

BARRILL SAYS COOK DID NOT SCALE HEIGHTS OF M'KINLEY

(Continued From Page One)

The truth is that the summit of Mount McKinley was 29 miles distant in an air line from the point where my picture was taken according to the scale on Dr. Cook's map shown between pages 152 and 153 in the book referred to above.

"I then came down with the flag to where Dr. Cook was standing with his camera and I made the remark that the eight peaks on the other side of this point where I had been photographed would probably show in the picture at such an angle that those peaks would not show. The peaks to which I refer are sketched by me in my diary and are marked one to eight inclusive, and are shown in said diary on a page just preceding therein as September 2 and on the pages following September 12.

"These peaks were sketched and numbered by me when I was in the camp opposite them. I could have a fine view of them. The camps where I so sketched are the camps marked on my drawings 'Exhibit C' heretofore attached as the sixth and eighth camps when we were going up the glacier.

Glacier Point. "When we were in the saddle near the point where I was photographed, I made a drawing of Mount McKinley as I could see the top of Mount McKinley off to the northwest, and I should say at least 20 miles away. This drawing of Glacier point and Mount McKinley, shown in my diary on the fourth and fifth pages of the sketches therein represent conditions as they appeared to me upon the ground. Dr. Cook was by my side when I was making the sketches using his instruments for the purpose of taking temperature, elevation, etc. We remained in the saddle after I was photographed on the point for about one-half hour during which I sketched as above stated and the doctor used his instruments.

"When I came down from the point and handed the doctor the flag, in addition to what I stated above, he made other remarks and there was more or less talking done which I do not recall, but at that time and place or thereafter and between the 12th and 18th of the month when my diary was dictated to fit the conditions in order to prove that this point was the top, he stated to me as follows:

"That point would make a good top for Mount McKinley. It looks about like the Camsight peak would look on Mount McKinley, which we had been looking at from the saddle.

To See Ride. "In about half an hour after the picture was taken we fixed up our packs and about 10:30 or 11 o'clock on September 13 we started down and around the place designated on exhibit 'C' as sixth camp, the doctor saying that he wanted to go around there in order to get further upon the main glacier, so as to get a good view of the northeast ridge leading up to the summit of Mount McKinley to ascertain if that ridge was connected solid with the top of the mountain so that it would have an appearance similar to the description he would have to give in his writings. As the doctor had seen the mountain from all sides, excepting this, and as this was the side where he proposed to climb that he had climbed it he wished to know the nature of the ridge leading up to the top of the mountain so he could write about it as it appeared.

"In doing this we took the balance of the 13th and all of the 14th and 15th days of September and at the eighth camp on September 15 Dr. Cook made his observations of the ridge. We then turned back from this camp for the reason that we had both fallen through crevasses, as correctly stated in the diary and we considered it too dangerous to proceed further without snowshoes as the doctor had obtained a good view of the ridge which was all he wanted.

"I was with Dr. Cook continuously every day during the time he was attempting to ascend the mountain, in the year 1906, and the nearest point to the summit of Mount McKinley which we reached was at least 14 miles distant from the summit and at no time did we reach an elevation in excess of 10,000 and the doctor told me when we were at the place where my picture was taken that we were not over 8,000 feet high. I neglected to state that on September 16 and on the evening of September 9 Dr. Cook asked me if I was willing to stay with him. I said 'Yes,' when he said 'I will see that you get \$200 extra for doing so.'

Not the Cliffs. "The photograph opposite page 171 in Dr. Cook's book mentioned and described therein as the eastern cliffs of Mount McKinley, are not such cliffs but are a part of the eastern slope of the eighth peak of the peaks which I mentioned and drawn by me in my diary attached hereto.

"The photograph opposite page 92 in Dr. Cook's book was taken the same evening of the same day that he took me with the flag on what he

claims as the top of Mount McKinley and was taken as shown by Exhibits C and D. The camp in the picture is noted therein to be at 5,000 feet. This being so, the point where my picture was taken with the flag should not exceed 7,000 feet as the 5,000 feet camp was established from six to eight hours after my picture was so taken.

"The drawing shown opposite page 201 of Dr. Cook's book above mentioned is entirely false as we never built a snow house on the trip, although the diary as dictated by the doctor says so; nor did we shake hands or have any other similar ceremonies as stated in the diary.

Also False. "The drawing opposite page 209 of the doctor's book is also false. We never climbed anything half as steep as there shown and we never established any camp nor slept as there shown. We slept every night upon comparatively level spots. The photograph opposite page 225 in the doctor's book entitled, 'In the slight glory and snowy wonder of the upper world, 15,000 feet,' was taken two or three hours before the taking of my picture with the flag and was taken in the amphitheater about one mile north-easterly of the point where I was so photographed."

Miller Affidavit. Seattle, Oct. 14.—Walter P. Miller, who was photographer of the Cook expedition to Mount McKinley in 1906, made the following affidavit today which is published by the Seattle Times:

"I was a member of the Dr. Cook Mount McKinley expedition that left Seattle in June, 1903, for Alaska for the purpose of climbing Mount McKinley. In that party were Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Herschel Parker, Russell W. Porter, Belmont Brown, Ed Barrill, Fred Printz and myself. We landed at Tyonek, on Cook inlet, about May 28, 1906, with 29 pack horses and a powerboat for the Susitna river. Barrill, Printz and Beecher took the pack outfit overland and met us on the headwaters of the Yentna, about 120 miles from Cook inlet.

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"Cook and Barrill and a man named Docking left in the launch going down the Yentna and up the Susitna, up the Chulitna and into the Tokositna, where they left the boat. From the time Cook and Barrill left us at the headwaters of the Yentna, when Printz and I started on our hunting trip until we met them at Susitna station September 22, I knew nothing of their movements except what was told me by Barrill. Whenever I asked Barrill concerning the ascent he always referred me to Cook.

Ask the Doctor. "Ask the doctor about it," he would answer; he told me not to say anything about it. Cook told the story of the ascent several times on the way out. Later I met Barrill in Missoula, where he told me the actual facts of the trip. He said that neither he nor Dr. Cook made the summit of Mount McKinley and pointed out to me on the map different camps and the point which Cook claimed was the summit of Mount McKinley. This point is fully 20 miles from the summit.

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(Signed) "WALTER P. MILLER."

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"I cannot really understand why Barrill should have made such a statement as the newspapers reported, if he was acting under normal conditions. I must say it surprises me. We were always on the most friendly terms. Until I know of the conditions under which this alleged affidavit was made I will make no specific reply to it. My account of the trip has been published. For the present it is the bald statement of one man against another.

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CUTTING OF RATES IMPOSSIBLE

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EVERY ITEM SPELLS E-C-O-N-O-M-Y

Hitch the Dollar to a Bigger Load Than It Ever Pulled Before

Table listing various goods and prices: Danish cloth, 24 inch, in cream or colors, per yard 12c; Ladies' fall suits, all well made and up to the minute; a regular \$18 garment; for \$12; Ladies' sateen petticoats, made from good quality sateen, 14-inch flounce; a regular \$1.35 garment; for, special 75c; Ladies' waists, in white or colors, nicely made and special values at 45c; Ladies' fleece-lined underwear, good quality; special this week 19c; Ladies' black hose, fine quality, per pair 9c; Ladies' outing nightgowns, made from good quality outing; all well made; special 59c; Men's and boys' dept. Men's coats and vests; special \$1.95; Youths' 3-piece suits, long pants; ages 16 to 18; per suit \$1.48; Boys' overcoats, \$6.50 values, at \$2.48; Boys' overcoats, \$10 values; each \$4.48; Boys' reefer jackets, etc., \$1.50 value \$1.48; Boys' canvas jackets, sheepskin lined; \$5.00 value \$2.48; Boys' flannel nightshirts, values up to 65c; special 29c; Boys' shoes, worth \$2, special \$1.48.

SATURDAY WILL BE CHILDREN'S DAY

DR. DODD AT HOTEL SAVOY WILL MAKE NO CHARGE FOR FITTING CHILDREN.

Tomorrow, Saturday, you are invited to take your children to Dr. Dodd and learn the true condition of their eyes.

If glasses are needed you will have an opportunity of purchasing them at a moderate price. Dr. Dodd will make no charge for his services in any case and you are under no obligation to order glasses.

Dr. Dodd can furnish you the names of several children here whose eyes were in a pitiful undeveloped condition, due to mist glasses, when he took their cases last April. It would be well worth your while to talk to the parents of these children and see the children's eyes now.

One of the best known men in Missoula called upon Dr. Dodd yesterday and ordered a duplicate pair of glasses to those fitted him last April. He told Dr. Dodd that he had suffered with his eyes and had tried 20 different men in that many years and had never been able to get relief until he got his present glasses, and that he was not going to take any chance of losing them and being without them, even for a day.

It makes no difference what your trouble is Dr. Dodd can show you a signed testimonial from a parallel case. His method, together with years of experience, makes the most complicated conditions very simple. There are many young men and women in Montana today who give Dr. Dodd credit for the perfect development of their eyes, who no longer require glasses.

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Wallace, Oct. 14.—The Wallace board of trade held its annual election last night, P. F. Smith being re-elected president, Harry McKinley succeeding Herman J. Rossi as secretary and L. L. Sweet being chosen again to be treasurer. The board decided to meet every month on the third Tuesday.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 14.—Snow plows were necessary to clear the tracks for the operation of trains east of Winnipeg today. Snow to the depth of 16 inches has fallen and a blizzard is raging. The mercury registered six above at some points in western Canada during the night.

That wireless messages can be transmitted through space without either station being grounded has been demonstrated by two inventors of Brooklyn, N. Y., who carry complete sending and receiving stations on their bicycles