## 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 "Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," on his experiences in the Arctic re-

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at A great highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts in Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northermost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has be cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The

expedition was the outcome of a sum schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation on the Smith-Sound late in August, 1907. Here con-ditions 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

American shores to explore the way ruary 19), the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the Pole. It consisted of 11 men and 103 dogs, drawing eleven heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troubled ice

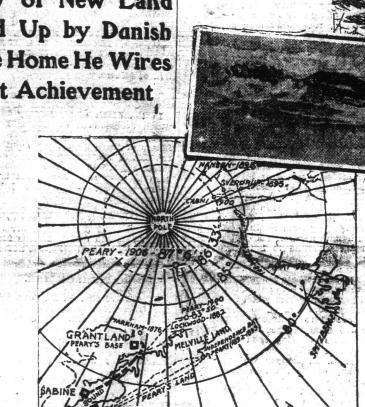
the final effort.

"There before us in an unknown life of 460 miles lay our goal. The first days provided long marches and we and Ahwelsh (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great lead which separated the land from the cold.

"There before us in an unknown life in final observations. I told Etukishook and alone, Dr. Codk has appeared what hundreds of more experienced and better equipper on the great lead which separated the land from the cold.

"There before us in an unknown life in final observations. I told Etukishook of more experienced and better equipper on the great lead which separated the land from the cold.

"There before us in an unknown life in final observations. I told Etukishook of more experienced and better equipper on the great lead which separated the land from the cold. Our observations gave position as lat. longitude it was nothing, as it was but reaching the Pole.



Greenland shores at Annatoak for the purpose of exploration of the coast. ness. Next day, after taking all our winter bear hunt.

Purpose of exploration of the coast. ness. Next day, after taking all our winter bear hunt.

tion was lucky, for there was good the blow-holes of seals were detected: ity of dazzling white snow, no living material for equipment. All that was required was conveniently arranged deep were no longer under us. The for at a point only 700 miles from the maddening influence of the shifting described on our reliferation of the packing boxes by willing thands, and this northernmost tribe of two hundred and fetty records and the weather improved but there.

Even the miscroscopic greatures of the pents of the shifting described on our reliferation. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble and the weather improved but there.

F. Scott, commander of the Brittish of two hundred and fifty people and the weather improved, but there the fundament and nity people still remained the life-sapping wind of devising a suitable outfit. Before the end of the long winter night we were ready for the enterprise and physical action. Thus day after day only individual companion, placed Dr. we were ready for the enterprise and plans had matured to force a new route over Grinnell Land northward along its tances. Incidents and positions were west coast out on to the Polar sea. The campaign opened with a few forgotten in the next day's efforts. The scouling parties being sent over the night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight and seek the game haunts. Their mission was only partly successful because frost-bites now were recorded on the of the storms. At sunrise of 1908 (Feb- 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 f Smith Sound. The gloom of the long the camp in latitude 86.36, long. 94.2. night was relieved only by a few hours of daylight. The chill of the winter we advanced but little over a hundred was felt at its worst. As we crossed miles. Much of our work was lost in the heights of Ellesmere Sound to the circuitous twists, around troublesome the heights of Ellesmere Sound to the Pacific slope, the temperature sank to pressure lines and high irregular fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving frozen and the men suffered severely, the same trails. A very old ice drift, too, was driving this the premier place and print every this the premier place and print every available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item concerning Dr. Cook's The 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, available item 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 set the land to the long hours for travelling with which fortune favored us cured 101 musk exen, seven bears earlier were no longer possible. We and 385 hares. We pushed out into the were now about two hundred miles Polar Sea from the southern part of from the pole and sledge loads were reduced. One deg after another went. Pskimos returned from here. With into the stomachs of the hungry surfour men and 46 dogs moving supplies vivors until the teams were considfor eighty days the cross of the cir- erably diminished in number, cum-Polar pack was begun. Three but there seemed to remain a days later two other Eskimos, forming sufficient balance for man and brute the last supporting party, returned to push along into the heart of mys- British history? and the trials had now been reduced tery to which we had set ourselves. by the survival of the fittest. The two best men and 26 dogs were picked for grees, 59 minutes, 46 seconds. The pole

Previous Arctic Records

Antarcttic expedition of 1900-04, in an 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 forego the journey only because he was not Mr. Cook's feat has created tremend-

available item concerning Dr. Cook's In 1906, Commander Robert E. Peary, in his balloon, the Eagle, bound for the explorations, together with his record U. S. N., reached 87 degrees 6 minutes, Pole. Since his departure nothing authorized and the control of the pole.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—The observatory here received the following telegram tonig to ted Lierwick. Shetland Islands: "Reached North Lierwick Shetland Islands: "Reached North Lierwick Shetland Islands: "Reached North Reached North Lierwick Shetland Islands: "Reached North Lierwick Shetland Islands" "Reached North Lierwick She Pole April 21, 1908 Discovered land far North Return to Copenhagen by steamer (Signed) "Frederick Cook" Hansegede." 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.

## winter bear hunt. Meat Collected Immense quantities of meat had been collected, and about the comp were plenty of strong dogs. The combination was lucky, for there was good purpose of exploration of the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid carth. Reyond 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 so many men for so many centuries. There was no ground only an immension the blow-holes of seals were detected." There were seen the last signs of solid 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 centuries. There was no ground only an immension the blow-holes of seals were detected. DREAM OF CENTURIES

### interview tonight expressed the opin- some of Most Recent or Noteworthy Attempts to Reach Great Goal

tists and daring adventurers. It now

telegraphed to King Edward at Ma- worthy attempts to reach the North great hardships before they were icsrianbad and was communicated to his majesty while at supper after the theatre. The King displayed the theatre. The King displayed the listand of Spitzbergen for the Pole in the treatre.

explorations, together with his recent U. S. N., reached of degrees a influtes. Pole. Sin and portrait. Editorially, however, the equivalent to about 203 miles from the entic hapapers in general, while giving ungrudging honor to Dr Cook as a man the polar regions on another expedition. of reputation, well fitted to achieve A relief ship was sent out a month ago the triumph, are inclined to skepti to endeavor to pick him up. He started eism. Some disappointment is ex-pressed that Great Britain has thus On Sept. 3, 1905. Captain Ronald been robbed of the envied honor, but there is satisfatcion that it goes at least to a man of Angio Saxon blood bearing a name already famous in British history.

Lancing Anguage Angu

September of 1905.

In 1904, Baron Tell, a Russian, led a polar expedition by way of Siberia, but

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 pass from one side of the earth to the other, from midday to midnight, at last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1998. The cable, advices, eating dried tallow and drinking hot tea there was animal comfort cocasionally to be gained.

Our observations of the vinds made explorers have been trying for in vain for years," was the comment to-night of Herbert L. Bridgman of Brocklyn, secretary of the Peary Arotic Club and an intimate friend of Dr. Cook, when he was shown the cable, advices reporting that his barometer 28.33, lat 90; as for the Courselvantian as it was but the pole.

In 1882 the Greeley expedition reachattempt to penetrate from Lancaster vices tonight credit with having ac-Sound to Behring Strait.

In 1895, Dr. Nansen reached eighty-six

Prof. Andree made his fatal balloon

entic has been heard of Professor

expedition in 1900.

"I find that I have a good opportunthe days and hours and praying for his safety since his departure from this ity to try for the pole, and therefore I city on July 4, 1907.

Will stay here for a year. I hope to Fut by chance M get to the Explorers' Club in Septemather, 1908, with the record of the pole.

Let by chance Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, but spending the summer at Harpswell, Maine, so the dispetch was received by B. R.

# SHACKLETON SAYS COOK'S

artz, wife of a Redland's capitalist President of the Santa Clara College. to have received a cablegram yesterday from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, announcing the success of his polar expedi-

her son as a student in the college. Yesterday, according to Father Gleason she telephoned him to tell him the news she had received. The message she read to him was as follows: "Have placed the Stars and Stripes n the North Pole." She explained it was from Dr. Cook nd had been sent in accordance with

1900 has keenly been interesteft for the Himalaya Mountains, he

pforer asked if anything dead , and expressed the belief that he would surpass all his predecessors or

Polar regions, said that nobody had any right to be skeptical. There was nothing in the explorer's statement but what was possible after he got within lieutenant his statement. The question is, distance was he actually from the Pole expressed the opinion that Dr. Fred- when he started with his Eskimos. He erick A. Cook was "perhaps the man destined to accomplish the great feat, the distance given in 35 days. No other which may be the greatest achieve expedition has been able to do anything ment of the twentisth century." He near this. In the North one or two based his opinion on what he heard of miles a day is considered Dr. Cock's former journeys and his gress, but Cook must have travelled

ing between the hours of five and six. Mr. Beach has no suspicion of anyhundred dollars, and it was taken from the ticket office of the C. F. R. | tion and returned with Superintendent

Mr. George Beach is clerk in the of- very reticent over the matter and as fice and it has always been his cus- far as can be learned have not as yet tom to make up the receipts for got any trace of the criminal. The pofreight, etc., and send the same off by lice were not notified and this to a express which leaves here at 5.40 p. m. large extent has kept the robbery so Last evening he put the amount, quiet. in a large envelope, sealed it and left on his table about an hour before ing to the above despatch. He had the time of the train's departure. He of course, been informed of all the then attended to his regular duties of facts of the case, and said that be-

Gen. Supt. Downie could add nothselling tickets and answering the tel- gond what is already reported nothephone, etc. When he went to his table ing new had developed.

rest. Kind regards to all." office here, the message was received from Lerwick. Shetland Islands. Dr. Cook is on board the Danish government steamer.

Relief Expedition Sent

Hansegede, which passed Lerwick at noon today en route for Denmark. The There was of course, the ever pres-

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, accompanied by a Norwegian, left Etah, Green-land, March 3, 1908, taking with him The Duke of the Abruzzi made his k eight Esquimaux, four sledges and twelve dog teams. He was to make his degrees, 14 minutes, on the vessel Fram, way through Ellesmere Land. Dr. which left Inger Strait August 4, 1893.

Cook Cables His Wife NEW YORK, Sept. 1.-Successful.

Well. Address, Copenhagen. (Signed) In 1883 Captain De Long's expedition interpreted to indicate that he reached in the Jeannette was lost near Henri- the North Pole, the foregoing cable message exasperating in its briefness, ed 82 degrees 24 minutes, and in 1845

Sir John Franklin made his disastrous Sir John Franklin made his disastrous explorer, whom the latest cable ad-Sound to Behring Strait.

At a meeting of the Explorers' Club fore. The message was sent not to of New York in October, 1907, a letter any scientific society nor to any of his from Doctor Cook, dated at Etah, associates interested in his expedition, but to his wife, who has been counting the days and was the days and was the form complished what no man ever did be-

I plan to cross Ellesmere Land and the dispatch was received by B. R. reach the Polar Sea by Nansen Strait. Pavidson, a friend of the explorer. I hope you can induce some of the who made its contents known and members of the club to come and meet then flashed the good news on to Mrs. me at Cape York. Here's for the pole Cook. Erief as it was it is the first with the flag."

news that she has had from her husAbout the same time Herbert L. band since March 17, 1908, when he Bridgman of Brooklyn received the wrote from Cape Hubbard on the edge was accompanied on his dash to the

mere Land and northward through land, with supplies, to wait there un-Nansen Strait over the Polar Sea til June for his return, but in the seems to me to be a very good route. event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear to There will be game to the eighty-sec- proceed to America. Frank waited as and degree, and here are natives and directed, but as Dr. Cook failed to logs for the task. So here is for the come back, he caught the Peary auxilpole, Mr. Bradley will tell you the liary ship and reached New York last COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Dr. Cook, the American explorer, reached the though members of the Arctic Club North Pole April 21, 1908, according to a telegram just received at the Colonial timistically, were inclined to think

notified, and he went out to the Junc-

Burpee late in the evening. They are

telegram announcing Dr. Cook's ent probability that he had perished, achievement was sent by a Greenland and it will be recalled that a relief official on board the steamer and ship is en route to Etah, where she is reads as follows: "We have on board the American traveller, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole April 21, 1998.

Dr. Cook analysis of Transitik (the The dream of finding the North Pole In 1903, Erickson, a Dane, headed an Dr. Cook' arrived at Upernivik (the with the double purpose of searching accompanied by another civilized man. has for centuries lured explorers, scien- expedition and got as far as Saunders northermost Danish settlement in for Dr. Cook and taking supplies to Mr. Cook's teat has created tremend ous interest among all classes here, one specially geographers.

There is the greatest curiosity to hear the story of the explorer's trimbear the story of the e Island, where they were rescued in a Greenland, on an island off the west Commander Peary. The expedition 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 advices. 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, whither he is bound. Because of its briefness the assumption is that the message was sent primarily to assure prise the world of his discovery.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1 .- The Esquimaux at Cape York mentioned in the despatch from the official on board the steamer Hansgende 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 Our observations gave position as lat. longitude it was nothing, as it was but "He appears to have waited a favorneed of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the sion did no

