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PERU MAKES STORY PUBLIC

In Advance Report of Magazine Article Explorer Tells How He Determined He Had Reached Goal.

New York, July 19.—Commander Robert E. Peary, in the August number of Hampton's Magazine, tells how he made his calculations to determine his position on the march to the north pole and at the pole itself. It was in these calculations that the medals of the National Geographic Society of America, the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Imperial German Geographical Society, and the Royal Italian Geographic Society were awarded to Commander Peary. These calculations, or proofs, are the same which Peary refused to submit to the committee of Congress which was considering the resolution giving him National recognition and reward as the discoverer of the north pole. His refusal was based on his contract with Hampton's, which provided that the magazine should be the first medium of their publication. Commander Peary does not repeat all his calculations as made near the pole after Bartlett turned back, but gives a fac-simile of the calculation he made on Nov. 7, when he was in Camp Morris K. Jesup, the morning after he reached the "top of the world." These figures show him to have been there at latitude 89 degrees, 53 minutes, or within less than two miles of the pole. Just before Capt. Bartlett turned back they both made independent observations and calculations, determining their position then to have been 133 miles from the pole.

The Dash For The Pole. With picked men and dogs Commander Peary set out to cover this distance in five forced marches of a little more than twenty-five miles each day. The four conditions of ice and temperature better than he had expected. On the fifth day he felt he was close to the goal of three centuries of heroic effort. In this connection, under the caption "At The Pole at Last," he writes: "About 10 o'clock in the forenoon of April 6 I called a halt. I had now made my five marches, and estimated that we were in the immediate neighborhood of our goal and at local noon, on the Columbia meridian, I made my first observation at our polar camp, named Morris K. Jesup Camp, which indicated our position as 89 degrees 57 minutes.

Though now at the end of the last long march of the upward journey and with the pole in sight, I was too weary with the accumulated weariness of days of forced marches and nights of insufficient sleep to realize just yet that I had practically achieved my life's purpose. When our two igloos were completed and we had eaten our dinner the dogs were double rationed. Then, I told Henson and the Eskimo unloaded the sledges and got them in readiness for necessary repairs. I turned in for a few hours of absolute fatigue-compelled sleep. When I arose a few hours later I wrote in my diary: "The pole at last. The prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for twenty years. Mine at last! It all seems so simple and commonplace."

The Journeys End. I had turned out to be in readiness for an observation at 6 p. m., Columbia meridian time, in case the sky should be clear. Unfortunately, it was overcast; but as there were no clouds, it would be clear before long I started out with my two men, Eging-wah and Sig-oo, and a light sledge, carrying only my instruments, and a tin of pemmican, drawn by a double team of dogs, and went on an estimated distance of ten miles. It had cleared while we were traveling, and at the end of the journey I was able to get a satisfactory series of observations at Columbia meridian, which observations indicated our position as being beyond the pole.

It seemed strange to me, even then when everything was too strange to be realized, that in a march of a few hours I had passed from the Western to the Eastern Hemisphere and had verified my position of the summit of the world. It seemed hard to realize that on the first miles of this brief march I had been going north, and on the last, though still going ahead in the same direction, I was travelling south; that in order to return to my camp I must turn and go north again, and then still keeping on in a straight line, go south.

Going back along the trail I tried to realize my position; tried to realize that from every point of the horizon, the circle of which was in both hemispheres, the spirits of those whose bones lay around the arctic circle were looking at me; that east, west, and north had disappeared; that every breeze which could blow upon me, no matter from what point of the horizon, was a south wind; that a day and a hundred days were a century; that two steps only separated me from astronomical noon or from astronomical midnight; that had I stood there during the six months' arctic winter night instead of during the six months' summer day I would have seen every star in the northern celestial hemisphere circling the sky at the same distance from the horizon, with Polaris practically in the zenith overhead.

When I had taken my observation at Camp Jesup, in the Western Hemisphere, at noon of April 6, Columbia meridian time, the sun had passed the horizon, and I had taken my observations at midnight between the 6th and 7th, at the end of my ten-mile march, in the Eastern Hemisphere, the sun was in the south at that point, but to those at the camp on the other side of the world, only ten miles away, it was in the north. I returned to the camp again in time for a final and satisfactory series of observations at Columbia noon on the 7th, which gave results essential, by the same as my observation twenty-four hours previous. I had now taken thirteen single, or six and a half double altitudes of the sun, at two different stations, in three different directions at four different times, and to allow for possible errors in

WOMAN VICTIM OF LONDON MURDER



Belle Elmore, who was Mrs. H. H. Crippen, murdered in London. Her body was found in the cellar of the house in which she had resided with her husband, Dr. H. H. Crippen, an American dentist who had settled in London. She was a vaudeville actress when she first met the dentist in New York.

Instruments Used by Peary. As no one had ever seriously questioned Commander Peary's honesty, and as his observations had been checked by Capt. Bartlett to within less than 140 miles of the pole, the chief doubt, if any existed, is said to have arisen on the score that Commander Peary himself had possibly been mistaken through the insufficiency or inaccuracy of his instruments. These instruments, then, became a most important hinge on which the justness of his claim turned. It was frequently pointed out when the controversy was at its height, Commander Peary therefore, devotes considerable space to a description of the instruments used, and his knowledge of their use, under the caption How I Determined My Position at The Pole.

The instruments used in taking observations for latitude may be either a sextant and an artificial horizon, or a small theodolite. Both of these instruments were taken on the sledge journey, but the theodolite was not used because of the low latitude of the sun. Had the expedition been delayed on the return until May or June, the theodolite might have been more convenient in determining our position than the sextant. The method of taking meridian observations with a sextant and artificial horizon on a polar sledge journey is as follows: If there is any wind, a semicircular windward opening to the eyes of the observer from the surface of the trough, through the intense reflected glare of light from the snow.

The mercury trough of the artificial horizon is placed on top of the box, and the mercury, which has been thoroughly warmed in the igloo, is poured into the trough until it is full. In the case of the special wooden trough devised and used on the expedition, it was possible to bring the surface of the mercury level with the edges of the trough, thus enabling us to read angles very close to the horizon. Apparatus Used. The mercury trough is covered with what is called the roof—a metal framework carrying two pieces of very accurately ground glass, set inclined like the opposite sides of the roof of a house. The object of this roof is to prevent any slightest breath of wind disturbing the surface of the mercury and so distorting the sun's image in it, and also to keep out any fine snow or frost crystals that may be in the atmosphere, by placing the head on the snow, holding the neck between the hands, and moving his head and the instrument until the image or part of the image of the sun is seen reflected in the surface of the mercury.

The method by which the latitude of the observer is figured from the altitude of the sun at noon is very simple. It is this: That the latitude of the observer is equal to the distance of every day on the Greenwich meridian, and the hourly change in the declination. Commander Peary proceeds thereafter to describe just how the sextant is used, and finally to tell what the north pole really is, and how on the afternoon of April 7, after thirty hours at the pole, he and his party turned their faces southward again for a lonely march of more than 400 miles to land.

POLES AFTER POLE HONORS

Capt. Scott Will Have Competitor in the Antarctic in Person of Lieut. Shirase of Japanese Army.

London, July 19.—Captain Scott, the British officer who will lead a dash for the South Pole, has left England to join the expedition which is outfitting in New Zealand. He will not have the southern field to himself this year for it is quite possible that expeditions from the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Japan will reach the Antarctic as soon as the Terra Nova, bearing the Scott party. The Germans expect to reach the pole by way of Victoria Sea, while the Russians may proceed either by Victoria Sea or MacMurdo Bay. The ready French explorers have visited the region beyond Victoria Sea, and returning home are arousing the enthusiasm of their countrymen, with the probable result that they will be sent forth again to reach the extreme south.

The Hardy Jap. That a Japanese expedition will start this month or the next, and will give Capt. Scott a dash for Antarctic honors, is practically settled. Some money, the land, the crew and the vessel for the expedition have been provided, and a month ago the leader, who is Lieut. Shirase, of the Japanese Army, was trying to collect 40,000 yen. He was confident of success, both as regards the money and the result of the expedition, and to a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gave reasons for the faith that was in him. Lieut. Shirase pointed out that Japan is nearer the South Pole than any European country; that the Japanese explorers can live much more cheaply than their European brethren, and that they can better resist hardships.

Manchurian Ponies Again. Lieut. Shirase's idea is to sail from Yokohama to Australia, which he will reach in about 60 days. From Tasmania he will go to King Edward VII. Land, which is another 2,000 miles, which trip will occupy another three weeks. There the steamer will be left, and headquarters for stores and supplies established. The party will then take to the sleds, which will be drawn by Manchurian ponies. When the final dash is made, two-thirds of the party will remain behind, and five picked men will tighten their belts for the supreme effort. Those who compose the rear guard will prepare for the retreat of the leaders by establishing caches along the route. Such little details as the composition of the flags that will mark the spots where provisions are buried have been decided on by Lieut. Shirase, and he says that by Edward Lucas sought refuge in the mine from the forest fires which were blowing an ordinary cloth to ribbons, the flags will be composed of tin plates. So he gravely announced and somewhat to our imagination, he is reading about the French expedition.

But it would be a great mistake to suppose that Lieut. Shirase is not well qualified for the task that lies before him. He spent two terrible years on Shimushu, the most northern of the Kurile Islands, where a brother naval officer was trying to induce Japanese settlers to emigrate. The last winter saw all the settlers perish but Shirase, who was rescued by a Japanese warship. A year or two after this awful experience, Shirase made a voyage in a sailing schooner to Behring Sea and Alaska. He left the ship at Point Barrow and made a trip to Kaktovik, spending a year with the Eskimos, his chief object being to see if he had lost his ability to withstand the cold. He had reason to feel satisfied on this point, and probably no Arctic or Antarctic explorer can surpass him in sheer resistance to low temperature. The lieutenant ascribes his toughness to his life-long abstemiousness from liquor and tobacco, as well as to his practice of drinking cold water, frequently and copiously.

The Effeminate West. The lieutenant thinks that Western explorers make altogether too much fuss about little episodes like interceding a pole or two. They spend far too much money on preparations and place too much dependence on the efficacy of machinery. They too rarely clothing and other impediments. Had it not been for the unfortunate war with Russia, he believes Japan would not have left it to Dr. Cook to discover the North Pole; for a sum of \$50,000 had been provided by the Japanese Diet for this purpose when the war came along and gave science a severe setback. It is part of this appropriation that Lieut. Shirase counts upon securing. He is not as exuberant as Capt. Scott, who expects to arrive at the pole about December, as to the date of his contemplated discovery, but says it will be some time between November and March, which period constitutes the Antarctic summer. He and his fourteen explorers, among whom will be two or three scientists, expect to live on canned beef, dried cuttlefish and biscuits. They will carry tents, but calculate that they will be blown away, in which case they will resort to sleeping bags. They will wear coats of Manchurian dogskin, so cunningly devised that they will have pockets into which the hardy Japs will put their hands if they get cold.

any place at any hour may be obtained from tables prepared for that purpose, which give the declination for noon of every day on the Greenwich meridian, and the hourly change in the declination. Commander Peary proceeds thereafter to describe just how the sextant is used, and finally to tell what the north pole really is, and how on the afternoon of April 7, after thirty hours at the pole, he and his party turned their faces southward again for a lonely march of more than 400 miles to land.

W. A. CHESLEY IS KILLED IN WEST

Ex-Member of St. John City Council Met Tragic Death Near Nelson, B. C.—Body Coming Home. News reached the city Monday night of the tragic death in Nelson, B. C., of W. Alonzo Chesley, formerly of the North End, an ex-alderman of the old town of Portland, prior to the union and for years a colleague of the late Dr. William Christie in the representation of Lansdowne ward at the council board.

Details of Mr. Chesley's death are meagre, but it is learned that he, with four other men, was burned to death in a fire in St. John fifteen years ago that was done by Mrs. D. F. Pidgeon, of North End, his daughter, written on June 27th Mr. Chesley said he was just about completing a big contract in the Lucky Jim mine, and would go to St. John to see his wife. The latter date was Monday and from the despatches it would appear that he met his death on the scene of his labors. Monday night Mrs. Pidgeon received a telegram telling of his tragic fate. The body will be brought to this city for interment and will arrive about Monday next.

Few men were better known in the business, social, civic and political life in St. John fifteen years ago than W. Alonzo Chesley. With his brother John A. Chesley, ex-M.P., and now Canadian trade commissioner for South Africa, he conducted the well-known firm of Chesley Brothers, which in the palmy days of wooden ships did a large business in the manufacture of iron ship knees. With the decline of the ship-building the firm went out of business, and about fourteen years ago Mr. Chesley went to the west. He was for several years a member of the council of the old town of Portland and for 12 years after the move westward in the council of the united cities. A strong Conservative, he was foremost in the councils of his party, and a familiar worker on election day.

He was 66 years of age and is survived by his wife, who is a sister of D. J. Purdy, of North End, one daughter, Mrs. D. F. Pidgeon of the North End, and two sons, John C. Chesley, chief clerk in the assessor's office here, and also of this city, John A. Chesley of South Africa and Conductor Geo. Chesley, are brothers. He has frequently visited the city since he went to the west and kept up his acquaintance with his many friends here, who will learn of his death with deep regret and sympathy for his sorrowing relatives.

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