

WOLF EXPRESSES FAITH IN PEARY

Doctor Who Accompanied Explorer in 1906 Says His Word Suffices.

COOK'S CASK WOULD DRIFT

Physician Outlines Route of Navy Engineer—"Little Doubt," Asserts Dr. David Walker, Survivor of Franklin Party.

"If Peary says he has reached the North Pole, he has." That's the way Dr. Louis J. Wolf, who accompanied Robert E. Peary on his Arctic expedition in 1906, yesterday expressed his confidence in Peary's word.

"Even though Peary writes he has reached the Pole," said Dr. Wolf, "and may have found no evidence of the metal cask left there by Dr. Cook, it is no sign that he did not reach the goal, for the Northern extremity of the earth is a great mass of slowly drifting ice. Besides, the Pole is not a point, like the tip of a lead pencil.

"Cook and Peary both started out at the beginning of the long Arctic day. I do not know how the report gained circulation that Cook went to the Pole during the Arctic night. It is obviously not correct, as that would have been impracticable, and well-nigh impossible.

"In the expedition of 1906, which I accompanied, we left New York in July, reaching Cape Elishman on the Northern coast of Grant Land, with the ship Roosevelt in September. During the winter months we passed the time making fur clothing, repairing the dog harness, packing provisions in the smallest possible space for hauling on the sledges, hunting game, and hauling provisions to a point near Cape Hecla, 50 miles to the north, where the dash toward the Pole was made at the end of the long night.

Route Peary Took

"Peary took much the same route on the trip from which he is now returning, heading north through Barfin Bay, to Etah, then through the Kane Basin, Kennedy Channel, and into Robeson Channel until blocked by the Polar ice. Peary found on his 1906 trip that the drift of the Polar ice at this point is to the east. It was therefore, his intention to make his base of supplies farther west than Cape Hecla, that the eastern drift of the ice might not retard him on the final dash.

"Cook evidently took Peary's route as far as Etah, to the north of Barfin Bay. From there his course lay on the northwest across Grinnell Land, and up Nansen Sound to Cape Hubbard. In this way he, too, availed himself of the eastern drift of the great ice pack in making the final dash. On Peary's expedition it had been planned to make the dash from the northeastern coast of Greenland, which, of course, would have resulted disastrously. That was before Peary found that the ice was drifting to the eastward. He was delayed by a storm between 55 and 56 degrees north in his dash of 1906, and upon taking his bearings found that he had drifted to the east more than two degrees.

"Most people do not seem to realize that the necessary expeditions which have crept nearer and nearer the goal have made the task more likely to be accomplished. The final spur resolved itself into the problem of carrying enough food to hold out. When Peary made his dash to 87 1/2 in 1906 he was eating his dogs while still pushing north. No clothing was carried except that which the members of the party had on their backs.

Must Foot Last Lap

"The last journey must be made on foot, accompanied by dogs and sledges, for it is over the frozen Arctic Sea, which is in places very rough. There are holes sometimes filled with rough ice which a man might fall up to his hips. There are no deep crevasses such as found when traveling upon glaciers. But pressure ridges are encountered in places, which are sometimes 100 feet high. Here the pick must be used to carve a way in the ice for the dogs and sledges. Progress over rough ice is necessarily very difficult and slow. There is not much snow."

To The Oregonian 13 months ago Dr. Wolf said he believed Peary would reach the Pole on this trip. It was only a question of getting started in time with sufficient provisions. The interpretation of Dr. David Walker, one of the survivors of the Franklin expedition, which made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole 50 years ago, said last night that he does not doubt in the least that Peary has been successful. He said that the dispatch reading, "Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole," is obviously a fake. The interpretation placed upon Peary's cipher message to Herbert L. Bridgman, "Pole reached, Roosevelt safe," he regards as correct. Dr. Walker and Captain Allen W. Young are the only survivors of the Franklin expedition. Captain Allen is 89 years old, and Dr. Walker 72. The former is a member of Trinity Board in Lon-

SURGEON SAYS PEARY'S WORD IS SUFFICIENT PROOF OF NORTH POLE DISCOVERY.



DR. LOUIS J. WOLF.

don, and a favorite with the royal household.

"There is little doubt that somebody had reached the Pole, or thinks he has," said Dr. Walker. "There is no reason to doubt the statements of either man, as they both have reputations to lose and would not be likely to say they have accomplished the feat if they had no observations to prove it. That telegram about the Stars and Stripes didn't come direct from Peary."

Must Prove Feat

"If Peary and Cook were able to travel 665 miles in 22 days they did what no one else has ever done. Of course, this might have been done. It is for them to prove. I am not throwing any discredit on Cook, or anybody else.

"Peary was better prepared than anyone else has ever been, while Cook was entirely unprepared for the attempt. There is plenty of talk about Cook's taking a different route from Peary, but in reality it was merely a matter of 100 miles of wading. Peary, too, intended to go farther west than on his 1906 expedition, because he found the ice drifting to the eastward. Cook simply started about 100 miles to Peary's west, and about 180 miles farther south.

"In the North the more ice-traveling you have the worse it is, as the ice is always opening and closing, making ridges which retard progress, as they are invariably east and west, and of varying height from one foot to 16. In traveling with dogs and sledges it is necessary to unload the sledges, take it over the ridge, carry the goods over and reload the sledge on the other side. On his 1906 trip, Peary was obliged to remain for six days on the south side of one of these ridges.

"In making observations near the Pole the transit is useless, because a man's fingers would freeze if he removed them from his gloves. But the sextant with an artificial horizon of mercury is serviceable. A natural horizon is not to be had on account of the uneven condition of the ice. The motion of the ice is not sufficient to interfere with an absolute horizontal plane of the mercury.

"It is also necessary to have a 24-hour face watch. A watch with a 12-hour face will not answer. The sun moves in a spiral above the horizon during the Summer. If a man went to sleep and because of weariness overslept he would not know with a 12-hour watch whether his time was A. M. or P. M.

"The dispatches giving the temperature upon Cook's trip at Carlsberg were evidently faked in Paris, as Americans use the Fahrenheit thermometer. It is likely that Peary and Cook will give the minimum temperature in the Arctic Winter as minus 75 or minus 50 Fahrenheit."

SILENT FOR YEAR

News of Peary's Success First Since He Left Etah.

HIS PLAN FOR FINAL DASH

His Ship Swamped With Reading Matter, but Short of Cash. Negro Servant Accompanied Peary to the Pole.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—From the time Commander Peary wrote his last letters home from his depot of supplies at Etah, in August, 1906, 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 Peary has written to friends and business associates in New York between the time he sailed, on July 8, 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 his 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, 1908, said: "Nothing has been heard from Mr. Peary since last Fall, when the letters dated Etah in August were delivered. He hopes to have news in September and will be disappointed if I do not see the commander himself.

At Etah Peary had established a station for training Eskimos and dogs and for accumulating supplies. On former expeditions it had been his plan to take his ship as far North as he could penetrate and there put into winter quarters, using Etah as a base of supplies. This time

RHEUMATISM IS PREVALENT

Conditions of the Past Months Have Caused Much Suffering.

A Strong Reason Why People Should Know of the Tonic Treatment Which Cures the Disease Through the Blood.

Although rheumatism is a disease of the blood, wet, damp seasons are an exciting cause and especially are those who have had a previous attack liable to suffer from the disease at such times. This shows that the rheumatic poison was not driven from the system but was simply "kept down" by the treatment employed. When conditions favorable to the disease were met the trouble promptly reappeared.

The promise made for the tonic treatment of rheumatism is that its cures are permanent and that the patient does not have an attack of the same old trouble every year.

Mrs. A. G. Probst, whose address is Box 17, R. F. D. No. 6, Albany, Ore., was cured by this treatment. She says: "Through overwork my health became run down and rheumatism followed. I was treated by two doctors for about two months but they did not give me much help. The rheumatism was in my limbs and was worse when I stood up. At such times the pain would be so severe that I could hardly walk. I was not able to do much work for I was obliged to lie down quite often through the day. Besides suffering from the rheumatism I was troubled with nervousness. I was dizzy very often and would see black specks before my eyes. The doctors told me that my circulation was poor.

"When I read in a paper that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured rheumatism, I decided to give them a trial. I began to get better during the second week and continued using the pills. I gradually grew stronger, my dizziness left me and I got so I could walk without any pain. The rheumatism has entirely disappeared and I have had no return of it. I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my friends right along.

A booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," will be sent free to any sufferer from rheumatism upon request. Write for a copy today and learn how to cure yourself.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

he divided his party into three groups—one to make geographical observations, another to make meteorological notations and a third of five or six picked men with dogs for the last dash to the Pole, while the first two followed more slowly as supporting parties and established bases of supplies for the return trip.

"It may have been one of the ironies of fate that Peary should start for the Pole on the last day of one of the hottest Summers New York has ever seen, but so it befell. On that day a reporter on the steamer Roosevelt found a seaman sitting disconsolately in a companionway.

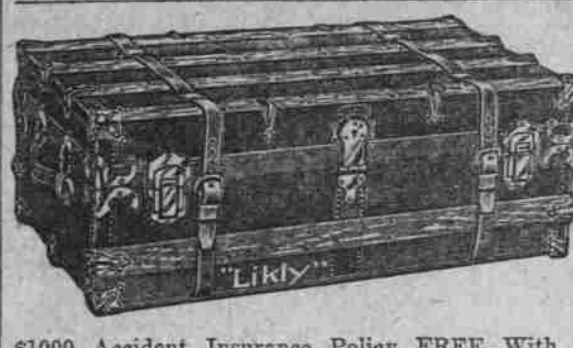
"Isn't there anything you want to take with you that you have not now?" asked the reporter, thinking he was speaking to Captain Bartlett.

"If you have got anything to read, you might send it aboard," replied the seaman.

The next morning a story appeared in a newspaper saying that Peary's expedition wanted books and reading matter. Immediately the stream started. Trucks, handcars, messenger boys, automobiles and carriages began arriving with books and magazines. Before noon all the extra space between decks had been filled. In the afternoon they were packed on the decks and finally in Captain Bartlett's cabin and that afternoon Peary and his party would have to hunt among them for his instruments. Before the sailing hour with all hands at work the most desirable had been selected and the others were dumped into the bunkers of the Roosevelt to be fed to the sea. The steam that propelled the vessel out of the East River was made by books and magazines contributed by the people of New York.

When it came to cash contributions it was a different story. When Peary

We Carry "LIKLY" TRUNKS



Known the World Over as the Trunks That Defy the Baggage Smasher

They are well made, respectable looking Trunks, strongly braced, strapped and bolted. They wear. The qualities all reflect the highest standard as to material and workmanship. All kinds of trunks, from the small steamer size to the large dresser and wardrobe. Prices from \$5 to..... \$75

\$1000 Accident Insurance Policy FREE With Every \$5.00 or Over Purchase Leather Goods.

Exclusive Agents—Mark Cross—London Gloves and Leathers.

LEATHER AND WICKER SUITCASES AND HANDBAGS

JUST 300 DOZ. CAKES OF LIQUOZONE ANTISEPTIC SOAP ARE NOW ON SALE

REG. CAKE 15c, NOW PER DOZEN 50c

RUSH PHOTO SERVICE

Printing, Enlarging, Developing—on Short Notice

SPECIAL—We make 8x10 enlargements, sepia or black and white, from any negative, for..... 50c

We are acknowledged headquarters for professional and amateur photographers.

We want you to consult our experts in photography; they will assist you and explain all details you do not understand. You are welcome at all times; if you have any photo difficulty, come in.

WOODARD, CLARKE & Co.

LARGEST RETAIL DRUGSTORE IN AMERICA

HE SHUNS SECRECY

Peary Rejected Plan to Keep Back News of Success.

SQUARE DEAL FOR PEOPLE

Publishers Proposed Messenger Meet Him Off Labrador, Get His Story and Then Peary Hide in Hudson's Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—That Peary's friends foresaw some of the criticisms likely to be evoked by Dr. Cook's claims and that they undertook to guard against such a situation is shown by the remarkable plan arranged here for reporting the discovery he hoped for. It was agreed that, if Peary found the

Pole, he should notify the World in a simple sentence. Then a messenger from his publisher was to start North from New York and get his story of the expedition. This man was to travel post haste to Labrador. There he was to charter a fishing smack and sail north as far as possible toward Cape Childer. On these bleak shores he was to camp and wait for the faint trace of smoke over the horizon that would herald the Roosevelt.

With that signal the messenger would set sail again and when the two craft came within hailing distance the Roosevelt was to leave to while the messenger sailed as near as he dared alongside. Peary was to cast over a waterproof packet containing the account of his expedition with photographs, and with these the messenger was to turn his ship to the south, while the Roosevelt was to point for Hudson Bay, where with Peary and all on board she was to be lost to civilization for six weeks.

Until as late as June, one month before his departure, this plan was agreed upon and accepted by Peary. But it was he who abandoned it at the last moment. "No," he said in rejecting it. "The newspapers and the public have treated me fairly and I owe it to them to give out all the information they want regarding my explorations. I should have no right to withhold any data whatever from the world in case I reach the Pole." These were Peary's words as repeated today by a friend who heard him make the declaration.

Special Announcement

Grand Opera Selections



During the hours of 9:30 to 11 in the morning and 2:30 to 4 in the afternoon we will demonstrate in our Recital Hall any of the records for any of the Grand Operas now being produced at The Bungalow by the International Opera Company.

Records have been made of the principal numbers of nearly all of the operas that will be presented this week, particularly "Lucia," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Rusticana," "Il Pagliacci" (the entire opera), "Carmen" and "La Traviata."

N. B.—In our Pianolo Department records will be played for nearly every selection of the above operas upon request.



DID COOK FIND THE POLE?

Opinions of Leading Statesmen and Scientists on Controversy.

- | | |
|--|--|
| YES. | NO OR DOUBTFUL. |
| President Taft (by sending congratulations.) | London Daily Telegraph. |
| King of Denmark. | Hugh R. Hill, American Royal Geographical Society, London. |
| King of Sweden. | Sir Martin Conway, British explorer. |
| Commodore Hoeggaard, Danish Arctic explorer. | Sir George Nares, British Arctic explorer. |
| Bergard Jensen, Inspector of North Greenland. | Rear-Admiral George Melville, U. S. N. explorer. |
| Dillon Wallace, explorer of Labrador. | Professor Thomas C. Chamberlain and Professor W. W. Atwood, University of Chicago. |
| John R. Bradley, New York, his principal backer. | Dr. Robert M. Keely, Philadelphia, former companion of Peary. |
| Captain Roald Amundsen, discoverer of Northwest passage. | Peary Arctic Club, New York. |
| Duke of Abruzzi, Arctic explorer. | Professor Henry Gaessert, Geographer United States Geological Survey. |
| Commander Cagni, member of Abruzzi expedition. | |
| Prof. Louis A. Baer, Carnegie Institute, Washington. | |
| Italian Geographical Society. | |
| Evelyn B. Baldwin, Arctic explorer. | |
| Cyrus C. Adams, chief expert of American Geographical Society. | |
| Otto Nordenskjold, Arctic explorer. | |
| Danish Geographical Society. | |
| Knud Rasmussen, Danish explorer of Greenland. | |
| Director Lacombe, of Brussels Observatory. | |
| Hamburg Geographical Society. | |
| National Geographical Society, Washington. | |
| Willis L. Moore, Chief of United States Weather Bureau. | |
| Arctic Club, New York. | |
| London Daily News. | |

One of the advantages of Grape-Nuts food is that it is pre-digested in the process of manufacture.

The starch contained in the wheat and barley is transformed into grape-sugar by exactly the same method as this process is carried on in the human body, that is, by the use of moisture and long exposure to moderate warmth. This grows the diastase in the grains, then long baking completes the remarkable change from starch to grape-sugar.

Therefore, the most delicate stomach can handle Grape-Nuts and the food is quickly absorbed into the blood and tissue—certain parts of it going directly to build and nourish the brain and nerve centers. "There's a Reason."

