

SIX

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1909

NORTH POLE DISCOVERED APRIL 21, 1908; VICTOR, DR. F. A. COOK OF U.S., NOW RETURNING PLUCKY AMERICAN EXPLORER REACHES COVETED NORTHERN GOAL

**Cables Received at Brussels,
Copenhagen and New York
Tell of His Success
WON VICTORY ALONE**

**He Went Overland from Greenland--
Reports Discovery of New Land
Northward--Picked Up by Danish
Steamer--En Route Home He Wires
Details of His Great Achievement**

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald this morning publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated "Hana Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," on his experiences in the Arctic regions.

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A great highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon."

"Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 20,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation on the Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found to launch a venture to the Pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose of Arctic travel."

"Many Eskimos had gathered on the Greenland shores at Amattok for the winter hunt."

Meat Collected.

Immense quantities of meat had been collected, and about the camp were plenty of stinking dogs. The combination was lucky, for there was good material for equipment. All that was required was conveniently arranged for at a point only 700 miles from the Arctic coast. A house and workshop were built of packing boxes by willing hands, and this northernmost tribe of two hundred and fifty people set themselves to the problem of devising a suitable outfit. Before the end of the long winter night we were ready for the enterprise and plans had matured to force a new route over Grinnell Land northward along its west coast out on to the Polar sea.

The campaign opened with a few scouting parties being sent over the American shores to explore the way and seek the game haunts. Their mission was only partly successful because of the storms. At sunrise of 1908 (February 19), the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the Pole. It consisted of 11 men and 102 dogs, drawing eleven heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith Sound. The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. As we crossed the heights of Ellesmere Sound to the Pacific slope, the temperature sank to minus 83 centigrade. Several dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely, but we soon found the game trails, along which the way was easy. We forced through Nansen Sound to Land's End. In this march we secured 101 musk oxen, seven bears and 385 hares. We pushed out into the Polar Sea from the southern part of Herbert Island on March 18. Six Eskimos returned from here, with four men and 46 dogs moving supplies for eighty days the cross of the circum-Polar pack was begun. Three days later two other Eskimos, forming the last supporting party, returned and the trials had now been reduced by the survival of the fittest. The two best men and 26 dogs were picked for the final effort.

"These before us in an unknown line of 400 miles lay our goal. The first days provided long marches and we made encouraging progress. A big lead which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay. The low temperature was persistent and the winds made life a torture. But cooped in our snow houses, eating dried tallow and drinking hot tea there was animal comfort occasionally to be gained. Our observations gave position as lat. 84.47, long. 86.26. There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploration of the coast. Here we seen the last signs of solid earth. Beyond there was nothing stable to be seen."

"We advanced steadily over the monotony of moving sea ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life—neither footprints of bears nor the blow-holes of seals were detected. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us. The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost unendurable in the daily routine. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble and the weather improved, but there still remained the life-supplying water, which we drove despair to its lowest recess. The extreme cold compelled physical action. Thus day after day our weary legs spread over big distances. Incidents and positions were recorded but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts. The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Sunburns and frost-bites now were recorded on the same day, but the double day's glitter infused quite an incentive into one's life of shivers."

ADVANCED BUT LITTLE

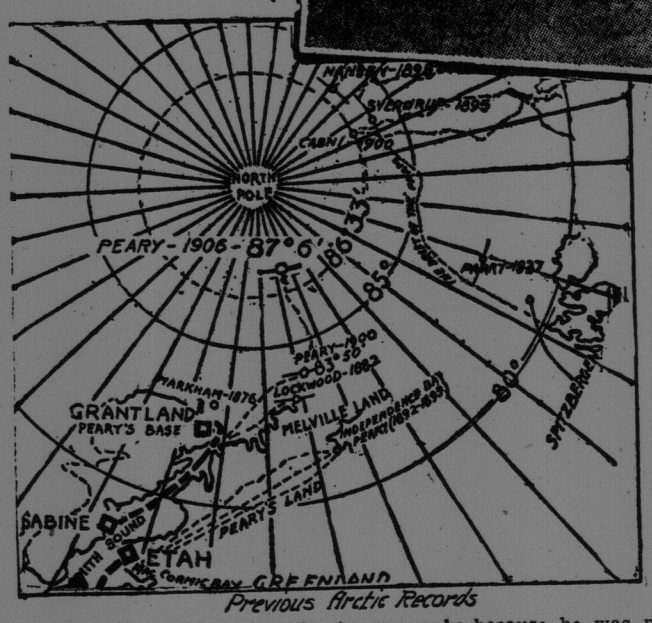
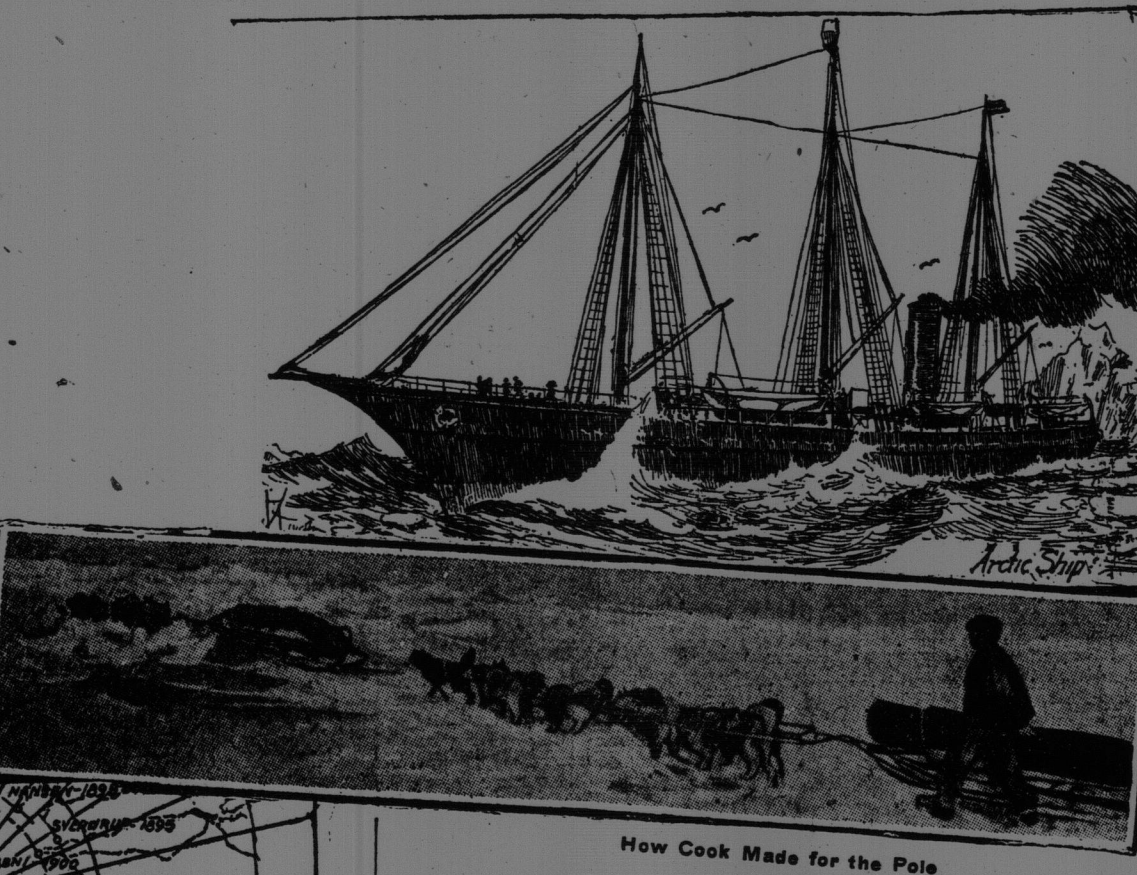
"Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.38, long. 84.2. In spite of what seemed long marches we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists, around troublesome pressure lines and high irregular folds. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety. The teams were considerably fatigued, and the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with the dogs had fagged us earlier were no longer possible. We were now about two hundred miles from the pole and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into the stomachs of the hungry survivors, until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and dog to push alone into the heart of mystery to which we had set ourselves."

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees, 39 minutes, 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining fourteen seconds and made a few final observations. I told Ektushook and Alvefish (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great nail.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other, from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breeze at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade, barometer 28.33, lat. 90; as for the longitude it was nothing, as it was but a word."

"Although crazy with joy our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries. There was no ground only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony."

THE KING HEARS NEWS.

F. Scott, commander of the British Antarctic expedition of 1900-04, in an interview tonight expressed the opinion that the absence of Franke, his only individual companion, placed Dr. Cook in an awkward position if he wished to return with corroborative evidence, but it could scarcely be expected when he saw the possibility of reaching the pole simply with the aid of the Eskimos that he would forgo



BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—The observatory here received the following telegram tonight dated Lerwick, Shetland Islands: "Reached North Pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far North. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hansgede." (Signed) 'Frederick Cook'

The American officials at the observatory state the dispatch is surely authentic and that the North Pole has been reached for the first time and by an American.

DISCOVERY OF POLE DREAM OF CENTURIES Some of Most Recent or Noteworthy Attempts to Reach Great Goal

The dream of finding the North Pole has for centuries lured explorers, scientists and daring adventurers. It now seems that this dream has become a reality by the achievement of Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn.

Some of the most recent or noteworthy attempts to reach the North Pole are enumerated below:

Walter Wellman, an American, left the island of St. John's, N. B., in a balloon August 15, 1909. His airship became disabled after he had traveled thirty miles and he was forced to return.

In 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., reached 87 degrees 6 minutes, equivalent to about 203 miles from the Pole. Commander Peary is now in the polar regions on another expedition. A relief ship was sent out a month ago to endeavor to pick him up. He started from Sydney, N. S., July 17, 1908.

On Sept. 3, 1905, Captain Ronald Amundsen, a Norwegian, completed the first voyage through the Northwest passage. He left Christiania on the ship, June 17, 1905, and arrived at Nerøhele Island, in the Arctic Ocean, in September of 1905.

In 1894, Baron Tell, a Russian, led a polar expedition by way of Siberia, but all the men perished from the cold.

In 1903, Erickson, a Dane, headed an expedition and got as far as Saunders Island, where they were rescued in a deplorable condition. In the same year Anthony Fiala, a young Brooklyn explorer, sailed on the ship America and proceeded further north than the Duke of the Abruzzi. His party endured great hardships before they were rescued.

The Duke of the Abruzzi made his expedition in 1900.

In 1885, Dr. Nansen reached eighty-six degrees, 14 minutes, on the vessel Fram, which left Inger Strait August 4, 1893.

Prof. Andree made his fatal balloon trip in 1897. He left Tromsø, Norway, in his balloon, the Eagle, bound for the Pole. Since his departure nothing authentic has been heard of Professor Andree.

In 1882 the Greeley expedition reached 82 degrees 24 minutes, and in 1845 Sir John Franklin made his disastrous attempt to penetrate from Lancaster Sound to Behring Strait.

At a meeting of the Explorers' Club

of New York in October, 1907, a letter from Doctor Cook, dated at Etah, Aug. 28, gave this information:

"I find that I have a good opportunity to try for the pole, and therefore I will stay here for a year. I hope to get to the Explorers' Club in September, 1908, with the record of the pole. I plan to cross Ellesmere Land and reach the Polar Sea by Nansen Strait."

By way of Buchanan Bay and Ellesmere Land and northward through Nansen Strait over the Polar Sea seems to me to be a very good route. There will be game to the sixty-second degree, and here are natives and dogs for the task. So here is for the pole. Mr. Bradley will tell you the rest. Kind regards to all."

"I have hit upon a new route to the North Pole and I will stay to try it. By way of Buchanan Bay and Ellesmere Land and northward through Nansen Strait over the Polar Sea seems to me to be a very good route. There will be game to the sixty-second degree, and here are natives and dogs for the task. So here is for the pole. Mr. Bradley will tell you the rest. Kind regards to all."

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Dr. Cook, the American explorer, reached the North Pole April 21, 1908, according to a telegram just received at the Colonial office here, the message was received from Lerwick, Shetland Islands. Dr. Cook is on board the Danish government steamer Hansgede, which passed Lerwick at noon today en route for Denmark. The telegram announcing Dr. Cook's achievement was sent by a Greenland official on board the steamer and reads as follows: "We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik (the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the west coast), in May of 1908 from Cape York (in the northwest part of Greenland, on Ruffin Bay). The Esquimaux of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, accompanied by a Norwegian, left Etah, Greenland, March 8, 1908, taking with him eight Esquimaux, four sledges and twelve dog teams. He was to make his way through Ellesmere Land. Dr. Cook lives in Brooklyn.

Cook Cables His Wife

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Successful, Well. Address, Copenhagen. (Signed)

"Fred."

Full of meaning, if "successful" is interpreted to indicate that he reached the North Pole, the foregoing cable message exasperating in its brevity, was received in New York today from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, whom the latest cable advises tonight credit with having accomplished what no man ever did before. The message was sent not to any scientific society nor to any of his associates interested in his expedition, but to his wife, who has been counting the days and hours and praying for his safety since his departure from this city on July 4, 1907.

But by chance Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, but spending the summer at Harpswell, Maine, so the dispatch was received by R. E. Davidson, a friend of the explorer, who made its contents known and then flashed the good news on to Mrs. Cook. Brief as it was it is the first news that she has had from her husband since March 17, 1908, when he wrote from Cape Hubbard on the eve of the polar ice sea on the northward side of Ellesmere Land. At that time he instructed his companion, Rudolph Frank, then stationed at Etah, Greenland, with supplies, to wait there until June for his return, but in the event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear to proceed to America, Frank waited as directed, but as Dr. Cook failed to come back, he caught the Peary auxiliary ship and reached New York last fall. Since that time Dr. Cook's whereabouts have been a mystery, although members of the Arctic Club in the city, viewing the situation optimistically, were inclined to think that he had reached the pole, despite his long silence.

Relief Expedition Sent

There was, of course, the ever present probability that he had perished, and it will be recalled that a relief expedition was sent to Etah, where he was due the middle of this month. The

vessel, the schooner Jeanie, left St. Johns, Nfld., about two weeks ago, with the double purpose of searching for Dr. Cook and taking supplies to Commander Peary. The expedition was financed by a special committee, headed by Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins of this city, and composed of friends of Dr. Cook and men of science who were keenly interested in his venture. By these men the news that he was safe and the report that he had reached the pole were received with rejoicing tonight, although none of them had any further advice. No official action was taken tonight by the Arctic Club, the Explorers' Club, or the American Geographical Society, for none of these associations had received any formal notification of Dr. Cook's success. Arthur M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, is out of the city, as is Admiral Schley, president of the Arctic Club. The officers of the Explorers' Club could not be found.

Today's message from Cook to his wife was dated at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, the most available point of transmission in the course between Greenland ports and Copenhagen, whether he is bound. Because of its brevity the assumption is that the message was sent primarily to assure his wife of his safety and not to apprise the world of his discovery.

Cook Went Alone

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—The Esquimaux at Cape York mentioned in the despatch from the official on board the steamer Hansgede are said to be connected with the expedition of the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who is now at Cape York.

It is believed here that Dr. Cook was accompanied on his dash to the pole by only a few Esquimaux.

The news of the achievement of the American explorer has created intense excitement in Copenhagen.

WORLD TO END; FIVE YEARS TO GET GOOD

Bible Society Believes Time to Reform is Growing Short.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Under the auspices of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Allegheny, Pa., and the Brooklyn Tabernacle, about forty men and women who call themselves students of the Bible and believe that only five years remain for them to make good for their shortcomings in this life, assembled in Masonic Hall here this afternoon.

The meeting started at 2 o'clock and for an hour and a half Elder George Scott was kept busy doling out what his inquisitors considered inside information of what's going to happen when the millennium comes around.

There was a rapid fire of questions which, when answered, combined to make a striking picture of the great change in the order of things scheduled to occur, according to these biblical scriptures, in 1914.

Scott explained that daily life brought more evidence of the millennium approach, and that at the appointed time, with labor and capital in bitter strife, a great fire will sweep the earth and the heavens will open up and the new order of things be brought about.

INFANT STRAYS AWAY; CRAWLS TO NEIGHBOR

Falls Out of Crib and Creeps Through Several Lots.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Hearing the cries of an infant late last night, Mrs. Benjamin Jenkins went into the yard back of her home and saw a tiny child crawl beneath the fence. She hurried the infant into her house and notified the police.

While the police were trying to find the parents of the child, a Hungarian woman living some distance from Jenkins home called there and inquired for a stray baby. Her child was quickly restored to her.

The mother said she went out last night leaving the baby sleeping in its crib. The infant must have fallen out of the crib and crawled out of the back door and through the adjacent lots to the Jenkins yard.

WIFE TRAILS PASTOR FAR; CHARGES BIGAMY

Pittsburg Woman Travels 7000 Miles to Get Evidence.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—The Rev. Robert Martin Matthews, of First Welsh Church, of Connelville, Pa., was committed to jail last night, charged with having more wives than one. The news of the most remarkable story of a wife trailing a suspected husband was revealed.

Mrs. Anna Jones Matthews, of Pittsburg, to whom the minister was married here on February 28, 1907, but reason within the last year to suspect that she was not the only one, and she traveled 7,000 miles before she gathered the evidence which she submitted yesterday in swearing out a warrant for her husband. Six weeks ago, after consulting with her brother in Pittsburg, Mrs. Matthews left for Wales to visit the home of her husband, having heard that he had a wife there. The husband thought she had gone to California, and was content with the reports furnished by the brother of his wife that he (the brother) was hearing from her.

In Wales, the Pittsburg wife, traveling under her married name, found that her husband had a wife and children there, and that he had been sending money with regularity. Getting proof of his former marriage, the Pittsburg wife went to Chicago to get further evidence, and having obtained it, she came to Pittsburg yesterday and swore out the warrant for her husband's arrest.

FIRE ENGINE AS WEDDING CARRIAGE

LONDON, Aug. 31.—At a wedding at Eildon (Suffolk) on Saturday the bridegroom, who is a member of the local fire brigade, drove to church on the fire engine, which was fully decorated. At the close of the service the bride and bridegroom mounted the fire engine and were driven to the hotel where their reception was held.

DEAF AND DUMB CRICKETERS

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In a twelve-a-side cricket match at Sutton Walden, all of the players were deaf and dumb, and most of them were related to each other.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for piles and hemorrhoids. It is a sure cure for all kinds of piles, internal and external, and is sold everywhere. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors how you can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. Go, at once, to E. J. Chase, 201 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

If It's Good Enough For You to Live in It's Good enough to Advertise

You don't want to live in a furnished room that was not good enough to be advertised.

You don't want to buy or rent a house that was not good enough, in the owners estimation to be advertised.

Any "worth-while" place to live, or to lounge or to board is always advertised. You need never "hunt around"—You can simply answer a few ads.

