

DR. COOK BLED BASE FOR STORES

Explorer Erects Supply Station
at Annotook for Final
Dash.

PREPARES FOR LAST LAP

Eskimos Stand By. While Others in
Party Turn Southward—Rich
Prizes in Chase Are Gained
After Hard Work.

(Continued From First Page.)

for an equal number of vigorous families. In other places nearer the sea, were seven stone igloos. Upon these the work of reconstruction for winter shelter had already begun. In the immediate vicinity there was some turf and moss, but everywhere else within a few hundred feet of the sea the land rose abruptly in steep slopes of bare rock.

To the westward, across Smith Sound, in blue haze, was seen Cape Sabine, Bache Peninsula and some of the land beyond which was hoped to cross in our prospective venture.

The construction of a winter house and workshop called for immediate attention after the wind subsided. Men, women and children offered strong hands to gather the stones strewn along the shore. When a suitable building plot had been prepared, the welding of a structure was a very simple process. All our things had been placed in sealed tins and packed in substantial boxes of about the size of a box of uniform size as building material to erect efficient shelter wherein the calamities of Arctic disaster can be avoided.

Building Winter Quarters.

This precaution against ultimate mishap now served a very useful purpose. Enclosing a space by the use of the boxes were quickly piled in. The walls were held together by strips of wood or the joints sealed with painted paper, with the addition of a really good roof was made by using the covers of the boxes as shingles. A blanket of turf over this covered the heat and prevented the loss of the same time beautiful circulation of air.

We slept under our own roof at the end of the first day, and our new house had the very great advantage of containing within its walls all our possessions, within easy reach at all times.

As the winter advanced, with its stormy foreboding and frightful darkness, it was not necessary to venture out and dig up supplies from great depths of snowdrift. Meat and blubber were stored in large quantities about the camp.

But our expedition was in need of skins and furs. Furthermore, as men were scarce for the Northern venture would be away during the Spring months, the best hunting season of the year, it was necessary to make provisions for house needs later. There was, therefore, much work before us, for we have not only to prepare our equipment, but to provide for the families of the workers.

In the polar cycle of the seasons there are peculiar conditions which apply to the word seasons is ordinarily understood, there are but two—a winter and a summer season—a winter season of nine months and a summer season of three months.

But for more convenient division of the yearly periods, it is best to retain the usual yearly period of twelve months, call the winter Ooohah, which also means year, and the summer, Omsah. Days are "sleeps." The months are moons and the periods of the moon in accord with the movements of various creatures of the chase.

In early September, at Annotook, the sun disc considerably under the northern horizon. There is no night. At sunset and at sunrise storm clouds hide the bursts of color, which are the glory of the setting sun. The day afterglow is generally lost in the dull gray, which bespeaks the torment of the storms of the setting sun. The gleam of the setting sun is not thick. The splendor of the Summer day has gone. A day of six months and a night of six months is often ascribed to the Polar regions as a whole, but this is only true of a very small area about the Pole. As we come south the sun slips under the horizon for an ever-increasing part of each 24 hours. Preceding and following the night, as we come from the Pole, there is a period of day and night, which lengthens with the descent of latitude.

It is this period which enables us to retain the names of the usual seasons—summer for the double day, fall for the period of the setting sun. This season begins when the sun first dips under the ice at midnight for a few moments.

The Arctic Night.

These moments increase rapidly, yet one hardly appreciates that the sun is departing until day and night are of equal length, for the night remains light though the sun is far below the horizon. Shorter and darker and the sun sinks until at last there is but a mere glimmer of the glory of day.

Winter is limited to the long night and Spring applies to the days of the rising sun, a period corresponding to the Autumn days of the setting sun.

At Annotook the midnight sun is first seen over the sea horizon on April 22. It dips in the sea on August 19. It thus encircles the horizon, giving Summer and continuous day for 154 days. It sets on October 14 and is absent a period of prolonged night, corresponding to the day, and rises on February 20. Then follow the eye-opening days of Spring. In the Fall we had the harmonious influence of the sun is withdrawn, there begins a battle of the elements which continues its smoky agitation until the hopelessness of the early night. At this time, though field work was painful, the needs of our venture forced us to persistent action in the chase of walrus seal, narwhal and white whale.

We harvested food and fuel. Before winter ice spread over the hunting grounds, ptarmigan, hare and reindeer were sought to supply the table during the long night with delicacies, while bear and fox pleased the palates of the Eskimos and their pets clothed all. Many long journeys were made to secure an important supply of grass to pad boots and mittens; and also to secure moss, which serves as wick for the Eskimo lamp. The months of September and October were, indeed, important periods of anxious seeking for reserve supplies.

There was a complex activity suddenly stimulated along the Greenland coast which did not require general supervision. The Eskimos knew what was required without a word from us and knew better

than we did where to find the things worth while. An outline of the polar campaign was sent from village to village with a few general instructions.

Each group of natives was to fill an important duty and bring together the tremendous amount of material required for our house and sled equipment. Each Eskimo village has, as a rule, certain game advantages. In some places foxes and hares were abundant. Their skins were in great demand for coats and stockings, and Eskimos must not only gather the greatest number possible, but must prepare the skins and make them into properly fitting garments. In other places reindeer were abundant. This skin was very much in demand for sleeping bags, while the sinew was required for thread. In still other places the walrus was well off the chase, and its skin was one of our most important needs. Of it boots were ordered, and an immense amount of line and lashing was prepared.

Thus, in one way or another, every man, woman and most of the children of this tribe of 250 people was kept busy in the service of the expedition. The work was well done, and with much better knowledge of the fitness of things than could be done by any possible gathering of white men.

Use of the Narwhal.

The quest of the walrus and the narwhal came in our own immediate plan of adventure. The unicorn, or narwhal, does not often come under the eye of the white man, though one of the first animals to leave our shores. It gave for a

brief spell good results in sport and usefulness. The blubber is the pride of every housekeeper, for it gives a long, hot flame to the lamp, with no smoke to spoil the legio finer. The skin is regarded as quite a delicacy. Cut into squares, it looks and tastes like scallops, with only a slight aroma of train oil. The meat dries easily, and is thus prized as an appetizer or as lunch to be eaten en route in sled or kayak. In this shape it was an extremely useful thing for us, for it took the place of pemmican for our less urgent journeys.

The narwhal, which, apart from its usefulness, is most interesting to denizens of the Arctic deep, played in schools far off shore, usually along the edge of large spots of breath and spray. When the glad sight was noted, every kayak about camp was manned, and the flitter of skin canoes went like birds over the water. A few of the Eskimos rose to the icefields and delivered harpoons from a secure footing. Others hid behind floating fragments of heavy ice and made sudden rush as the animals passed. Still others came up in the rear, for the narwhal cannot easily see backward, and does not often turn to watch its enemy, its speed being so fast that it easily gets ahead of other troublesome creatures.

Hunting the Narwhal.

The harpoon is always delivered at close range. When the dragging float marked the end of the line in tow of the frightened creature, the line of skin canoes followed. The narwhal is killed by nature. Fearing to rise for breath, it plunged along until nearly strangled. When it did come up, there were several Eskimos near with drawn blades which inflicted deep gasps. Again the narwhal plunged deep down with but one breath and hurried along as best it could. But its speed quickly ended and a line of crimson marked its hidden path. Loss of blood and want of air did not give it a chance to fight. Again it came up with a spout. Again the blades were hurled. The battle continued for several hours, with many exciting adventures, but in the end the narwhal always succumbed, offering a prize of several thousands of pounds of meat and blubber. Victory as a rule was not gained until the hunters were far from home, and far from the shore. But the Eskimo is a courageous hunter and an intelligent seaman.

To the huge carcass frail kayaks were hauled in a long line. Towing is slow, wind and sea combining to make the task difficult and dangerous. One sees nothing of the narwhal and very little of the kay for the line seas south over the little craft, but the double-bladed paddles seaway with the regularity of a pendulum. Home-coming takes many hours and even more, but there is energy to spare, for a wealth of meat and fat is the culmination of all Eskimo amusements.

Seven of these animals passed. The narwhal suddenly disappeared and we saw no more of them.

Three white whales were also obtained in a similar way at Etah about the same time.

HARRIS ON CAPITOL BOARD

Governor Hay Names Successor to
Colonel Heustis.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Governor Hay has appointed Mayor Mitchell Harris, of Olympia, to succeed the late Colonel Fred D. Heustis, of Olympia, as a member of the State Capitol Commission.

The commission is to cruise the state, grant lands and sell them to pay off the old debt and build a new \$1,000,000 State Capitol. The appointment comes on Mayor Harris' birthday.

PEARY SETS SAIL TOWARDS SYDNEY

Explorer Turns Over Stores
Left From Expedition
to Hospital.

WAITS FOR COOK'S CLAIM

Declares He Will Not Make Public
His Proofs Till Brooklyn Man Has
Stated Position—If Taken Sick
Would Have Sent Records.

BATTLE HARBOR, (By Marconi Wireless via Cape Ray, N. F.) Sept. 18.—The Arctic steamer Roosevelt, with Commander Peary aboard, sailed from here at 8 A. M. today for Sydney.

Captain Bartlett received orders from Commander Peary to leave the Roosevelt ready on Sunday morning for the voyage to Sydney and also to time his arrival at that port so they may reach there about 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Instructions from H. L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, Commander Peary before leaving turned over to the Greenland Hospital all the remaining provisions of his expedition.

Commander Peary was asked before his departure what he would have done if he had fallen sick at the Pole, with no one in the expedition party capable of making an observation. To this he replied:

"My records are complete and most carefully kept. They are sealed in skins and parchments, so that if thrown on the ice or in the water they probably would drift for years without sinking or without being damaged and would eventually be found. This priceless package will not be opened until I arrive in New York."

Peary confirms the statement that four Eskimos were with him at the Pole. His saga he has made no statement different from this.

Would Have Sent Records.

"My last moments would have been devoted to taking observations, in order to leave the record; I would not permit anything to interfere with that important duty and I would have handed the records to the Eskimos to take to Mrs. Peary. If I had died within sight of the Pole, I would have had to depend on my Eskimos to tell how far they traveled from the last supporting party or on my observations."

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Bartlett to Be American.

"Would you become an American citizen if you were offered the command of the Roosevelt to go to Bering Sea?" was a question which Captain Bartlett was asked and to which he replied:

"You bet I would. I would like to be an American master's certificate."

The only man on the Roosevelt who met Dr. Cook in Greenland was the boatswain John Murphy, who was left at Etah when the Roosevelt went to her winter quarters. What Murphy knows about the alleged taking of Dr. Cook's supplies has not been disclosed.

Peary waits for Cook. Commander Peary adheres to his determination not to disclose the proofs he says he has against Dr. Cook until the main question of the dispute, that the commander has not disclosed. The commander was shown a dispatch from Washington that the Geographical Society would like to acknowledge the taking of Dr. Cook's supplies.

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DR. COOK ANXIOUS TO PROVE CLAIMS

Peary's Evidence Is Based on
Word of Ignorant
Boatswain.

RIVAL GIVES NO DETAILS
Articulate Charges Call for No Response—Explorer Considerate
With Camera Cranks, but
Will Not Pose.

ON BOARD OSCAR II. (By United Wireless and Marconi Wireless Telegraph via Halifax, N. S.) Sept. 18.—Dr. F. A. Cook, who has been in the North Pole, Okevaah by name, and Ewaloo, an attractive 19-year-old Eskimo girl, Ewaloo's mother died of her father, Ewaloo, married again, and Ewaloo was not happy with her step-mother. She fell in love with Okevaah and they wished to get to housekeeping in their snow igloo, but Ewaloo objected.

When the Roosevelt arrived, Commander Peary told the assembled natives that four men would be chosen to go to the highest altitude. It was his intention, he said, if they reached the Pole, to give to each of the four Eskimo guns and ammunition, tent cloth and lumber and complete furnishings for a house. Okevaah applied for the privilege of being one of them. He said if he reached the Pole and secured the presents he would get the consent of Ewaloo's father.

Peary told him he would give him a chance to be one of the members of the expedition. Okevaah proved one of the most devoted members of the Polar party, displaying wonderful endurance.

Peary triumphed. Okevaah went to the Pole with Peary and won his bride. On the return to Etah they were married under the Stars and Stripes. Commander Peary gave to them their wedding presents, and they had their little honeymoon on the Roosevelt during the 10 days the steamer remained in port.

HARRY WHITNEY HEARD FROM
Dr. Cook Also Wires Mrs. Stephen Whitney of His Success.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—It became known upon the return of Mrs. Stephen Whitney from Northeast Harbor, Me., to this city today, that she had received a letter from Harry Whitney, mated at Lerwick, in which Whitney told of meeting Dr. Cook on April 15 last.

The letter gives an interesting account of the meeting of the two friends but no mention of the North Pole. Whitney says Dr. Cook had been pretty far North but does not hint that he had reached his goal. No mention is made of ill-treatment of Dr. Cook's brief. Whitney says Dr. Cook had been pretty far North but does not hint that he had reached his goal. No mention is made of ill-treatment of Dr. Cook's brief.

Dr. Cook has received dozens of dispatches daily inviting him to banquets and other functions. He is ready to accept some of these invitations. Many offers have also been made for the publication of his story in magazines and on other propositions, which Dr. Cook has declined without exception.

Camera Flends Busy.
Dr. G. D. Cold, of the steamship company, who has been his constant companion on the Oscar II, when he heard of Commander Peary's charges said: "Peary is acting like a drowning man clutching a straw."

Dr. Cook remained for about an hour in the dining room, chatting about the incidents of his journey to the Pole.

The skin suit in which the explorer returned from the Pole was exhibited on the upper deck today and aroused great interest. Dozens of cameras were turned upon it, and afterwards upon Dr. Cook, who declined all requests to put the suit on. He has submitted to being photographed with great good humor. As a matter of fact, the explorer has been photographed in company with virtually every passenger aboard at various times.

Dr. Cook says he would like to avoid any demonstration at landing. He desires first of all to see his wife and family.

Cook Wants to Meet Peary.
The Oscar II was off Sable Island at 7:30 o'clock this evening. When the report was received this afternoon that Peary was still at Battle Harbor Dr. Cook said:

"I regret greatly that Commander Peary is not returning at the same time I am. I should like to have met him face to face on reaching New York."

Referring to the final examination of egg and photographs of knot (trineacant) regarding all friends in Museum. (Signed) PEARY.

The knot was explained by Director Bumpus to be the red-headed Sandpiper, which breeds only along the coast within or near the Arctic Circle. The only eggs of this species known to be extant were taken on the coast of Siberia in 1904.

CUPID EXPLORES WITH PEARY
Romance in Eskimo Life Culminates on Roosevelt.

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador, Sept. 18.—One of the passengers on the Roosevelt must have been Dan Cupid, and the first North Pole romance in the world's history is told by Commander Peary. It concerns one of the four Eskimos who were with Peary at the North Pole, Okevaah by name, and Ewaloo, an attractive 19-year-old Eskimo girl.

Ewaloo's mother died of her father, Ewaloo, married again, and Ewaloo was not happy with her step-mother. She fell in love with Okevaah and they wished to get to housekeeping in their snow igloo, but Ewaloo objected.

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Your Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Suit and Overcoat Are Now Ready

They're all - wool, made in the best, correct style, perfectly tailored—the highest class clothes made. No higher in price than the indifferent kind.

\$20 to \$40

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

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his records and instruments. Dr. Cook said: "Within two months at the outside, probably earlier, my records and instruments will all be ready for the official tests. I shall then send them to Copenhagen University, which has the first claim as it was the first officially to recognize my work in the discovery of the Pole."

"After that they will be at the disposal of any expert committee which the scientific and geographical societies care to form."

WHITNEY IMPORTANT WITNESS
Kept Information of Cook's Success From Peary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The reason that Harry Whitney, the big game hunter, withheld from Commander Peary the fact that Dr. Frederick A. Cook had preceded him by a year to the North Pole is explained in a wireless message from Dr. Cook, who is approaching port on the steamer Oscar II. When Peary returned to Etah from his quest for the Pole, Whitney merely told him that Cook had gone beyond the mark reached by Peary in 1908.

Whitney now becomes an important witness in the controversy. Peary, who may sail from Battle Harbor for Sydney, N. S., today or tomorrow, has sent a wireless message denying the reports that he is soon to head an Antarctic expedition in search of the South Pole.

He states that he is through with polar field work. Plans are progressing rapidly for the remarkable voyage which is to be extended to Dr. Cook on his arrival here, probably early next Tuesday morning. The steamship Grand Republic has been chartered by the United States Navy, and the duty of financing the enterprise will devolve upon the departments of war and navy.

WOMEN WIELD WEAPONS
English Suffragettes Throw Toy Bombs and Use Axes.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 18.—Tremier Asquith last night addressed a meeting in support of the suffragettes, who threw toy bombs and wielded axes. Two women climbed to the roof of a building, lowered their bricks with axes and pelted the police below. Several persons were hurt. The suffragettes were dislodged with fire-hoses.

A NEW VICTROLA
for \$125
Only a Limited Number.
Secure One Tomorrow.

Tomorrow morning, promptly at 9 o'clock, we will place on sale a limited number of the very latest model Victor Victrolas at \$125 each.

This is the first opportunity ever presented to secure a genuine Victrola for less than \$200. Remember, only a limited number. Be on hand early. Terms if desired.

Only place in the city offering opportunity for careful and unbiased comparison of all makes.

Headquarters for Talking Machines—all the makes