

# PEARY GIVES HIS PROOFS

(Continued from page 1.)

This he did, also without making any marks and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy. When he was through, Panikah, the father of I-Took-A-Shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back with Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region and who has been in command in Peary's various expeditions for fifteen years, came in and indicated the same locations and details as the two boys.

The first boy was brought in again and then with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where, according to the boys' statement they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus and muskoxen. The second boy was then called in and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes as noted hereafter.

Finally Panikah, the father, was again called in to verify details of the positions of the route with which he was personally familiar.

The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary nor in his presence, a fact that obviates any possible claim that they were awed by him.

Certain questions of independent lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys. Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual questions on minor points that had occurred to him. During the taking of this testimony it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard the cabin boy that they must not tell Commander Peary or anyone anything about their journey and the boy stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything. The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos left Anoratok, crossed Smith Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches, Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok. Dr. Cook with the others then proceeded up Flagler bay a branch of Buchanan bay and crossed Ellesmoreland through the valley pass at the head of Flagler bay, indicated by Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bayfaed" on the west side of Ellesmoreland. Their route then lay through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heureka Sound" and Nansen strait.

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

These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had then left behind and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 7th. 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 summer of 1908 when the Roosevelt arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary of 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 twenty 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 Helbergland at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back. Here they remained four or five sledges and during this time Shoo went back to the cache and

got his gum 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, 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:

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 start?

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 south-west along the north coast of Helbergland to a point indicated on the map 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 Helbergland at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep. The size 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 Helbergland (Cape Northwest and the channel between Amundringnes land and Ellefaringnes land.

This criticism and connection 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 low lands beyond Sverdrup's Ellefaringnes and Amundringnes lands.

From the island they journeyed toward the left hand one of these lands (Amundringnes land) passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the sfiore of Amundringnes land the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart. The above italicized 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, lost no dogs and returned to the land with loaded sledges makes their attainment of the Pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard, a physical and methodical impossibility as it would demand the subsistence of three men and 20 dogs during a journey of 1,040 geographical miles on less than two sledges loads 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 Helbergland at Cape Northwest and his arrival at Ringnesland, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th 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 90½ degrees north to the Pole, a distance of 570 geographical miles in 27 days.

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes land 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 Helbergland, 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 "Fids Floard" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Holligate 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 one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Sellegate to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Colin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera where they obtained fresh eider 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 eider 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 eider duck eggs. From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones Sound where they killed a seal, thence along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsular known as Cape Sperbo, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here they killed some muskoxen and continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones Sound.

From here they turned back to Cape Sperbo, where they wintered and killed many muskoxen. After the sun returned in 1909, they started pushing their sledge across Jones Sound to Cape Tension and then along the coast to Clarence Head, (passing inside of two small islands, not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear thence across the broad bight in the coast to Cadogen Floard; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikah, I-Took-A-Shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., ROBERT A. BARTLET, Master steamship Roosevelt, D. B. McMILAN, GEO. BORUP, MATHEW A. HENSON.

## THE HUDSON-FULTON POSTAGE STAMPS

The First to Reach Marshfield Come In a Letter to The Times—None at Postoffice.

The first and only consignment of Hudson-Fulton commemorative stamps that reached Coos Bay so far as known came in a letter to The Times asking for information about the Coos Bay country. Postmaster Curtis had ordered some but they have failed to arrive and as there was only a limited number issued, it is possible Marshfield may not get any. The stamps were placed on sale in the larger cities before the Hudson-Fulton celebration which is now history.

### A Description.

The stamp is oblong in shape about seven-eighths of an inch by one and three-eighths inches in size and is composed of a border having at its top the words, "Hudson-Fulton Celebration." The dates 1609 and 1909 are immediately thereunder on either side and below this inscription on a curved line are the words, "U. S. Postage."

The Arabic numeral two with the words "two cents" are in a panel between the figures.

In the center is engraved a picture showing the pallsades of the Hudson river in the background with the Half Mogn, Hudson's boat, sailing up the river and the Clermont, Fulton's steamship, steaming in an opposite direction. In the foreground is an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance, just discernible, is a canoe containing four other Indians, the canoes representing the first means of navigating the river. The stamp is printed in the same color as the ordinary two cent stamp.

# CLARKE WINS FOR PITTSBURG

(Continued from page 1.)

Byrne fled to D. Jones. — No runs.

### Fifth Inning.

Detroit—T. Jones doubled, Stange and Summers struck out. D. Jones fled to Clarke. No runs.

Pittsburg—Leach fled to D. Jones. Clarke beat out a hit to T. Jones as the latter fell fielding the ball. Clarke stole second and Stange's throw went by Delehanty but he fell against Clarke and prevented him going to third. Wagner out, Bush to T. Jones. — No runs.

### Sixth Inning.

Detroit—Bush struck out, Cobb singled to left. Crawford doubled, scoring Cobb. Delehanty hit to Wagner and was safe on Wagner's wild throw, Crawford scoring. Moriarity fled to Clarke. T. Jones fled to Abstein. — Two runs.

Pittsburg—Abstein popped to Bush. Wilson grounded out to T. Jones. Gibson out, Bush to T. Jones. — No runs.

### Seventh Inning.

Detroit—McIntyre batting for Stange. McIntyre grounded to Abstein, unassisted. Summers grounded out to Abstein unassisted. D. Jones out, Byrne to Abstein. — No runs.

Pittsburg—Schmidt is catching for Detroit. Adams struck out. Byrne singled to left. Leach singled to left, Byrne going to third. Clarke hit a home run, scoring Byrne and Leach in front of him. Wagner was hit by a pitched ball and took first. Miller fled to D. Jones. Wagner stole second and third and scored on Schmidt's high throw. Abstein struck out. — Four runs.

### Eighth Inning.

Detroit—Bush fled to Leach. Cobb out, Adams to Abstein. Crawford smashed a home run to center field. Delehanty out, Byrne to Abstein. — One run.

Pittsburg—Wilson doubled between Crawford and Jones, the latter losing the ball in the sun. Gibson singled, scoring Wilson. Gibson stole second. Willets is pitching for Detroit. Adams popped to T. Jones. Gibson steals second on Byrne's third strike. Gibson caught stealing third, Schmidt to Moriarity. — One run.

### Ninth Inning.

Detroit—Moriarity fouled to Byrne. T. Jones safe on Wagner's error. T. Jones stole second. Schmidt out, Wagner to Abstein. Mullin batted for Willets and popped to Wagner. — One run.

# MYRTLE POINT MAN CAUGHT

Ira Cornelius, Stage Driver, Charged With Statutory Crime.

Ira Cornelius, a Myrtle Point stage driver, was arrested here this forenoon by Marshal Carter on telephone advices from Deputy Sheriff Clyde Gage. Mr. Gage came over this afternoon and will take Cornelius to the county jail pending his arraignment.

Mrs. Phillip Brack, a resident of Myrtle Point, charges Cornelius with a statutory offense, the victim being her daughter.

Deputy Sheriff Gage says that the charges against Richard Lonsdale, the member of the Merry Makers Troup, who was arrested here by Mr. Gage on telegraphic request from Sheriff Stevenson of Mt. Vernon, Wash., has been dropped for the time being at least, and Mr. Lonsdale has been given his freedom. There was a mixup over the nature of the case and Sheriff Stevenson got as far as Roseburg before he found he couldn't take Lonsdale back without requisition papers.

Sheriff W. W. Gage, who went to Idaho to bring Chas. Neal, "Coon Skin Charlie," back on a Myrtle Point forgery charge, is expected in Saturday night with his prisoner.

MASQUERADE on skates at SKATING RINK, October 14, followed by Dancing 10 to 1 o'clock.

# BUSY SESSION OF COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1.)

one of the best in the city. He said that the property owners could not afford to pay for such an improvement at this time, especially when there was no paving at either end of the street. The protest was finally laid on the table to be taken up at the next meeting.

### Other Business.

Cal. Wright, A. G. Alken and others have entered application for jobs running the new street sweeper.

Mary A. Johnson entered a protest against her assessment for street paving. Action on it was deferred.

The railing on the North Front street elevated roadway was ordered improved. It was also ordered that a hub rail be put on each side to prevent autos and other vehicles running off.

### New Building Ordinance.

The new building ordinance was read last evening. It was drafted by W. S. Turpen from the ordinances of several other cities and is very stringent. It was referred to City Attorney Goss to have some minor changes made in it.

One provision to be added will be the establishment of a warehouse district. It is proposed to retain the waterfront in the fire limits but will provide that warehouses may be erected between Front street and the harbor line providing they are strictly for warehouse purposes. The ordinance prohibits building or repairing buildings within forty feet of the harbor line.

### NEW BANDON BANK.

### Comptroller of Currency Approves Application.

The application of J. W. Roberts, of Pierre, S. D., H. L. Houston, A. McNair, O. A. Trowbridge, E. E. Oakes and F. E. Stearns to organize the First National Bank of Bandon, Ore., with \$25,000 capital, has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

### COOK'D FOOD sale SATURDAY at Anona Grocery by BAPTIST LADIES.

# Straighten Up

We have shoulder braces of all sizes to fit big and little, old and young. The prices are right. Let us show you. Remember we have the largest and newest stock of trusses and elastic stockings in the Coos Bay country.

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We have Dayton's Hand Made River Shoes, a solid, well-made boot, full stock French kip, one of the best in the world and sold for \$7.50.

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September 1, 1907.....	11.00
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January 1, 1908.....	15.00
March 1, 1908.....	16.50
June 1, 1908.....	17.50
August 1, 1908.....	18.50
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December 15, 1908.....	22.50
February 15, 1909.....	25.00
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August 1, 1909.....	\$35.00

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