

PEARLY POLES FEEL  
ANTARCTIC FLAME

Denies Circulating Story of  
Cook's Death—Did Not  
Steal Stores.

POST LEFT BY FRANCKE

Commander Says Rival's Guard De-  
serted Supplies—Murphy As-  
serts He Explained Fully  
to the Doctor.

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 20.—Commander Peary will make a trip into Sydney Tuesday. The Arctic ship Roosevelt anchored off St. Paul's Island today when the explorer found he could not reach port before night. This is about 65 miles north of Sydney.

Mrs. Peary and her children undoubtedly met the Commander tonight, having sailed north on the steam yacht Sheelah. News that Commander Peary was nearing port and would probably land today caused a general cessation of business in town. Crowds gathered the streets and the water-front to welcome him. All manner of water craft from yachts to sailboats moved down the bay when three blasts from the whistle were heard, the signal that the Roosevelt was approaching.

Steamer Nears Sydney.

The observer at Low Point reported that he could see 20 miles and could not sight the Roosevelt, and later it was announced that the vessel had anchored off St. Paul's Island. The tug C. M. Which will convey the official welcoming party down the bay at an early hour.

Commander Peary has given emphatic denial to the assertion credited to Dr. Cook that he told the Eskimos at Annotok that Dr. Cook was dead and that he consequently was in possession of the supplies left there by his rival.

As nearly as can be ascertained from members of the Roosevelt's crew the house built by Dr. Cook at Annotok and left in care of Rudolph Francke was found unoccupied when the Roosevelt arrived. Francke was away trying to get passage home, his authority for departure being a letter he exhibited purporting to be from Cook at Cape Thomas. Francke sought permission to go to the United States on the Peary auxiliary ship Erik.

Says Francke Deserted.

This was granted him and he turned over an inventory of the supplies in Dr. Cook's house. Rudolph Francke was then placed in charge of the house and its contents. He says he found many packages had been broken open and their contents partially or totally removed. The stores were checked and the house was taken down and re-erected a short distance away on higher ground. When Dr. Cook returned to Annotok he complained about the occupation of the house and its removal to a new position. Murphy says he explained the situation fully to Dr. Cook, who was satisfied, and was agreed that the house should be occupied jointly. The boatman said he offered to vacate immediately but as everything was so satisfactorily explained this was not thought necessary.

CABIN-BOY STICKS TO STORY

Member of Roosevelt Crew Insists  
He Heard Cook's Tale.

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 20.—According to the statement made at Battle Harbor by William Pritchard, cabin boy and assistant cook on the Roosevelt, two persons knew as long ago as last April that Dr. Frederick A. Cook asserted he had reached the Pole April 21, 1908. These persons are Harry Whitney, a wealthy sportsman of New Haven, Conn., who is at present on the Roosevelt, and Pritchard himself. They saw Cook at Annotok, Greenland, after his return from the North.

Whitney Drops Remark.

The only reference to Cook which Whitney is known to have made on his brief sojourn on board the Roosevelt was a casual remark to a member of the Peary party that he believed Dr. Cook had reached the Pole. Pritchard kept the news more faithfully and his statement of Saturday was the first intimation that he had any information on this subject.

Pritchard explained that he kept the news to himself because he did not wish to be dragged into the trouble. He was asked how he knew, before he came south on the Roosevelt, that there was going to be a controversy, and said that Dr. Cook had cautioned him not to speak to any one until he reached civilization.

Pritchard's reticence with this important news in his possession was a surprise to everybody on board the Roosevelt.

Boy Modified Story.

In the beginning Pritchard told the correspondent that Cook had talked freely to him at Annotok with regard to the dash over the ice, leading to him on a map the route he had followed. Later Pritchard modified this by explaining that Cook's story was told to Whitney and that he (Pritchard) was present in the room.

Pritchard said Dr. Cook had only two Eskimos with him at the Pole. The language barrier made it impossible for Pritchard to talk to these Eskimos. John Murphy, the boatman of the Roosevelt, who was ashore with Pritchard when Dr. Cook appeared at their station, was astonished when informed of Pritchard's knowledge. Murphy declared that Cook talked with him on several occasions about his trip on the ice, but said nothing about having reached the Pole.

Murphy Grows Serious.

Cook limited his information to Murphy to the fact that he had passed the 87th degree, which was Peary's farthest north in 1906, and that the ice was rough up to the 84th.

According to Murphy, Cook arrived at Annotok with one sledge and two Eskimos, but no dogs. The sledge was left out on the ice for a day and then brought in. Murphy was curious to know more about Cook's experience on the ice and, later, when in company with Whitney in the muskox country opposite Etah, he inquired if Dr. Cook had reached the Pole. The boatman says Whitney told him he did not know.

Asked how it was possible for Pritchard and Whitney to have heard Cook's story without his also hearing it, inasmuch as all four men occupied the same house at Annotok during Cook's stay, Murphy replied that a question to Pritchard had brought him the answer that Dr. Cook's story of his dash to the Pole was recited to Whitney and the cabin boy one day when Murphy was absent at Etah. The statement was referred to Pritchard,

who identified the date he heard the Cook statement as the day Murphy was absent.

To Fly New Flag.

If Commander Peary gets into Sydney tonight he will be greeted by glorious weather. The "North Pole flag," which Peary had made at Battle Harbor, will be displayed for the first time on the Roosevelt entering this port. It is a standard United States flag with a broad white band laid diagonally from the union corner down. On the white ground are the words "North Pole" in black letters.

Coming into Sydney a Canadian ensign, presented to Peary at Battle Harbor by the captain of the Canadian government vessel Triton, will decorate the foretopmast of the Roosevelt. The Peary Arctic Club flag will be flown at the mainmast and the New York Yacht Club flag, that has been displayed at Cape Sheridan, will be at the mizenmast.

GREELY SAYS HE LEFT STORES

Tells How His Supplies Once Before  
Saved Peary.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Sept. 20.—General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., retired, talked tonight regarding the discovery by Commander Robert Peary's party of some of the stores of the Greely expedition of 1858. He said:

"These stores were left by me in 1858, when retreating seaward. In 1888, when Peary went North during the winter from his ship, then wintering at Cape Durville, he was badly frozen and was obliged to seek shelter at my old quarters in Discovery Bay. He then lost eight toes and was saved from death by the stores then found by him in good condition."

"I think it was more than two months before he was able to return to his ship. There was left at Fort Conger all the books, clothing and other personal belongings of the men. I doubt anything might be found, as we took with us only our scientific records, diaries and the clothing which we wore, with 10 pounds of selected personal property for each man."

COOK IS NEARING HOME

(Continued From First Page.)

however, and replied by wireless that she should be unable to come.

The first tugs bearing the advance guard of newspaper men from New York reached the Oscar II tonight, but no one was allowed aboard the vessel except Anthony Flata, the Arctic explorer, who is a friend of Dr. Cook. He swung himself up from the tug, held a brief conversation with Dr. Cook and departed.

Plans for Home-Coming.

The passengers, including Dr. Cook, watched with amusement the vain attempts of the reporters to get aboard and Dr. Cook shouted, "Glad to see you, boys."

It was evident that Dr. Cook wished to avoid too demonstrative a reception tomorrow and his attitude may curtail some of the arrangements in Brooklyn that have been tentatively made. The Oscar II will reach Quarantine about 8:30 A. M. There Mrs. Cook, accompanied by the two children, Dr. Cook's brother, William, Dr. Roosevelt, O. Stobbin and J. Knudsen, of the committee of the Arctic Club of America, will be waiting on the tug.

"Dr. Cook will join his wife on the tug and will be transferred from there to the steamer Grand Republic, which will carry a party of friends and enthusiasts down the bay to meet him. More than 1000 persons will be on the Grand Republic, but the Borough of Manhattan will not be officially represented. Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, will officially welcome him there.

Brooklyn Plans Big Greeting.

The greatest reception, however, will be held in Dr. Cook's home section of Brooklyn, at the Bushwick Club at 12 o'clock. Soon after that Dr. Cook will join his family at the Waldorf-Astoria. His plans thereafter, with the exception of being the guest of honor at the banquet of the Arctic Club of America, to

THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE

Synopsis of Chapters Printed.

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In the first installment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the Herald of Wednesday, September 15, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Annotok to the pole and of the overhauling en route of the equipment needed for the dash to the Pole. In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingled in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic, and of the childlike sagacity of the natives who made their valuable furs and ivory for the simplest things of civilization. The yacht, her owner, Mr. John B. Bradley, the explorer, and his party, were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash.

Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland, in search of guides, and information as to conditions further north, Dr. Cook wrote of the trip across Ingletide Gulf, past Cape Auckland and toward Cape Robertson. Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative, with Etah and Annotok, the last point of call, looming in the icy distances.

In the last installment, Dr. Cook describes the voyage to Etah and then on to Annotok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the Pole. The explorer describes the work of preparing his winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt.

be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Thursday night, have not been announced. Alexander Begg, of Washington, D. C., representing the National Geographical Society, arrived in New York tonight and will represent the society on board the Grand Republic. Mr. Begg comes as a representative of the society, vice Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau Service, who cannot be present.

COOK'S CLIMB TO BE PROBED

Tacoma Lawyer Retained to Investigate Mount McKinley Ascent.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 20.—Attorney J. M. Ashton, of this city, has been retained by a New York law firm to obtain all information possible regarding the disputed ascent of Mount McKinley by Dr. Cook.

He says he does not know whether the information is wanted by Peary adherents or by friends of Dr. Cook.

IN A DREARY NIGHT  
COOK GETS READY

When Summer Dawns, His  
Conquest of Pole Is  
Really to Begin.

FOOD IS HARD PROBLEM

Expedition to Subsist for Most Part  
on Pemican—Sledges Have to  
Be Made—Canvas Boat Is  
Found Most Adaptable.

(Continued From First Page.)

quest of the Pole at sunrise of 1908. Most expeditions have had the advantage of the liberal hand of a government or of an ample private fund. We were denied both favors. But we were not encumbered with a

SALENT DATES IN THRILLING  
POLAR DRAMA.

February 19, 1908.—Dr. Cook parts with Rudolph Francke, his white companion, at Etah, Greenland, and starts for the Pole with two Eskimos.

April 21, 1908.—Observations show North Pole has been reached.

April 25, 1908.—Starts on return trip to the south.

May 21, 1909.—Reaches Upernivik, a Danish settlement.

September 1, 1909.—Reaches Lerwick, Shetland Island, and sends world first news of discovery of Pole.

September 5, 1909.—Arrives at Copenhagen, where he is greeted by King of Denmark and scores of correspondents. Week of festivities begins.

September 10, 1909.—Sails from Copenhagen for Christianand, Norway, on way to America.

September 12, 1909.—After an ovation at Christianand, and tribute by King of Norway, sails for New York on the Oscar II, due to arrive September 21.

is radically different with every nation. Thus when De Gerlache forced Norwegian food into French stomachs he learned that there was a nationality in gastronomic.

Depending on Eskimo Food. In this respect as in others I was helped very much by the people who were to line up my forces. The Eskimo is ever hungry, but his taste is normal. Things of doubtful value in nutrition form no part in his dietary.

Animal food, meat and fat is entirely satisfactory as a steady diet without other adjuncts. His food requires neither salt nor sugar, nor is cooking a matter of necessity. Quantity is important, but quality applies only to the relative proportion of fat. With this key to the gastronomic of our lockers, pemican was selected as the staple food, which also served equally well for the dogs.

What a Polar Sled Should Be. The conditions which a polar sled must meet are too complex to outline here. In a broad sense, it seemed that the best could be combined with the local fitness of the Eskimo craft, with the strength, fiber and seal-skin lashings to make elastic joints. With plenty of native ingenuity to foresee and provide for the trials of adaptability to outline here, the possibilities of our sled factory were very good.

Need for a boat comes with the changed conditions of the advancing season. Things must be carried for several months for a chance to use in the event of the return. But since food supplies are necessarily limited, delay is fatal. Therefore when open water prevents progress, a boat becomes in the nature of a life-preserver.

Foolish, indeed, is the explorer who ignores this detail of the problem. Transport of a boat, to be sure, offers many serious objections. Nansen introduced the kayak and the explorer since have adopted the same device. The Eskimo canoe serves the purpose very well, but to carry it for three months without hope of destruction requires an amount of energy which stamps the Polar venture with failure.

Canvas Boat Best. Sectional boats, aluminum boats, skin floats and other devices have been tried, but to all there is the same fatal objection of impossible transportation. It seems rather odd that the ordinary folding canvas boat has not been pressed into this service.

We found it to fit the situation exactly, selecting a 12-foot Eureka-shaped boat with wooden frame. The slats, spreaders and floor pieces were utilized as parts of sleds. The canvas cover served as a floor cloth for our sleeping bags. Thus the boat did useful service for 100 days and was never in evidence as a cumbersome device.

When at last the craft was spread and covered, in it we carried the sled, in it we camped. In it we sought game, the meat of which took the place of exhausted supplies. Without it, we too, would not have returned.

Preparation of the staple food supply is of even greater importance than means of locomotion. To the success of a prolonged Arctic enterprise in transit successive experience is bound to dictate a wise choice of equipment, but it does not often educate the stomach.

From published accounts of Arctic travelers it is impossible to select a satisfactory menu for future exploration, and I hasten to add that perhaps our experience will be equally unsatisfactory to subsequent victims.

Nor is it safe to listen to scientific advice for the stomach is the one organ of the body which stands as the autocor over every other human sense and passion and will not easily yield to foreign dictates.

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The problem differs with every man. It differs with every expedition and it

fore as part of the long list of food-stuffs in Arctic products, but with us it was the whole bill of fare when away from game-haunts.

Only a few palate surprises were carried and these were indicated in the narrative of camp life. The entire winter and night were spent with busy hands under direction of Eskimo and Caucasian ingenuity, in working out the clothing for camp comforts, without which we could not invade the forbidden mystery of the polar basin.

Although we did not follow closely either the routes or methods of our predecessors, we are, nevertheless, doubly indebted to them, for their experience, including their failures, were our stepping-stones to success.

Schools Show Big Increase. EUGENE, Or., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The public schools opened at 9 o'clock this morning with an increase of more than 10 per cent in enrollment over any previous first day. In the High School 360 registered, as compared to 320 last year. Strict entrance requirements kept this figure down at least 100.

Joseph Davies Dead. EUGENE, Or., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—Joseph Davies, a well-known farmer, who had lived just north of Eugene across the Willamette River, died here Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Davies was born in Clifford Parish, Herfordshire, England, November 30, 1835. He came to America in 1850, and to Oregon in the Spring of 1853. He is survived by two sisters and one brother in England and his son and grandson, John and John N. Davies of Lawiston, Idaho.

Free to Men. Dr. Taylor's \$10,000 museum, now open, admission free, 234 1/2 Morrison st., cor. 2d.

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