

PEARY SUCCEEDS IN REACHING NORTH POLE

Message Received From the Explorer
Success of His Journeys—Attained
Goal April 6th, 1909.

(Times Leased Wire.)
New York, Sept. 7.—Commander Robert E. Peary has reached the north pole. From Indian Harbor, on the coast of Labrador, Peary yesterday flashed the news that he had attained his goal in the far north, while at the same moment in Denmark, Dr. Frederick Cook was being hailed and lionized by royalty for the same achievement.

Yankee grit has conquered the frozen north and there has been created a coincidence such as the world will never see again. Two Americans have planted the flag of their country in the land of ice which man has sought to penetrate for four centuries and each, ignorant of the other's conquest, has sent within a period of five days a laconic message of success.

Mrs. Peary, at South Harpswell, Maine, received the first word of the success of her husband, in the following message:

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Sept. 6.

"Mrs. R. E. Peary, South Harpswell, Maine:

"Have made good at last. I have the

account of his discovery town is widely excited. Another message from Commander R. E. Peary: "Kindly rush following. Wire principal home and foreign geographical societies all nations, including Japan and Brazil, that North Pole was reached April 6, 1909 by Peary's Arctic Club expedition under Commander Peary."

Secretary Bridgman forwarded the message to the government officials at Washington, including the secretary of the navy.

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No longer could the slightest doubt be entertained that the mystery so many explorers had vainly suffered hardship and death to penetrate was at last solved and that to America unservedly belonged the honor of planting the flag for the first time at the North Pole.

Since it could not be given to an Englishman to win this honor, the British people are ready to extend their heartfelt congratulations to the Americans. Their wish now is that Shack-

months of next year. The Roosevelt carried a heavy supply of coal when going north, and a second steamer, the Brick, sailed to Etah also, and landed a further supply. But most, if not all, of this would be used in the endeavor to force the ship north, and before leaving Peary arranged to have a vessel go up this year with fifty tons more coal to serve as a supply to enable the steamer to return to America when her work in the region would be completed.

Hence the Jeanie's mission. She is a Newfoundland fishing schooner of ninety-eight tons, originally built thirty-one years ago, and reconstructed nine years since. As it would not suit for a mission of this kind to depend on a vessel propelled by canvas only, she has been fitted with a 35-horse-power engine, which will drive her at the rate of five knots an hour. She is commanded by Captain Samuel Bartlett, a well-known Newfoundlander, who has taken north some of Peary's previous expeditions, and acted in the same capacity in the Canadian government expeditions to Hudson Bay. His son operated the oil engine on board, and there are eight others making up the crew. All Newfoundlanders, and all thoroughly experienced in ice navigation, though only three, the captain, his son, and the boatswain, have ever been within the Arctic circle before. As fuel for the engine, there are sixty barrels of kerosene.

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While Peary does not expressly repudiate Dr. Cook's contention in so many words, his statement may have an important bearing upon determining the extent of Dr. Cook's explorations.

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Coming south, the Roosevelt passed Etah and Upernivik, where Dr. Cook had preceded Peary.

The Roosevelt to-day is bound for Chateau Bay, Labrador, with Peary and party on board, where she is due this afternoon. Chateau Bay lies north-west of Castle and Henley Islands, on the northern shores of Belle Isle Straits and due east of Belle Isle.

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old pole. Am well. Love. Will wire again from Chateau.

(Signed "Bert.")
In reply Mrs. Peary sent the following dispatch:

"South Harpswell, Maine, Sept. 6.
"Commander R. E. Peary, steamer Roosevelt, Chateau Bay:

"All well. Best love. Gold bless you. Hurry home."

(Signed "Jo.")
Other messages from the great explorers were received by the press associations in this city and two New York newspapers stating that he had "nailed the stars and stripes to the North Pole."

Peary reached the Pole on April 6, 1909.

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The Roosevelt was in good condition and the crew all right. Capt. Bartlett, and he reported that the schooner Jeanie, carrying supplies for the expedition, had met them off the coast of Greenland.

Coming south, the Roosevelt passed Etah and Upernivik, where Dr. Cook had preceded Peary.

The Roosevelt to-day is bound for Chateau Bay, Labrador, with Peary and party on board, where she is due this afternoon. Chateau Bay lies north-west of Castle and Henley Islands, on the northern shores of Belle Isle Straits and due east of Belle Isle.

Await Peary's Arrival.
Chateau, Labrador, Sept. 7.—Accompanied by the relief ship Jeanie, the Roosevelt bearing Commander Robert E. Peary is expected to arrive here this afternoon. It is expected that Peary will file to the world a detailed

account of his discovery town is widely excited. Another message from Commander R. E. Peary: "Kindly rush following. Wire principal home and foreign geographical societies all nations, including Japan and Brazil, that North Pole was reached April 6, 1909 by Peary's Arctic Club expedition under Commander Peary."

Secretary Bridgman forwarded the message to the government officials at Washington, including the secretary of the navy.

Extend Congratulations.
London, Sept. 7.—It needed but the amazing announcement of Peary's success in reaching the North Pole, so close upon Dr. Cook's arrival in Europe with the same news, to complete the astonishment of geographers and of the public generally.

No longer could the slightest doubt be entertained that the mystery so many explorers had vainly suffered hardship and death to penetrate was at last solved and that to America unservedly belonged the honor of planting the flag for the first time at the North Pole.

Since it could not be given to an Englishman to win this honor, the British people are ready to extend their heartfelt congratulations to the Americans. Their wish now is that Shack-

months of next year. The Roosevelt carried a heavy supply of coal when going north, and a second steamer, the Brick, sailed to Etah also, and landed a further supply. But most, if not all, of this would be used in the endeavor to force the ship north, and before leaving Peary arranged to have a vessel go up this year with fifty tons more coal to serve as a supply to enable the steamer to return to America when her work in the region would be completed.

Hence the Jeanie's mission. She is a Newfoundland fishing schooner of ninety-eight tons, originally built thirty-one years ago, and reconstructed nine years since. As it would not suit for a mission of this kind to depend on a vessel propelled by canvas only, she has been fitted with a 35-horse-power engine, which will drive her at the rate of five knots an hour. She is commanded by Captain Samuel Bartlett, a well-known Newfoundlander, who has taken north some of Peary's previous expeditions, and acted in the same capacity in the Canadian government expeditions to Hudson Bay. His son operated the oil engine on board, and there are eight others making up the crew. All Newfoundlanders, and all thoroughly experienced in ice navigation, though only three, the captain, his son, and the boatswain, have ever been within