cook started at Etah and crossed over into Grinnell land to some point on the north coast near where Peary started. Their courses seem to have varied little.

Peary's attainment crowns the work of explorations that he has led for a number of years. His latest expedition was in 1906, when by means of the little Arctic steamer Roosevelt and by journeying on sledges he succeeded in reaching 87 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This was accomplished on April 21, 1906, after a zigzag journey in the Arctic Ocean—exactly two years to a day before Dr. Cook reached the Pole. He referred to that expedition as simplifying the task by 50 per cent. He believed he could have reached the Pole then in spite of hard weather if he had known what the actual conditions were northward as he subsequently knew them.

An explorer following him, according to Commander Peary, could not only attain the Pole, but could make deep sea soundings throughout the Central Polar Ocean and delineate the unknown gap in the northeast coast line of Greenland from Cape Morris Jessup to Cape Bismarck. Commander Peary's latest appearance in Washington was when President Roosevelt presented to him on December 15, 1906, the Hubbard medal of the National Geographic Society. It was then that Peary declared that man and the Eskimo dogs are the only two mechanisms that could meet all the contingencies of Arctic work.

Data of Explorers May Not Check.

Professor Willis L. Moore, in discussing the achievements of Cook and Peary, said it was not surprising that the data of one would not check up with that of the other, because of the moving ice and that Peary may not have found on April 4 any trace indicating that Cook had been there the year before.

MELVILLE BELIEVES IN PEARY

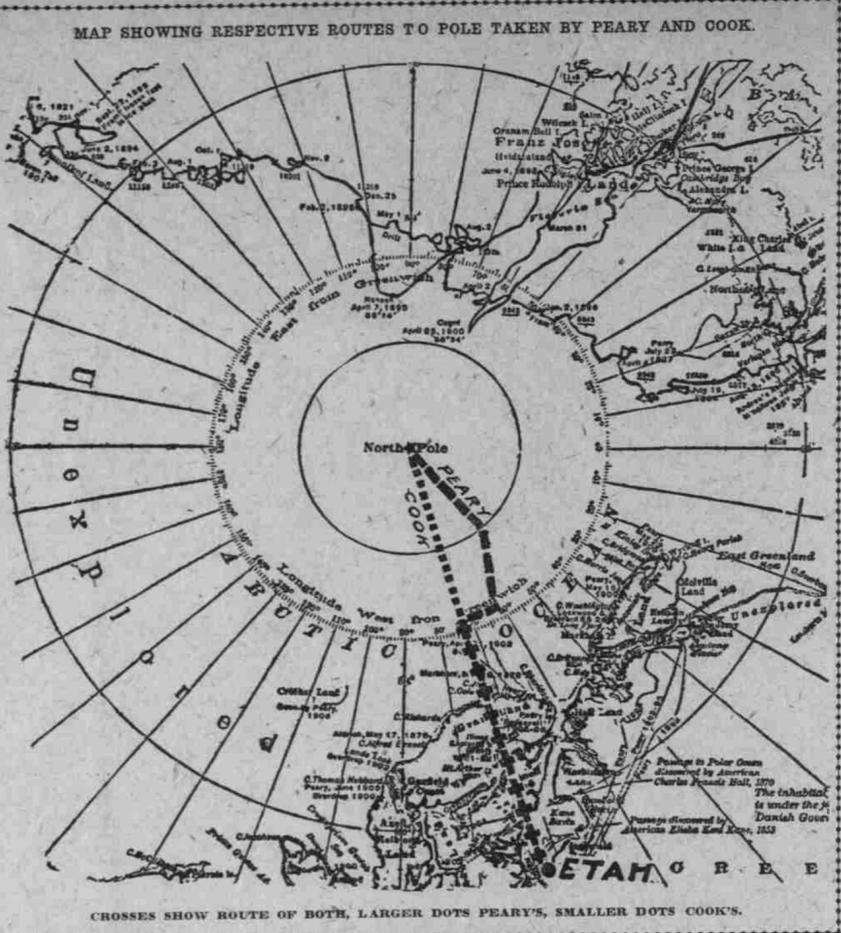
Says "Bully for Him," When Told of Message.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Admiral Melville, when informed of the text of the Associated Press message from Lieutenant Peary, said: "If Peary has telegraphed that he has reached the Pole, I believe it, and say 'Bully for him.'"

"Good for Peary," continued the Admiral, as a John Crook, who said: "I have known Peary personally for a long time and as he was well equipped for an expedition I think he had at least as much chance as Dr. Cook had in discovering the Pole. Peary was within 200 miles of the Pole in the last expedition and was prevented from getting there by the opening of the ice packs. He has been some long enough to have reached there."

Peary Will Have Evidence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—"When Mr. Peary makes a fuller statement it will contain international evidence on which the validity of his claim that the North Pole has been found can be determined," said Professor F. T. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology of the University of Chicago, when informed today of the reported achievement of Commander Peary.



PEARY FINDS POLE

Flashes News en Route on  
Homeward Voyage.

FOUND NO TRACE OF COOK

Brief Messages From Labrador Coast  
Announce Success After Lifetime  
of Effort—Seventh Expedition Wins.

(Continued From First Page.)

achievement practically at the same moment and the excitement which followed attests to the high pitch of interest aroused over this climax of man's perseverance. Newspaper extras were rushed from the press and those who read marveled.

First News Since He Left Etah.

Peary left Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 8, 1908, in his ship, the Roosevelt, which was inspected by the then President Roosevelt on the day of departure. The Roosevelt arrived at Etah, North Greenland, August 11, and was over-

GLAD THAT AMERICAN WON

British Rejoice at Success of Peary's  
Polar Expedition.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—It needed but the

amazing announcement of Peary's success in reaching the North Pole, so hot upon Dr. Cook's arrival in the Polar region, to complete the astonishment of geographers and of the public generally. No longer could the slightest doubt be entertained that the mystery was at last solved and that America was the honor due. Since it could not be given to an Englishman to win this honor the British people are ready to extend their hearty congratulations to the Americans. Their wish now is that Shackleton may plant the British flag at the South Pole.

RELIEVES BOTH FOUND POLE

Former Companion of Cook Credits  
Both Explorers.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 6.—Professor Lewis Lindsay Dyer, of the University of Kansas, declared today there was no reason to doubt that either Cook or Peary reached the Pole. He has traveled with each of these men in the Arctic regions. He was with Dr. Cook in 1894, and has a close personal acquaintance with the discoverer.

ELEVEN HUNDRED YEARS OF POLAR EXPEDITIONS

- 795—Irish monks in search of converts in far north discovered Iceland.
- 879—East coast of Greenland discovered by Gunhvor after perilous expedition.
- 982—Eric the Red, banished from Iceland, discovered the west coast of Greenland.
- 1000—Leiser, one of the most daring of early explorers, discovered Labrador.
- 1497—John Cabot, seeking a northern route to India by sea, reached Labrador.
- 1498—John Sebastian Cabot attempted to sail through the American Arctic regions to India.
- 1553—Sir Hugh Willoughby and company died of cold and starvation while attempting to make the Northwest Passage.
- 1576—Frobisher failed in search of shorter trade route to India by northern water passage.
- 1607—John Davis made disastrous attempt to sail through the Northwest Passage.
- 1598—Dutch explorers under William Barents began series of three famous expeditions. Barents perished on last voyage.
- 1602—East India Company's Polar expedition, headed by Captain Waymouth, met failure.
- 1607—Henry Hudson, first navigator of the Hudson River, made his first Arctic voyage.
- 1616—Baffin, whose name was given to Baffin Bay, made his principal voyage in search of the Northwest Passage.
- 1718—Captain Cook took up search for Northwest Passage, making three voyages.
- 1789—Alexander Mackenzie discovered the river that now bears his name.
- 1813—Lieutenant John Franklin sailed for the Arctic regions on unsuccessful voyage.
- 1818—Captain John Ross and Lieutenant Edward Parry followed the Baffin route.
- 1819—Parry made a second voyage over the same route previously traveled.
- 1825—Lieutenant John Franklin made his second Arctic voyage, following his previous route.
- 1821—Parry made his third voyage, followed by still another in 1825.
- 1827—Pretentious expeditions made by Franklin, Parry and others without great gains.
- 1828—Danish naval exploration succeeded in accomplishing scientific advances. Pole discovered and located exactly by Captain John Ross.
- 1827—Simpson and Deane expedition made in behalf of the Hudson Bay Company.
- 1845—Sir John Franklin attempted to penetrate from Lancaster Sound to Bering Straits. Entire party met disaster and death.
- 1869—Crimson expedition sailed from New York in futile search of Franklin.
- 1853—Ellisha Kent Kane, U. S. N., sailed from New York in the Advance and reach north latitude 82 degrees 27 minutes.
- 1860—Dr. Isaac L. Hayes, of Boston, former member of Kane party, reached north latitude 81 degrees 35 minutes by sledges.
- 1871—Captain Charles Frederick Hall, of Cincinnati, reached north latitude 82 degrees 2 minutes. Died of exposure after important discoveries concerning fate of Franklin's men.
- 1876—English expedition under Captain George Nares in the Discovery, Commander Albin Markham in the Alert reach 83 degrees 29 minutes.
- 1878—Adolph Erik Nordenskjold negotiated the Northeast Passage in the Vega from Tromsø, Norway, to Yokohama.
- 1879—Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition made important Arctic discoveries.
- 1881—Captain George W. de Long's expedition, which left San Francisco in 1879 in the Jeannette, was lost near Henrietta Islands.
- 1882—Major-General A. W. Greeley's expedition reached north latitude 83 degrees 24 minutes.
- 1892—Fred E. Jackson reached the shores of Franz Josef Land and made safe return.
- 1897—Professor Andre left Tromsø, Norway, in his balloon, the Eagle, bound for the Pole. Nothing authentic heard from him since.
- 1898—Captain Otto Sverdrup, formerly of the Nanzen party, took the ship Fram to north latitude 85 degrees 42 minutes.
- 1901—Duke of Abruzzi's expedition penetrated by sledges to north latitude 86 degrees 33 minutes.
- 1902—Evelyn E. Baldwin commanded the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, which established stations on Franz Josef Land and the north coast of Greenland.
- 1903—Erickson, a Dane, reached Saunders Island, where he was rescued in a destitute condition.
- 1902—Anthony Fiala, a Brooklyn explorer, sailed in the ship America, proceeding further north than the Duke of Abruzzi.
- 1904—Baron Toll, a Russian, led a Polar expedition by way of Siberia. The entire party perished.
- 1905—Captain Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, completed the first voyage through the Northwest Passage in the sloop Gjøa.
- 1906—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., reached 87 degrees 6 minutes, about 203 miles from the Pole.
- 1905—North magnetic pole discovered and located on July 17. Relief ship started a month ago in endeavor to find him.
- 1905—Walter Wellman left Spitzbergen for the Pole August 15 in a balloon. Became disabled and was forced to put back after traveling 30 miles.
- 1905—News received September 1 of the discovery of the Pole by Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, an American.
- 1905—News received September 6, 1909, that Lieutenant R. E. Peary reached the Pole April 6, 1909.

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GLAD NEWS TO WIFE

Mrs. Peary Overjoyed When  
Told Husband Has Won.

NO ILL-WILL AGAINST COOK

Shows Dispatch From Peary Telling  
of Having Left Supplies for His  
Rival—Peary Already Knows  
About Cook's Success.

SOUTH HARPSWELL, Me., Sept. 6.—One of the happiest women in the world tonight is Mrs. Robert E. Peary, wife of Commander Peary, to whom word of her husband's success in reaching the North Pole was first brought today by a representative of the Associated Press.

Saddened by the bitter attacks that for the last few days have been brought to her by every mail since an alleged interview with her was published in connection with the report that Dr. Cook had reached the North Pole, Mrs. Peary at first denied herself to interview.

The Associated Press representative was met by Miss Marie Peary, the 15-year-old daughter of the explorer, and was told that Mrs. Peary could not be seen. But the correspondent told the good news and then Mrs. Peary hurried to the door. She covered her face with her hands and exclaimed:

Blesses Bringer of News.

"God bless you. It is too good to be true. I found a Harpswell storekeeper, who had made arrangements to have all messages from her husband delivered to her, came to the house. In his hand Mr. Palmer, the storekeeper, bore the husband's first word to his wife of his success. The last word Mrs. Peary received from her husband was the dispatch from Etah on September 17, 1908:

Left Supplies for Cook.

"Coiled Roosevelt from Erik. Coal landed and supplies for relief of Cook (not yet returned). Put two men in charge. Sent Cook's companion (Frankie) home disabled. Whitney remained through winter to hunt mink-fox and bear. Unusually stormy season. Snowing furiously now. Plenty of it from Little Inow and Sabine. Now all depends on ice conditions. Have good supply Eskimo dogs and walrus meat. All well on board and expect to steam north some time tonight."

When this message was read showing that Peary had prepared to help Cook on his return trip, Mrs. Peary was asked when her husband would be likely first to hear of Cook's reaching the Pole. She said it would be in Etah some time in August.

No More Polar Voyages.

Asked if Peary would make another polar venture, Mrs. Peary said: "No, he will not. For 23 years Mr. Peary has been striving for this end. I thought it was too bad if Mr. Cook had reached the Pole after all Mr. Peary's hard work. I was afraid of the effect

on him to come home and hear this other report."

FRENCH DOUBTS ALL REMOVED

Peary's Announcement Looked on  
as Confirming Cook's.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Commander Peary's announcement that he has carried the American flag to the North Pole caused a profound impression in France. Peary's story is awaited with the keenest interest. The attitude of the press has been friendly to Dr. Cook. The newspapers have accepted his claim with some tendency, as in the case of the Temps, to place a question mark over each day's headline relating to the discovery of the North Pole.

News of Peary's achievement was conveyed to the distinguished geographer, J. A. Bouquet de la Grye, of the Académie des sciences, who clasped his hands and cried:

"Then it is surely done. We do not doubt Dr. Cook, but somehow we feel that if Peary dashes back word of victory it means that the man with his vast Polar experience will be able to prove to the world that the goal has at last been attained. It is certain also that Peary's success will lend moral support to the truth of Dr. Cook's claim."

In their writing, the Chinese make use of at least 50,000 different signs, each sign containing from 5 to 1354 separate characters.

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As to the experimental package of poslam, it can be had free of charge by mail of the Emergency Laboratories, 21 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York. It alone is sufficient to clear the complexion overnight, and to rid the face of pimples in twenty-four hours.

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Instant Relief from that Itch. A few drops of a soothing liquid—And the Itch is gone as if by magic. Just a drop or two on the skin and no more of that torturing, endless, nerve-racking Itch.

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