

NORTH POLE DISCOVERED APRIL 21, 1909; 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 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 his gaze has been fixed, which will delight spectators and extend the Eskimo horizon. "Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic sea 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. B. Braden 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 Annatok for the winter bear hunt.

Meat Collected

Immense quantities of meat had been collected and stored in the camp were plenty of strong dogs. The weather was lucky, for there was good snow for equipment. All that was required was to be collected. The expedition was conducted for at a point only 700 miles from the Arctic coast. A house and workshop were built of packed ice. The expedition was conducted for at a point only 700 miles from the Arctic coast. A house and workshop were built of packed ice. The expedition was conducted for at a point only 700 miles from the Arctic coast. A house and workshop were built of packed ice.

"Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86° 23' long 94° 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 fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety. Although still equal to about fifty miles daily, the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored 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 brute to push along into the heart of mystery to which we had set ourselves.

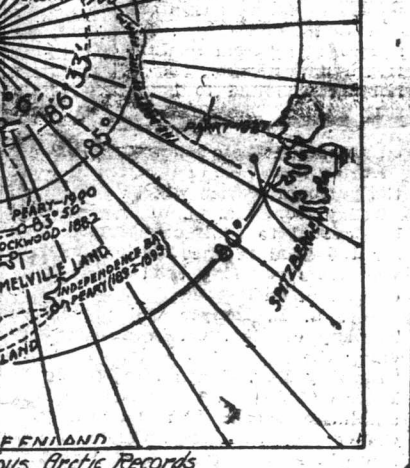
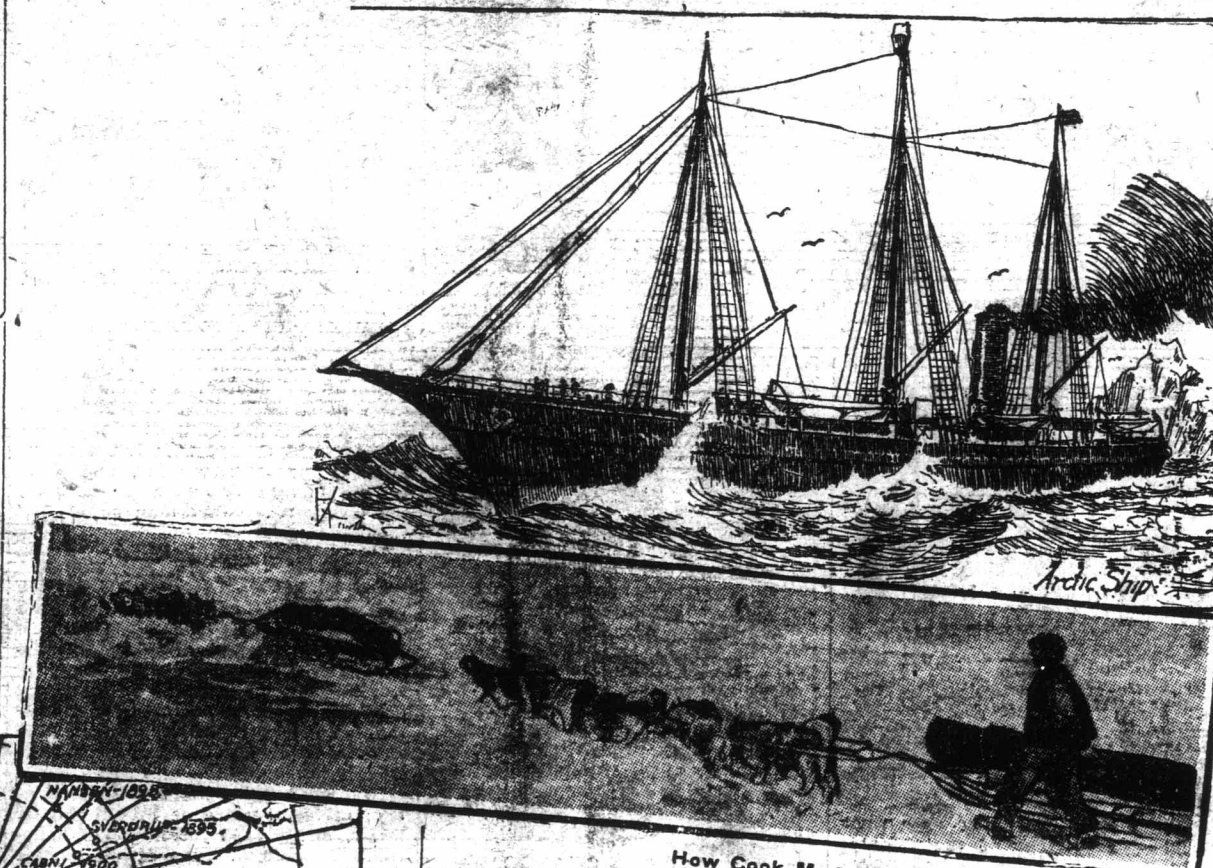
"There before us in an unknown life of 460 miles lay our goal. The first days provided long marches and were most encouraging progress. A big lead which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay. The low temperature was persistent and the winds made life a torture. But cooled in our snow houses, eating dried tallow and drinking hot tea there was animal comfort occasionally to be gained. Our main intention was to reach the pole by the end of our observations gave position as lat. 84° 19' long 86° 23'. There was urgent need of rapidity of the fastest. The two sleds did not permit a return for the

purpose of exploration of the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth. Beyond there was nothing stable to be seen. "We advanced steadily over the monotonous 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 open were no longer under us. The maddening influence of the shifting drift 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-sapping wind of deviling a suitable outfit. The recess. The extreme cold compelled physical action. Thus day after day spread over his distance. 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 adversity.

ADVANCED BUT LITTLE

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How Cook Made for the Pole

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—The observatory here received the following telegram tonight from Lerwick, Shetland Islands: "Reached North Pole April 21, 1909. Discovered land far North. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hansgedede." (Signed) "Frederick Cook"

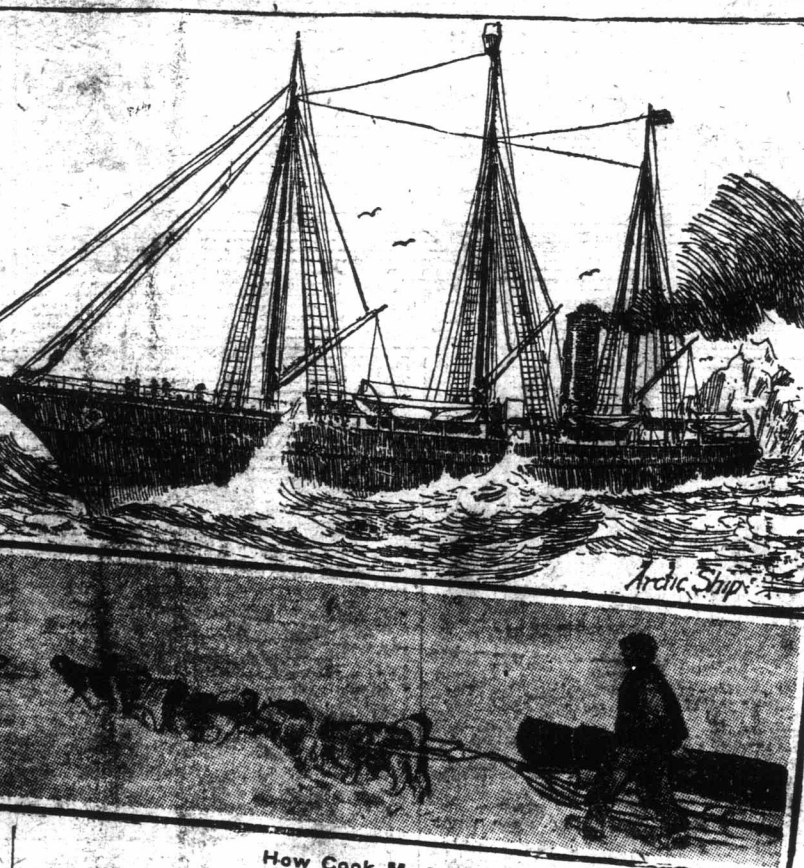
The American officials at the observatory state the dispatch is surely authentic and that the North Pole has been reached for the first time and by an American.

DISCOVERY OF POLE DREAM OF CENTURIES

Some of Most Recent or Noteworthy Attempts to Reach Great Goal

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SHACKLETON SAYS COOK'S STORY IS PROBABLY TRUE

SAN JOSE, Calif., Sept. 3.—Mrs. J. Lantz, wife of a Redland capitalist, is said by Father Richards Gleason, President of the Santa Clara College, to have received a cablegram yesterday from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, announcing the success of his polar expedition.

Mrs. Lantz came to San Jose to enter 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 on the North Pole." She explained it was from Dr. Cook. She had been sent in accordance with an agreement between them that he would let her have the first news of his expedition.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, since his own Arctic expedition in 1900 has been keenly interested in Polar exploration and before he left for the Himalaya Mountains, he expressed the opinion that Dr. Frederick A. Cook was "certainly the man destined to accomplish the great feat, which may be the greatest achievement of the twentieth century." He based his opinion on what he heard of Dr. Cook's former journeys and his preparations for this trip.

In a letter received recently at Turin from the Duke, the royal explorer asked if anything had been heard from Doctor Cook. He said he did not believe the American was dead, and expressed the belief that he would surpass all his predecessors on the road to the Pole.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—After reading a brief summary of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's account of his dash to the North Pole, Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, who recently led an expedition to the South 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 200 miles of the pole and after reaching the Pole, and after getting back to solid land, there was nothing to prevent Dr. Cook living with the Eskimos until this year. Consequently, the lieutenant continued, "I do not think the time it took him to return is against his statement. The question is, what distance he was actually from the Pole when he started with his Eskimos. He must have done 12 miles a day to cover the distance given in 6 days. No other expedition has been able to do anything near this in the North one or two miles a day is considered good progress, but Cook must have travelled over absolutely smooth ice which is a condition that is unique."

OVER \$800 CASH STOLEN FROM C. P. R. TICKET OFFICE

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 2.—One of the boldest acts of robbery on record was committed here last evening between the hours of five and six. So quiet was the act that it was not until this morning that the police became aware of the deed. The stolen money was between six and seven hundred dollars, and it was taken from the ticket office of the C. P. R. station here.

Mr. George Beach is clerk in the office and it has always been his custom to make up the receipts for express which leaves here at 6:40 p. m. Last evening he put the amount, some eight hundred and odd dollars, in a large envelope, sealed it and left it on his table about an hour before the time of the train's departure. He then attended to his regular duties of selling tickets and answering telegrams, etc. When he went to his table to get the envelope, the latter with its contents could not be found and it is still missing and there is no clue whatever of the guilty party.

Mr. Beach has no suspicion of anyone and cannot account how anyone could have entered the office and taken the money and escaped his notice. Mr. Howard, the station master, was notified and he went out to the junction and returned with Superintendent Burpee late in the evening. They were very reticent over the matter and as far as can be learned have not as yet got any trace of the criminal. The police were not notified and this, to a large extent has kept the robbery so quiet.

Gen. Supt. Downie could add nothing to the above despatch. He had, of course, been informed of all the facts of the case, and said that beyond what is already reported nothing new had developed.

land, 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 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, 1909, 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 Hansgedede, 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 traveller, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole April 21, 1909. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik (the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the west coast), in May of 1909 from Cape York (in the northwest part of Greenland, on Barin 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 3, 1909, 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.

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 advice 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 minutes from the day of his departure from his camp on July 4, 1907.