

PEARY MAKES HIS ATTACK ON COOK

Quotes Eskimos to Prove Rival Explorer Did Not Leave Land in Arctic.

ONE DAY'S MARCH ON ICE

Testimony of Cook's Eskimo Companions Shows After Short Trip Cook Turned West and South, Not Going to Pole.

(Continued from First Page.)

Billy Fritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any one anything about their journey, and the boy stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

Tell Course Cook Took.

"The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows: They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anorokok, crossed Smith Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went north to Elice Strait in Buchanan Bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anorokok. Dr. Cook, Peary, the others then proceeded up Flagler Bay, crossed the head of Flagler Bay, indicated by Peary in 1898, and through Sverdrup's 'Huska Sound' and Nansen Strait.

"On their way they killed musk oxen and bear and made caches arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen Strait (shore of Axel Heiberg land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard. A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolooswah and Inughte, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, and then returned without sleeping.

"These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated March 17. The letter stated that the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anorokok, arriving May 7. This information was obtained, not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the spring of 1908, when the Roosevelt arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of both boys.

"After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and 20 odd dogs, one more march when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice nor cross the lead but turned westward or southward and returned to Heibergland at a point west of where they had left the caches and where the four men had turned back. Here they remained four or five days, and during this time Shoo went back to the cache and got his gun, which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

"When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and their sledges held all they could carry, so they could not take more.

"After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, the commander Peary suggested a series of questions to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it. These questions and answers were as follows:

Crossed No Open Water.

"Did they cross much open leads or much open water during this time? Answer, none.

"Did they make any caches out on the ice? Answer, none.

"Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice while north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Answer, no.

"With how many sledges did they travel? Answer, two.

"How many dogs did they have? Answer, Did not remember exactly, but something under 20.

"How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Answer, two.

"Did they have any provisions left on their sledges, when they came back to land? Answer, yes, the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the caches."

"From here they then went southwest along the north coast of Heibergland to a point indicated on the map as Sverdrup's Cape Northwest. From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heibergland at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep. The island and position of this island as drawn by the first boy was criticized by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heibergland (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amundringnes land and Heibergland. This criticism and correction was accepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island, but was stopped, as Commander Peary had given instructions that no more changes or erasures were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

"From this island they could see two lands beyond Sverdrup's Heibergland and Amundringnes lands. From the island they journey toward the left-hand one of these lands (Amundringnes land), passing a small island, which they did not visit. Arriving at the shore of Amundringnes land, the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

Covers Entire Time of Trip.

"The above portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the Pole and back and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it. The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions showing that they killed no game, made no caches, and no dogs returned to the land with loaded sledges makes their attainment of the Pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over 30 dogs during a journey of 1000 geographical miles on less than the sledgeloads of supplies.

"If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the Pole or thought he did between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heibergland at Cape Northwest and his arrival at Ringnesland, where they killed the deer, we must then find the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17 at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some 60 nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest, about latitude 80 1/2 degrees North, to the Pole, a distance of 570 geographical miles, in 27 days.

First Open Water Struck.

"After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnesland to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer. They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav Sea to the south end of Heibergland, then down through Norwegian Bay, where they secured some bears but not until after they had killed some of their dogs; to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked 'Elice Floard' on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Heibergland and Simmons Peninsula.

"Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and sledges, and went to their boat, crossed Heiberg to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Collin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh sledge duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, that is, shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus. The statement in regard to the fresh sledge duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July.

"This statement also serves, if indeed, anything more than the inherent straightforwardness and detail of their narrative were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys' statement. This locality of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where, during his stay in that region, he obtained sledge duck eggs.

COOK SAYS PEARY TELLS OLD STORY

Eskimos Only Mised Peary in Order to Keep Pledge Given Cook.

THEIR REPLIES PERVERTED

Whitney Says They Did Not Understand Questions — Rasmussen Got Truth From Them and Will Soon Tell It.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—"It is the same old story," said Dr. Cook tonight, when shown the statement issued by Commander Peary together with the map accompanying it.

"I have replied to the points raised a dozen times," he continued. "The map published by Commander Peary in itself indicates that the Eskimos have respected their promise made to me, that they would not give any information to Peary or his men. The Eskimos were instructed not to tell Mr. Peary or any of his party of our trip over the polar sea. They were told to say we had been far north. They have kept their word.

"Eskimos' Replies Twisted.

"Mr. Whitney has said that during the cross-examination conducted by Commander Peary and others of his expedition, the Eskimos did not understand the questions put to them or the map which was laid before them. Their replies have been twisted to suit a perverted interest.

"I will not enter into any argument about the matter, but will bring the Eskimos to New York at my own expense, and they will prove, as did Mr. Whitney, all I have claimed."

"Dr. Cook would not consent to go over the details contained in Mr. Peary's statement further than the latter's remark that 'the Eskimos are only too willing to say something they think will please their questioners.'"

Rasmussen Knows Whole Story.

"The explorer was not at all perturbed by the accusation. 'I fully expected something of the kind,' he said. 'The document looks formidable over so many signatures and will appear so to the public. There is, however, nothing in it, as it is based on the distorted and evasive replies of persons who were told to give any details.'"

"Rasmussen, who will be here shortly, has seen the Eskimos and knows the real story. They did not try to deceive him. He was with them for 14 days. They knew him and told him everything."

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He speaks the Eskimo language, for he is a semi-Eskimo himself, and these people have the most complete confidence in him."

Amundsen May Reach Pole.

Dr. Cook told the students of the Case School of Applied Science today that he hoped another American would go to the North Pole in 1910, although one had been there in 1908 and another in 1909. He said Amundsen was on the way to the Pole and probably would reach there in 1911 or 1914. There was still much work to do in the Arctic, and he hoped the students would participate.

DUTCH COME TO PORTOLA

Cruiser From the Netherlands Arrives in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The cruiser Noord-Brabant, which will represent the Netherlands during the Portola festival, arrived in port today after a long voyage from the Dutch East Indies. Immediately on her arrival, the visiting warship was boarded by the Portola committee, headed by Mayor E. R. Taylor, and officially welcomed to the city.

The other fighting craft already anchored in the bay joined with the forts in saluting the latest arrival.

The Noord-Brabant, a cruiser of 2900 tons displacement, is sister ship of the Utrecht, which attended the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and of the Gelderland, which carried President Kruger from

South Africa to Holland. She carries a complement of 34 men.

Ballplayer Accidentally Shot.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 12.—Thomas Coates, of Omro, left fielder on the Oshkosh team this season and drafted by the Philadelphia American League team for next season, was killed yesterday in the Springbrook marsh by the accidental discharge of his shotgun, while hunting. Coates and a friend were out in a skiff after ducks. Coates drew his gun toward him and the weapon was discharged, the shot penetrating one of his eyes.

PEARY'S VERSION OF ROUTE TAKEN BY COOK IN ARCTIC REGION.



(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.) COPY OF ORIGINAL MAP WHICH PEARY SAYS WAS MADE FROM DESCRIPTION OF COOK'S ROUTE, MADE BY TWO ESKIMOS WHO ACCOMPANIED COOK.

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