MRS. PEARY

Busy Answering Questions and Reading Messages From Friends

Weary from twelve hours continuous train travel, scores of interviewers and train travel, scores of interviewers and the perusals of countiess messages from people she had never heard of, Mrs. Robert Peary, wife of the most prominent man in the world today, reched St. John last night on the Boston train and passed on to Sydney.

In spite of her fatigue, Mrs. Peary was still able to smile when asked by a Sun reporter as to the sensation of the wife-who is hirrying to meet her husband as he is returning from the

pass beyond North Sydney should she the current. We worked a little further reach that point in advance of Commander Peary, but would await his hours. Then we again worked west-work and northward till we reached a

Mrs. Peary, Miss Mary Peary, and Master Robert, Peary are accompan-ied by Henry E. Rood of New York, a personal friend of the family, who hurried to the Peary summer home at Hagle Island, when the first word same of the successful culmination of Peary's 23 years of effort.

'No person outside of the Roosevelt yet knows what Peary plans to do Ferced to Greenland Coast but Mrs. Peary is very anxious to have him proceed at once to Eagle Island for a period of rest. In any event we expect that he will come jumping at top speed over the distance from North Sydney to Maine. On our way through we were met by the Mayor of Bangor, able opening were forced across to the on Peary's route after he reaches the United States, is anxious to arrange a fitting celebration of his arrival. We were able to give Bangor no definite assurance, but will com-

runicate their wishes to the explorer."
"Mrs. Peary has just forwarded to the relatives of Ross Marvin, of Elmira, N. Y., the drowned member | of Peary's crew, a telegram, expressing her sympathy and regret at his death, and expressing the high regard in which she and Commander Peary had held him. Mrs. Peary was personally acquainted with Marvin.

"Mrs. Peary," continued Mr. Rood. "although happy indeed to know that her husband accomplished his life's aim, is exceedingly tired by the overwhelming events of the last few days, which have been caused not merely by the receipts of the news and ission of messages back and Peary, but by scores of interviews with newspaper men, and by the receipt of hundreds of letters from people

"The newspaper men she has been glad to see, for she feels that the newspapers as well as the public, have always treated the explorer fairly and squarely all through his 23 years of

Mrs. Peary swishest publicly to acknowledge the paceipt of the many messages of congratulation which she has peen unable personally to answer. which she was peen unable personally to answer. whole stack of them," said the she was peen opened." By her side in the chair which she occupied lay dozens to envelopes, which proved part of the abnormal mail she has received in the conservation of the conservation of

Mrs. Peary is a woman above medium All well. height, quietly dressed. Her calm face and gray eyes express little of the won-derful emotion which must accompany climbed aboard the sleeping car in her mission. Miss Mary Peary is a which the Peary's had already young lady of about 21 years. Robert settled themselves for the last stage of the journey to North Sydney.

RIVAL EXPLORERS NOW

Leaving for New York

degree of Sci. D. (Doctor of Science)), COPEN

HEADING FOR NEW YORK

Too Late in the Season to Send for the

The two explorers upon whom the world's eyo has been fixed during the past few days spent the day busily preparing for their advance to the United States. Dr. Cook in Copenhaben announced that he had definitely arranged to sail next Saturday on the Oscar II. for New York City. Commander Peary, according to fragment arry wireless reports was still delayed at Battle Harbor, Labrador, probably either awaiting the completion of repairs to the Roosevelt, or the arrival of coal.

Dr. Cook appeared today at a nigh Dr. Cook appeared today at a night Dr. Cook appeared today at

Cook appeared today at a nigh unexplained delay at Battle Harbe

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.-Dr. Fred

official function. The University of may make necessary a change in the

degree of Sci. D. (Doctor of Science)), thereby recognizing, it was pointed out by his friends, in an important official manner, his claim to the discovery of the Pole. Dr. Cook has can-

celled his engagement to lecture be-fore the Geographical Society of Brus-sells, and will reach New York sep-per sells, and will reach New York sep-

sells, and will reach New York september 20 or 21. Captain Ronald Amundseh will probably accompany him. Dr. Cook's plan to send a ship from Copenhagen to Greenland to bring back to civilization his two Eskimo companions on his exploration trip cannot be carried out until next year, for Danish officials have informed him that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season that it is now too late in the season the advised that the control of the Danish Greenland administra-

that it is now too late in the season tion to arrange for the despatch

for a trip to Etah. The expedition, it one of their boats to Greenland at his

is stated, will be made early next expense to get the two Eskimos who accompanied him to the Pole, The

Eskimos-Cook Highly Honored -Is

(Part 2-Copyright, 1909, by the New York Times Co.

RATTLE HARBOR, Labrador, (via Marconi wireless Cape Ray, Nfid.), Sept. 9.—The steamer Roosevelt, bearing the north polar expedition of the Peary Arctic Club parted company with the Erik and steamed out of Right, Ford late in the afternoon of Aug. 18, 1908, setting the usual course for Cape. walrus.

ward and northward till we reached a series of lakes, coming to a stop a few miles south of the Windward's winter quarters at Cape Durville. From here, after some delay we slowly worked away northeastward through fog and and clear weather off Cape Fraser.

From this point we had a clear run brough the middle of Robeson Chanl, aninterrupted by either ice or fog, to Lady Franklin Bay. Here we en-countered both ice and fog, and while Greenland coast at Thank Gol Har or. The fog lifted there, and enabled us to make out our whereabouts, and we steamed north through a series of leads past Cape Lupton, and thence southward toward Cape Union. A few miles off that cape we were stopped by impracticable ice, and we drifted back south to Cape Union, where we stop-

The Vessel D maged

Twice we were forced aground by Twice we were forced aground by the heavy ice; we had our port quar-ter rail broken and a hole stove in the Transpo ting Supplies bulwarks, and twice we pushed out in an attempt to get north, but we forced back each ous shelter. Finally on Sept. 2 we squeezed around Cape Union and made fast in

mall but stoutly mounted United States ensign with which he will greet Mr. Roood was expecting to receive there an answer to a despatch sent to Commander Peary from Portland, but t did not await him at the station, The message forwarded was ad-dressed "Peary," and read: Mrs. Peary and the children are with ne, hurrying to greet you at Sydney.

The last clause is the one which will

(Copyright, 1909, by The New York Times Company.)

Report on the discovery or the North Pole by Robert E. Peary, Commander U. S. N. (Part 2—Copyright, 1909, by the New Company) VICTORY-HIS OWN STORY BY WIRELESS TO THE SUN

> Thrilling Diary of Dangers and Opportunities Met and Overcome-Cook's Record

of the wife who is hurrying to meet her husband as he is returning from the performance of the text which has made him the greatest figure just the sense eye the house at Hays's Harbor occupied by me in the winter eyes of the world.

Her smile was accompanied by the reply that beyond realizing a feeling of complete happiness she had not yet had time to analyze fer sensations. Asked whether she had possessed any "hunch" that her husband was to meet with success on his last frip Ms. Peary said that she had never ventured as far as confidence, but had always been hopeful. She would not pass beyond North Sydney should not pass beyond North Sydney should not be somewhat, and then got a slant to northward out of the northward out of the northward out of the northward out of the Return Journey—Circumstantial and Conon the Return Journey--Circumstantial and Convincing Observations Verify Every Statement

away northeastward through fog and broken ice of medium thickness through one night and the foremoon of the next day, only emerging into open water and clear weather of Cane Present of the control of t rounded Cape Rawson and passed Cape Sheridan.

R ght on Time

Within a quarter of an hour of the same time we arrived three years before 7 a. m. Sept. 5. We reached the open water extending beyond Cape We steamed up to the end of it, and it appeared practicable at fi st to reach Porter Bay, hear Cape Joseph Henley, which I had for my winter quarters. But the outlook being ur quarters. But the outhout being un-satisfactory. I went back and put the Rossyelt into the only opening in the flos, being barred close to the mouth of the Sheridan River, a little north of season was further advanced

of discharging the sh.p was commenced Bay and the peninsula, made the cirthe north shore of Lincoln Bay, in at once and fushed to completion. The nearly the identical place where we supplies and equipment we sledged had our unpleasant experiences three across ice and sea end deposited on years bfore. Here we remained for several days, during a period of conversal days, during a period of conversal days, during a period of conversal days. stant and at times violent northeast- fitted with stoves, and the ship was snug for winter in shoal water, where she touched at low tide. This settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic Ocean was :hristened Hubbardville.

Hunting parties were sent out on September 10 and a bear was brought on the 12th and some deer a day for tidal and meteorological observawork of transporting supplies to Cape and the claumbia was inaugurated. Marvin with Dr. Goodhall and Borup and the Columbia was inaugurated. Marvin with Dr. Goodhall and Borup and the returned Goodsell went to Markham on Bartlett's trail and I followed an supplies to Cape Belknap, and on the 7th the same party started with loads to Porter Bay. The work of hunting to Cape Hecla, Goodsell moved some mos, 133 dogs and 19 sledges. One and transporting supplies was prose more supplies from Hecla to Cape Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to cuted by the members of the party and Colan and Borup went to Markham pieces: the Eskimos until November 5, when Inlet on a hunting trip. the supplies for the spring sledge trip

Listed Under Pres uro

to a pressure which listed her to port

The University of Copenhagen today

conferred upon Dr. Cook the honorary

degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris

be the first to see his records.

say in the controversy that had arisen.

Mr. Bradley further said that no one

the ship until it reached Etah, Green-

DOG AND BABY SHOW

QUEBEC, Sept. 10-The Admiralty

Court exonerates the pilot and censures Capt. Jansen for the grounding of the streamer Urania at White Island.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Sept. 10-W.

Keech, a telegraph operator and express agent here, has been sentenced to

largest and smallest.

(Tublished by arrangement with the New York Times the London Times and the Chicago Tribune on behalf of Commander Peary.) Notice to Publishers:

The following preliminary account by Commander Peary of his successful voyage to the North Pole was issued on Lept 9 by the New York Times Company, at the request of Commander Feary and for his protection, as a book only copyrighted and exposed for sale before any part of it was reproduced by any newspaper in the United states, Canada or Europe, in order to obtain the full protection of the copyright laws. Reproduction of this account in any form with-The penalties for eldation of this form of copyright in-

clude imprisonment for any person aiding or abetting such

We lay for some time in a lake of water, and then, to prevent being drawn south again took refuge ander of dis harging the ship was commenced. But any and the next the provided and the ship was commenced. But any and the next the season was intriner advanced; some 5 to 10 degrees, and she did not Roosevelt were 7 members of the party, 50 Eskimos, 140 dogs, and 23 the next the south again took refuge ander of dis harging the ship was commenced. But any the next the next the season was intriner advanced; some 5 to 10 degrees, and she did not Roosevelt were 7 members of the Deckher and the party 50 Eskimos, 140 dogs, and 23 sledges. By February 7th such of the next the next than 1 1905, there was much thicker. The work the next the field and Party of discharging the ship was commenced. some S to 10 degrees, and she did not Roosevelt were 7 members of been brought up to Cape Columbia, cuit of Clemants Markham Inlet, and the dogs were rested and double returned to the ship in seven days with fifteen muck oxen, a bear, and a deer. Later in October I repeated the trip obtaing five musk oxen and hunt- Expected Little Open Water ing parties secured some forty deer. Frof. MacMillan went to Columbia in November and obtained a month of during the fall and winter instead of the southerly ones as during the previous having travelled a distance equivalent to Mansen distance from this point to his farthest north. I was sorry to the period of the period o Bartlett made a limiting trip overland ice, and I was prepared to hew a road lose this young Yale runner Clements Markham Inlet. In the hundred miles or so and then cross-

the big lead, Inlet and Borup toward Lake Hazen hour later. in the interior on hunting trips.

On February 15 Bartlett left Roose- Passed Markham's Record, had been removed from winter quarters and deposited at various places bia and Parr Bay, Goodsell, Porup, from Cape Columbia. MacMillan and Hansen followed on and temperature in the minus, marked ccessive days with their provisions. Marven returned from Bryants on February 17 and left for Cape Colum-

In the latter part of September the bia February 21. I brought up the movement of the ice subjected the ship rear February 22.

The total of all divisions leaving the

season for such an attempt and advised him that he must wait for spring. He proposed to Gould Brokaw, who is here with his yacht Fedora that they might make a start for Greenland immediately, but Brokaw would not agree to this. The Copenhagen papers are full of the controversy. Almost all of them support Dr. Cook's claims, Captain mundson is one of the strongest

day morning at 6 o'clock in St. Jude's church of Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. William Dormer, of 21 Clifton street, supporters of the explorer, who is now West Side, and Mr. Reginald Dibble, backed up by Dr. Edvard Liay, the of Portland, Me. The ceremony was zoologist of the expedition under performed by Rev. Wm. H. Sampson Captain Sverdrup in the Fram, in in the presence of immediate friend of the contracting parties. The bride minly gowned and was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble left on the Governor Causa) in the presence of more than Cobb for Portland, Me., where they a thousand people who cheered the will reside.

THEED-KERR.

St. John Friends will learn with interest of a wedding that took place on Wednesday evening. August 25th, at I now began to feel a good deal of anxiety because there were no signs of Miss Helen Iona Kerr, daughter of Mr. William Kerr, formerly of this city, and the groom, Raiph Frank Theed. Besides they had the alcohol and oil which were by Dr. Cook in his lecture Tuesday The ceremony was at the home of the which were indispensible for us. We night in Cepenhagen as to the objects bride's father and took place at a concluded that they had either lost of the Cook expedition, saying that or clock in the evening, Rev. Dr. East—the trail or were imprisoned on an erbrooks officiating. The grounds were island by open water, probably the brilliantly lighted with Chinese lant—latter. Fortunately on March 11 the erns and the interior of the house was lead was practicable and leaving a tastefully decorated with sweet peas, note for Marvin and Borup to push on asparagus and Oregon grapes. The after us by forced marches we probride's gown was of satin veil and ceeded northward. The sounding wreath of orange blossoms. Miss M. the lead gave 110 fathoms. During this Kerr, the bridesmaid, was dressed in march we crossed the 84th parallel and blue silk embroidered in gold and car-traversed a succession of just frozen ried white roses. The happy couple leads from a few hundred yards to a left after the wedding for a trip to mile in width. This march was really LONDON, Sept. 10.—Among the at- Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. A. simple. tractions at a forthcoming sale of work large number of friends were present at at Hildenborough, near Turnbridge the wedding and the many beautiful Good Travelling Wells, in aid of foreign missions, is a gifts testified to the popularity of the dog and baby show. Prizes will be young couple both in St. John and given for the ugliest and prettiest, Summer

rationed and harnessed and the sledges and other gear overhauled.

through the jagged ice for the first On the last day of February Bartlett.

The party now comprised seven In the February moon Barchett went members of the expedition, 17 Eski-

and temperature in the minus, marked

our departure from the camp at Cape Columbia which I had Crane City. Rough ice in the first march damaged several sledges and smashed two beyond repair, the teams going back to Columbia for other sledges in reserve there.

We camped ten miles from Crane City. The easterly wind and low tem-perature continued. In the second we passed the British record made by Markham in May, 1876-82.20, and were stopped by open water, which had been formed by the wind after Bartlett In this march we neglected The wedding took place on Wedness camp. Borup had gone back from here but missed his way owing to the faulting of the trial by the movement of the

> Marvin came back also for more fuel and alcohol. The wind continued formand alcohol. The wind continued form-ing over water all about us. At the end of the fourth march we came upon Bartlett, who had been stopped by a wide lake of open water. We remained here from March 4 to March 11.

At noon of March 5 the sun, red and

shaped like a football by excessed reflection just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes and then disap-St. John friends will learn with in- peared again. It was the first time I

On the 14th we got free of the leads and came on decent going. While we were making camp a courier from Marvin came and informed me he was on the march in the rear. The temperature was 59.

The following morning, March 15, I sent Hansen with his division north to pioneer a trail formive marches and Dr. Goodsell, according to the programme started back to Cape Columbia. At night Marvin and Borup came dition frequent over these ice fields of spinning in with the dogs steaming in a hazy atmosphere in which the light fringing that copyright.

WITH AM W. WIT.

In the morning I discovered that Mo-Milan's foot was badly frostbitten. The mishap had occurred two or three days back, but McMillen had said nothing about it in the hope that it would come out all right. A plance at the injury showed me that the only thing was to send him back to Cape Columbia at once. The arrival of Marvin and Borup enabled me to spare

This early loss of McMillan was seriously disappointing to me. He had a sledge all the way from Cape Columbia and with his enthusiasm and the powers and physique of the trained athlete I had confidence in him for at least the 86th parallel, but there was no alternative

The best siedges and dogs were selected and the sledge loads brought up to the standard. The sounding gave a depth of 325 fathoms. We were over the continental shelf and as I had surmised the successive leader crossed in the fifth and sixth marches composed of the big lead and marked the coninental shelf. On leaving this camp the expedition

comprised 16 men, 12 sledges and 100 dogs. The next march was satisfactory as regards distance and character of going. In the latter part there wer pronounced movements in the ice both visible and audible. Some leads were crossing in one of which Borup and his eam took a bath and were finally stopped by an impracticable lead opening We camped in a temperature of fifty.

At the end of the two marches we came upon Hansen and his party in camp mending their sledges. We devoted the remainder of the day to verhauling and mending sledges and breaking up our damaged ones for [Hall 1942] MAKING UP TIME.

The next morning I put Marvin in the lead to pioneer the trail with instruc-tions to make two forced marches to bring up our average which had been cut down by the last two short ones. Marvin carried out his instructions implicitly. A considerable amount of young ice assisted in this. At the end of the tenth march, lati-Four months of northerly winds tude 85.23, Borup turned back in com-during the fall and winter instead of mand of the second supporting party,

enthusiasm and pluck. He had led his heavy sledge over the floes in a way commanded everyone's admiration and would have made his father's eyes From this point the expedition com-

prised 20 men, 10 sledges and 70 dogs. It was necessary for Marvin to take a sledge from here, and I put Bartlett and his division in advance to pioneer

ALL PARTIES BROUGHT TO-GETHER.

o make a moderation here that wind blew all night and all the fold brought my advance and main par- lowing day. At this camp in the ties closer together and reduced the morning Bartlett started to walk five likelihood of their being separated by or six miles to the north to make open leads. Bartlett left camp with sure of reaching the 88th parallel. Henderson and their division and Marvin and I remained with our divisions wenty hours longer and then followed. When we reached Bartlett's camp he broke out and went ond and we turned in. By this arrangement the advance party was travelling while the main party was asleep and vice versa and I was in touch with my advance party every tenty-four hours. I had no reason to complain of the going for the next two marches though for a less experienced party less adaptable sledges or less perfect equipment it would have been an impossibility. At our position at the end of the second march Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight for latitude in clear weather which played us at 85.48. This result agreed very satisfactorily with the dead reckoning of Marvin, Bartlett and myself. Up to this time the slight worth while to waste time in observa-

JUST LIKE COOK FOUND.

On the next two marches the going improved and we covered good distances. In one of these marches a lead delayed us a few hours. We finally ferried across on the ice cakes. The next day Bartlett let himself out evidently for a record and recled off some twenty miles. Here Marvin that he had bettered the Italian record that he had bettered the Italian record by a degree and a quarter and had covlatitude, which gave the position as ered a distance equal to the entire dis-86,88, or beyond the farthest north of Nansen and Abruzzi, and showed that France Josefsland to Cagni's farthest we had covered 50 minutes of latitude north. I had given Bartlett this posiin three marches. In these three tion and post of honor, in command of marches we had passed the Norwegian record of 86.14 by Nansen and the and for two reasons, first because of his Italian record of 86.84 by Cagni. magnificent handling of the Roosevelt,

MARVIN SENT BACK.

From this point Marvin turned back in command of the third supporting party. My last words to alm were, Be careful of the leads, my boy.". The party from this point comprised nine men, seven sledges and 60 dogs. The conditions at this camp and the apparently unbroken expanse of fairly level ice in every direction reminded be of Cagni's description of his farthest north, but I was not deceived by the apparently favorable outlook, for equable conditions never continue for any distance or any length of time in the Arctic regions.

COULD NOT SEE ANY DISTANCE. The north march was over good going, but for the first time since leaving land we experienced that conthe bitter air like a squadron of battle is equal everywhere. All relief is de-

stroyed and it is impossible to We were obliged in this make a detour around an In the next march we end he heaviest and deepest snow ourney through a thick smot mantle lying in the depressi heavy rubble ice. I came upo lett and his party fagged emporarily discouraged by racking work, of making knew what was the matter with They were simply spoiled by th on the previous mar

A NARROW ESCAPE

At the end of the march

upon the captain camped beside open lead with a dense black sky northwest, north and norther built our igloos and turned in, but fore I had fatten asleep I was ro A rapidly widening road of black ran but a few feet from our igloos of my teams of dogs had escap-only a few feet from being dragg the movement of the ive into the Another team had an equally escape from being crushed by blocks piled over them. The ice north side of the lead was around eastward. The small floo which were the captain's igloos drifting eastward in the open water and the side of our igloos threatened to

Kicking out the door of the igloos called to the captain's men to pac their sledges and be ready for a quidash when a favorable chance arrived.

We hurried our things on our sledges, hitched the dogs and moved on to a large fice west of us. Then leaving one man to look out for the dogs and cledges we hurried over to assist the captain's party to join us.

AN ARCTIC INFERNO

A corner of their raft impinged on the ice on our side for the rest of the night and during the next day the ice suffered the torments of the damned surging together opening out groaning and grinding, while the ched black smoke like a prairie fire The motion ceased, the open water osed, the atmosphere to the north was leared and we rushed across before the ice should open again.

A succession of laterally open leads were crossed and after them some

heavy old ice and then we came to a layer of young ice, some of which buckled under our sledges and this gave us straight way of six miles to the north. Then came more heavy old floes covered with hard snow. This was a good long march. The next march was also a long one. It was Bartlett's last hit. He let himself out over a series of large old floes, steadly increasing in diameter and covered with hard snow. During the last few miles hard snow. During the last few I walked beside him or in advance. He was very solemn and anxious to go further, but the programme was for him o go back from here in command of were no supplies for an increase in the main parts

HIGH WIND PREVAILED

In this march we encountered a high wind for the first time since the three days after we left Camp Columbia, It was dead on our faces, bitter and in sistent, but I had no reason to con plain. It was better than an easterly or southerly wind, either of which would have set us adrift in open water, while this was closing up every behind. This furnished another advantage of my supporting parties, though by so doing it was pressing to the south the ice over which we travelled and so robbing us of a hundred miles of advantage.

We concluded we were on or near the 88th parallel, unless the north The continental daylight enabled me wind had lost us several miles. The While he was gone I selected the forty hest dogs in the outfit and had them doubled and I picked out five of the best sledges and assigned them expressly to the captain's party. I broke up the rest for material with

which to repair the others, and set Eskimos at this work. Bartlett returned in time to take a satisfactory observation for latitude in clear weather ,and obtained as our position 87.48, and that showed us that the continued north wind had robbed us of a number of miles of hard earned

Bartlett took the observation here as had Marvin five camps back, partly to save my eyes, but largely to give an independent record and determination of our advance. The observations completed, and two copies made, one for him and the other for me Bartaltitude of the sun had made it not mand of my fourth supporting party lett started on the back trail in comwith two Eskimos, one sledge and 18 When he left I felt for a moment

pangs of regret as he disappeared in the distance, but it was only momentary. My work was still ahead, not in the rear. Bartlett had done good work and had been a great help to me. Circumstances had thrust the brunt of the pioneering upon him instead of dividng it among several, as I had planned. He had reason to take pride in the fact my fourth and last supporting party. magnificent handling of the Roosevelt, second because he had cheerfully stood between me and many trifling annoyances on the expedition

Then there was a third reason. It seemed to me appropriate in view of the magnificent British record of Arctio work covering three centuries that it should be a British subject who could boast that next to an American he had

(The continuation of Lieut, Peary's narrative of his discovery of the North Pole will appear in this newspaper to-

(Signed) ROBERT E. PEARY. NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 9.—In view f the fact that the New York World and the New York Sun published yeserday Commander Peary's preliminary report, taken from the London Times and cabled to New York in violation of the New York Times' copyright, Federal Judge Hand issued last night in New York an injunction restraining

NEW YORK TIMES.



FOUND SHORE

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador, (vi Marconi Wireless, Cape Ray, N. F. Sept. 10 .- With the disappearance Bartlett, I turned to the problem be fore me. This was that for which I had worked for thirty-two years; for which I had lived the simple life; for which I had conserved all my energy on the upward trip; for which I had trained myself as for a race, crushin down every worry about success.

For success now, in spite of years, I felt in trim-fit for the d mands of the coming days and eage to be on the trail. As for my party my equipment, and my supplies, I wa in shape beyond my most sanguing dreams of earliest years. My party might be regarded as an ideal which had now come to realization, as royal and responsive to my will as the fingers of my right hand.

Four of them carried the technique dogs, sledges, ice, and cold as their Cctam were my companions to the furtherest point three years before. Two others, Egingwah and Siglee, were in Clarke's division, which had such a narrow escape at that time, and now were willing to immediate party and willing to risl tilemesives again in any supporting

The fifth was a young man who Lad never served before in any expedition, but who was, if possible, ever more willing and eager than the other for the princely gifts-a hoat a rifle a shotgun, ammunition, knives, etc.which I had promised to each of them who reached to Pole with mer for he knew that these riches would enable him to wrest from a stubborn father

the girl whose image filled his hor yours heart. All had blind confidence so long as l was with them, and gave no thought for the morrow, sure that whatever happened I should somehow get them back to land. But I dealt with the party equally. I recognized that, all it impetus centered in me, and that whatever pace I set it would make good. If any one else was played out I would stop for a short time. I had no fault to find with the condi-

tions My dogs were the very best. the pick of 122 with which we left Columbia. Almost all were powerfu males, hard as nails, in good flesh, bu a suspicion of fat anywhere, and what was better yet, they were all in good My sledges, now that the repairs

were completed, were in good condition. My supplies were ample for forty days, and, with the reserve represent ed by the dogs themselves, could

Pacing back and forth in the ice of the pressure ridge where our igloos were built, while my men got their loads ready for the next marches, settled on my program. I decided that I should strain every nerve to make five marches of fifteen miles each, crowding these marches in such a way as to bring us to the end of the fifth long enough before noon to permit the mediate taking of an observation for latitude. Weather and leads permitting, I be

Heved that I could do this. If my proposed distances were cut down by any chance, I had two means in reserve for making up the deficit. First-to make the last march a force ed one, stopping to make tea and rest dogs, but not to sleep.

Second—At the end of the fifth

march, take a forced march with a light sledge, a double team of dogs and one of the party leaving rest Underlying all these calculations was a recognition of the ever-presen neighborhood of open leads and im

passable water and the knowledge that a twenty-four hours gale would know all my plans into a cocked hat, and even put us in imminent peril At a little after midnight of April 1 after a few hours of sound sleep. hit the trail leaving the other to break up camp and follow. I climbed the pressure ridge back of our igloos, I set another hole in my beit ,the third ance I started. Every man and dog of us was lean and flat-bellied as

board and as hard. It was a fine morning. The wind of the last two days had subsided, and the going was the best, most equable of any I had had yet. The floes were large and old, hard and clear, and were surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous. The biggest of them, however, were easily negotiated, either through some crevice or up some huge brink. I set a good pace for about ten hours. Twenty-five miles took me well

beyond the 88th parallel. While I was

Wedding Bells

explorer heartily. In thanking the rector, Dr. Torp, for the honor, Dr. Cook said that the university should NEW YORK, Sept. 9-John R. Bradley, who financed the Cook exploration party, declined yesterday to give any statement that would reconcile the conflicting statements made by him and night in Cepenhagen as to the objects of the Cook expedition, saying that matters were becoming so mixed up was told it was a Polar expedition on