

OPINIONS VARY IN HAMILTON AFFAIR AT HAMILTON MEETING

MAYOR OF VALLEY TOWN MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING OF THURSDAY.

FORMAL ACTION TAKEN BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Bitter Root Capital Passes Resolutions Assailing The Missoulian at Public Session in Opera House—Arctic Club Member Writes to Peary.

Hamilton, Oct. 29.—"Tonight's meeting and its incidents placed me in a cruelly embarrassing position," said Mayor F. H. Drinkenberg after the Cook lecture on Thursday evening. Ninety per cent of the audience was against him. I did the best I could.

THE RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, At a public meeting held in Hamilton, Mont., October 28, 1909, Dr. Frederick A. Cook delivered his lecture on his trip to the north pole and at the conclusion thereof, without offering any evidence of his ascent of Mount McKinley or even claiming to have climbed to the top of Mount McKinley, charged two of the citizens of our county with having been bribed to sign perjured affidavits and then, after having been requested so to do, at first declined to discuss his alleged ascent of Mount McKinley and in order that he might not publish to the world that he had come to this community with the determination to meet and challenge his alleged traducers, as has been published in the daily press of the country for the past 10 days or two weeks, and that he had publicly charged men who had resided in this community with bribery and perjury and that his statements had gone unchallenged, it became necessary that some action be taken to prevent the publication of any such statements on the part of Dr. Cook, and

"Whereas, In the judgment of those present, it was deemed necessary and proper that Dr. Cook and Ed Barrill and Fred Printz be brought face to face and each be given an opportunity to make a statement concerning the alleged ascent of Mt. McKinley, to the end that the audience might have some understanding of the merits of said controversy, and thereupon an opportunity was given Dr. Cook to state his side of the controversy, which he declined to do, and only after Barrill and Printz had given their version of the affair and the doctor was called upon repeatedly to ask them any questions that he saw fit and proper to the respondent, to make any statement in the matter, all of which proceedings were carried on in a fair and decorous manner and under the direction of Joseph M. Dixon, United States senator from Montana; and

"Whereas, The Missoulian, a newspaper published in Missoula, Montana, in its report of said meeting held at Hamilton, Montana, October 28, 1909, stated that Dr. Cook was 'rough-housed,' and otherwise garbled and colored the proceedings to make the same square with its editorial policy concerning the Mt. McKinley matter, and did otherwise attack the fair-mindedness of the people of Hamilton and Ravalli county, and charged them with being prejudiced and unfair to Dr. Cook, which is not true or warranted from the proceedings or action of the parties concerned; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Chamber of Commerce of Hamilton, denounce as false and unwarranted and a libel upon the good name of the people of Ravalli county the statement published in said Missoulian that the treatment accorded to Dr. Cook was unfair or conducted in a 'rough-house' spirit, as stated, or any other spirit or with any other purpose than that of extending to Dr. Cook a cordial and dignified hearing.

"SIDNEY M. WARD, "C. S. WAGNER, "P. J. SHANNON, "W. P. BAKER, "R. W. BECK.

These resolutions were passed tonight by the chamber of commerce in a meeting called to consider the matter. Early in the morning handbills were scattered around the streets calling attention to the meeting which was to be held in the following words: "Meeting of the chamber of commerce tonight at 8 o'clock, Lucas opera house, to take action on The Missoulian's account of last night's meeting."

The meeting was called to order at the specified hour by M. A. White, the president, who stated that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of Hamilton business and professional men to consider the manner in which The Missoulian had handled the meeting of the night before.

C. S. Wagner, said to be one of the attorneys retained by Ed Barrill, suggested that the matter be referred to a committee, and stated that he thought the report of The Missoulian "prejudiced and unbecoming."

NOTES OF STENOGRAPHER TAKEN IN LUCAS OPERA HOUSE ARE OF INTEREST.

ATTORNEY IS INSULTED

R. Lee McCulloch Is Stopped in Midst of Speech Defending Dr. Cook by Cry of "What Do You Get Out of It?"—Dialogues Between Explorer and Former Guide Is Pointed.

In view of the action taken last evening by 150 of the 1,200 people who heard Dr. Frederick A. Cook speak at Hamilton on Thursday night and were present during the exciting period that followed the lecture, a few excerpts from a stenographic report of the words that were spoken on the stage of the Lucas opera house may not be without a certain interest. To give the proper setting for the quotations that are to follow, it is to be explained that the opera house, a large hall with a seating capacity of approximately 1,000, was crowded and that at least 200 men and boys were packed into the rear part of the house, along the walls, and, in fact, in every place where there was room. On the stage was another and smaller crowd, varying in size from 20 to 25 men, a fair proportion of whom were attorneys. On the stage were Dr. Cook, Fred Printz and Ed Barrill. It is safe to say that hardly a speech—and there were many—was made without interruption of some sort.

Senator Dixon was one of the first to speak. In the course of his brief address he said: "Dr. Cook says these men were bribed. I don't know whether they were or not, here the stenographer's report shows the first interruption, in the shape of a parenthetical 'Cries of the don't either.'"

AN INSULT.

Dr. Cook's cause was championed by R. Lee McCulloch, prosecuting attorney for Ravalli county, who made an eloquent appeal for fair play. Among other things, Mr. McCulloch said: "I want to say this, ladies and gentlemen, that there is a better means of proving whether or not Dr. Cook did go to the pole than by proving or disproving his ascent of Mt. McKinley, that there are some pretty respectable authorities in the world, notably some very distinguished residents of Copenhagen, who say, I understand, that when he has submitted to them his observations they will be able to ascertain whether or not he reached the north pole."

Here Mr. McCulloch, according to the notes of the stenographer and to the knowledge of every man and woman in the hall, was treated to a deplorable insult. The stenographer says that there were cries of "What do you get out of it?" and McCulloch was compelled to turn and answer his anonymous questioner before he could finish his speech, which he ended by saying that if the meeting wished to impugn Dr. Cook's polar claims he would not cross-examine his guides "I absolutely refuse to be bound by any such action."

INTERRUPTIONS.

Then Dr. Cook made his third statement, telling his ascent of Mt. McKinley, but was interrupted by "How far up did you go?" "Let Barrill cross-examine Dr. Cook." "Go ahead and ask the question."

"The conversation that followed is interesting: "Mr. Barrill—'Say exactly where you left the records on the top of Mt. McKinley.' "Dr. Cook—'You deliberately and falsely—' "Barrill—'You are another.' "Dr. Cook—'Your statement is untrue.' "Barrill—'You make an affidavit that you did climb Mt. McKinley.' "Dr. Cook—'I will make an affidavit very gladly. "There is no time like the present. Now is the time. Is there a notary in the crowd?' Answer the question."

CONTROL IS SECURED BY THE GUGGENHEIMS

Seattle, Oct. 29.—The Times learns from "well posted coal operators" that the Guggenheim interests have obtained control of the Western Fuel company, which owns 42,000 acres of coal and timber lands on Vancouver island, a large part of the town of Nanaimo, and other properties variously estimated to be worth \$1,700,000 to \$2,500,000.

The Western Fuel company was owned in San Francisco. The Guggenheims now consume approximately 2,000 tons of coal annually and when the full development plans of the big copper transportation syndicate are worked out, it is estimated the railroads and boats owned or controlled by the Guggenheim interests will require a half million tons of coal annually.

AUDIENCE FILLS THE THEATER TO HEAR DR. COOK LECTURE

Representative Gathering of Missoula People and Visitors From Other Cities of Montana Greet Explorer Warmly and Listen With Deepest Interest to His Story of Explorations in the Frozen North and the Dash to the North Pole.

A representative Missoula audience which filled the Harnois theater to its capacity last night cordially greeted Dr. F. A. Cook, the explorer, lecturer and author, and listened with profound interest and respect to his instructive, entertaining and well-illustrated story of his adventures in the frozen north and the dash to the north pole. The doctor was greeted with a round of applause when he was introduced, his lecture was punctuated with expressions of approval when he described his triumphs over the almost insurmountable obstacles and hardships of the frozen deserts of the north, and when he concluded his lecture he received a most enthusiastic outburst of applause. The evening was marred by no introduction of the Barrill-McKinley controversy, Dr. Duntaway, the presiding officer, having passed that matter over with the apt and opportune observation that such discussions had no place in a lecture course number.

Interest in Dr. Cook and his achievements in the north and his story of the man who came to tell of his experiences in his chosen line of work drew a representative audience, not only from Missoula, but from other cities and towns of the state and long before the time for the lecture to commence the theater was filled to its capacity. Dr. C. A. Duntaway, president of the University of Montana, introduced Dr. Cook in behalf of the University of the University lecture course, under the auspices of which the explorer appeared. In presenting Dr. Cook, Dr. Duntaway said:

"Once more, this evening, the University lecture course has an opportunity to render a public service by presenting to this audience a man who comes to tell us an interesting story of a great achievement. We are all here because we are interested in the story of a man who comes to tell us of what he has accomplished. Any interest that may attach to controversies that have arisen is not the basis of an outpouring like this. Since childhood we have all been interested in explorations and we are interested in men who leave the beaten paths and go out into unknown fields to explore and discover new things. So we have come here to hear from one of these men's own lips the story of his activities. In my capacity as presiding officer it affords me great pleasure to extend a welcome to the man who comes to tell us the story of his work."

"There is no thought of any controversies. Such things have no place in affairs such as this. There may be a time and place to settle such controversies, but it is not here. We want to hear the story of his work, so I present Dr. Cook."

The doctor was received with a burst of applause which he smilingly acknowledged and when quiet had been restored he prefaced his lecture with these remarks:

"In Hamilton last night I said all that I have to say about the Mount McKinley controversy. What I said has been printed in The Missoulian in the spirit in which it was given and conveying the meaning which I presented. The matter has come down to a point where it is the sworn statement of myself against that of another expedition to Mount McKinley to secure the records which I left there."

Dr. Cook then plunged into his lecture, which proved to be highly entertaining and instructive and was listened to with every evidence of the utmost interest on the part of the audience. The lecture in full is as follows:

"I reached the north pole on April 21, 1909. I am glad to say that it was reached again in April, 1909. Just to keep the flag floating, I would like to see an American expedition get there in April, 1910."

Referring to the reduction in the number of Eskimos, made at the time of the final dash to the pole, Dr. Cook said that the only advantage of a small party was that it would not permit of carrying many affidavits and expert witnesses.

In closing, a picture of the two Eskimos that accompanied Dr. Cook to the last, was thrown upon the screen, while the speaker paid them glowing tribute.

"I promise to bring these men here," he said, "not to prove our campaign, but to disprove the things that have been said against them."



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

second to the scientific limits of the savage if he can succeed otherwise, but if you reach the pole there is no other way. This hard necessity we have learned from our predecessors. Therefore, I hasten to acknowledge at the outset my debt of gratitude to the early pathfinders of the pole.

REMEMBERS PREDECESSORS.

The list of even the living explorers is too numerous to recount, but I cannot pass along without mentioning some of the names of those who have been instrumental in building up the road of Arctic travel. Let us, therefore, share this present glory with Melville and Greeley, with Nansen and Sverdrup, with Abrazed and Cogni and with Peary and Enoyauy.

The expedition which you will follow tonight was equipped at Gloucester, Mass. A strong schooner was bought. She was selected for icy work, loaded down with supplies and all was ready on the evening of July 2. The boys ashore were testing the fireworks for the morning's celebration, but aboard all was quiet. There was no tooting of whistles, no visiting crowds. The Arctic expedition had been born without such public clamor.

There was no excuse for bombast. Neither government nor private help had been asked. I was backed by no polar trust. The expedition was given life from the purse of John R. Bradley of New York, and I shaped its destiny.

ICE PACK DELAYS TRIP.

Two years and three months later the result of that expedition was announced. Again we asked for no favor. The news was given as public property to the world. If our success has aroused your enthusiasm it was not of our seeking. If you have made our project your business it is because you are interested in our conquest, and the honor of that is the highest compliment which you could pay to our efforts.

This reconstructed schooner was given the name of the Arctic expedition. It was loaded with the raw material for Arctic equipment. We had on board everything that could possibly be of use for such work as was in mind. Captain Moses Bartlett, with a crew of ice navigators, was brought from Newfoundland to command the yacht.

We left on the evening of July 2, sailed northward to Sydney across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Strait of Belle Isle to the Harbor in the southeastern point of Labrador. From here a course was set across the rough waters of Davis straits to the west coast of Greenland, sailing along the west coast of Greenland and icebergs, under the glories of the mid-night sun, landing here and there to study the Eskimo, cruising about to get specimens of animal life.

We then rapidly moved northward to the icy Melville bay. Here in Melville bay we were delayed somewhat by pack ice, but this gave us an opportunity to have an interview with brain, and it was here that Mr. Bradley was rather successful in posing a bear for a picture.

Passing beyond Cape Alexander the yacht was taken to Etah, the only safe harbor along the crimson gulfs and the great breakers of the north into Wilstonholm sound. In Wilstonholm sound the yacht was anchored and we prepared for the walrus hunt to get blubber and skins and food and meat for our work farther north. After a successful hunt for a few days we managed to secure a number of these huge animals.

We took them aboard the yacht and then steamed northward across Wales sound into Ingfield gulf along the northern shores of Cape Alexander and into Smith's sound, the northernmost limit of safe navigation.

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How Dash to the Pole Was Planned. The Eskimos soon gathered on board the yacht. They told us stories of hunting adventure; they told us their

method of gathering food; they told us their mission in gathering to this northern place, and we learned now that a more vigorous settlement of these people was still farther beyond. In our motor boat we planned to visit these.

We pushed around among the drift ice of Smith sound, and in the course of five or six hours we moved 25 miles northward at Annotok. At Annotok we found a rather vigorous settlement; about 25 people were living here in seven or eight tents. It was by far the largest settlement of these people, and numbers of hunters had gathered here for their winter bear hunt.

Their summer chase had been rather successful. Large caches of meat were strewn along the shores; enough meat and blubber had been harvested to feed the natives and dogs for the next winter and a good portion of the next summer. There was the help, the man power and the dog power, and the raw material for a polar campaign.

On board of our yacht there was everything else that was required. The things were landed. Here, then, we had everything conveniently arranged within 700 miles of the pole.

We had, then, a remarkable advantage. The expenditure of a million dollars, or the help of an army of men, would not have placed us in a better advantage to make the attack upon the pole.

I said good-bye to Mr. Bradley, Rudolf Franke, one of the young men on the yacht, volunteered to stay with me as my sole companion; then the yacht returned to civilization, and we were able alone to work out the problem of getting to the pole.

ESKIMOS PUT TO WORK.

Soon the busy hands of this little tribe of 250 people, the northernmost of Eskimos, were put to work to make an equipment and gather supplies and prepare for the long journey northward.

Our first important work was to build a winter house, workshop and headquarters. This was done with packing boxes. All our materials had been placed in cases of uniform size before we left Gloucester. These cases had been thrown ashore, and with them we built the house. At the end of the first night we lived under our own roof, in a house which had the comfortable advantage of having all of our possessions within its own walls.

In this house we lived and we worked. Here we built the sledges with which we made the journey; here we made most of the equipment; but the clothing was made among the various settlements, men, women and children were still kept busy throughout the long winter night. The clothing which we selected for our mission was such as was worn by these Eskimos of the farthest north. A coat of blue fox skins or caribou skins, shirt of bird skins; trousers of bear skins and boots of seal skins. This was our completed outfit; the women were kept busy making them throughout the long winter night of the four months of 1907 and 1908.

PLANNING ROUTE TO THE POLE.

Before the end of the long winter night work was ready for the enterprise. Plans were made for a new route over the Grinnell Land northward along the west coast soon after the polar midnight campaign begun, and a few scattering birds were seen over on the American shores as we advanced toward Cape Horn, and at sunrise of 1908 the main expedition embarked for the pole, 100 dogs driving heavily loaded sledges, pushed westward over the troubled seas of Smith sound.

Now, the route which we planned to take was not the usual track followed by previous explorers. We were perfectly willing to leave the glamor of priority upon the so-called American route through Kennedy channel. For my purpose I preferred the route further west. I preferred to get as

A DUPLICATE COOK WILL GO TO CAPITAL CITY AFFIDAVIT MADE

STATEMENT SIGNED BY COOK AT HAMILTON DRAWN UP IN LEGAL FORM.

ACCEPTS INVITATION TO DELIVER LECTURE IN HELENA THIS EVENING.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO DELEGATION VISITS HIM

Affidavit of Prominent Bitter Root Farmer That Barrill Told Him Dr. Cook Did Reach Summit of Mt. McKinley Is Secured and Made Public—Other Statements Secured.

Committee of Business Men Comes From Capital Bearing Invitation From People of City to the Explorer Who Consents to Be Guest of City—Governor May Preside at Meeting.

Among the important developments in the city yesterday in the Cook-Barrill controversy was the announcement by the doctor's representatives of the securing of an affidavit from George W. Solleder, a prominent farmer living near Darby, who declares in his sworn statement that Barrill told him that he and the doctor did scale the heights of Mount McKinley. The affidavit was secured by Attorney Stiff, of Marshall & Stiff, several days ago, but was not made public until yesterday. Other affidavits have been secured, counsel for Dr. Cook announces, but they will not be given out for publication. Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Cook's confidential agent, gave out this statement:

"Owing to the bitterness of the controversy in the Bitter Root valley and the fact that the men from whom we have secured other affidavits are daily associated with Barrill and Printz, we have promised them that their statements would not be given out for publication, but would be used only as evidence before the proper scientific bodies."

After Dr. Cook's arrival here yesterday afternoon he was advised that the affidavit prepared on the platform at Hamilton on Thursday night, was not properly drawn, and a duplicate was drawn in proper form, and the doctor's signature to it was acknowledged by Floyd J. Logan, a well-known local newspaperman. The duplicate affidavit reiterates the statement made in the original written at Hamilton, but which was minus the notarial seal. The affidavit to which acknowledgment was taken by Mr. Logan reads:

I, Frederick A. Cook, being first duly sworn according to law, on my oath depose and say that on September 16, 1908, I was on the top of Mount McKinley, and on that date I left the records of our climb deposited thereon, Edward N. Barrill of Darby, Mont., was present at the Darby, Mont. (Signed) FREDERICK A. COOK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this, 29th day of October, 1909. FLOYD J. LOGAN, Notary Public for the State of Montana, Residing at Missoula. My commission expires October 9, 1911.

I have carefully read the above and foregoing copy of Frederick A. Cook's affidavit and find the same to be a true and correct copy of the affidavit this day made by Frederick A. Cook and subscribed and sworn to before me as a notary public. FLOYD J. LOGAN, Solleder Affidavit.

The affidavit of Mr. Solleder is as follows: State of Montana, Ravalli County—ss. George W. Solleder being duly sworn according to law deposes and says: "I am 47 years of age; my occupation is farming and fruit growing, and at the present time am a justice of the peace. I live about one-half mile from Darby, Ravalli county, Montana, and have lived that near since Darby now is 30 years last past. I know Edward N. Barrill, and have known him ever since he came to Darby several years ago; my acquaintance with Mr. Barrill has been intimate during all that time; have been on hunting trips with him; made a trip into the Clearwater country with him a few years ago; have talked with him; a great deal about trips he has made both when we were on hunting trips together and at other times. Mr. Barrill has often told me incidents of the trip he made with Dr. Frederick A. Cook when they climbed Mt. McKinley. Almost immediately after Mr. Barrill returned from that trip I had a talk with him. I knew where he had been and of course was anxious to hear what he had to tell about the trip. He told me that he and Dr. Cook went up a stream as far as they could in a launch and then went on foot. Mr. Barrill told me what articles they carried with them. He told of the trouble they had in climbing the mountain on account of the ice. He said they had to cut steps in the ice with pickaxes. He said they reached the top of Mt. McKinley and planted the flag there. At that time or in some subsequent conversation with him he told me that Dr. Cook took his (Barrill's) picture while he was holding the flag at the top of the mountain. I had several conversations with Mr. Barrill about his trip with Dr. Cook at different times up to about a year ago; have heard him speak of the trip at different times in the last year, but did not talk in particular with him about it."

CONCLUDES HEARING OF THE RATE MATTER

Los Angeles, Oct. 29.—Special Examiner Lyon of the interstate commerce commission concluded the hearing today of the petition of the Los Angeles Jobbers' association for termination of freight rates for San Pedro. During the taking of testimony today it was brought out that eastern and even middle western cities were able to ship goods to New York and south by water via the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Pacific coast cheaper than the same material could be handled directly by rail to the coast.

One witness testified that shipments came from as far west as Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A decision in the rate case will be rendered later.

MANY ARE INJURED.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 29.—In a collision between a westbound freight train and an east bound freight train at Teresita, on the Chicago & Erie railroad this morning 35 immigrants—men, women and children—were injured, some of them seriously.

The fireman of the freight locomotive was badly hurt. The airbrakes of the freight train failed to work.

Last night Dr. Frederick A. Cook received and accepted an invitation to visit Helena today and deliver a lecture in the Auditorium in that city tonight, and he will leave for the Capital City this morning. He goes as the invited guest of the people of Helena, the invitation having been formally extended to him by a committee representing the city, which came to Missoula last night for the special purpose of inducing, if possible, the noted explorer to visit the capital and tell the people of that city the story of his dash to the north pole.

The invitation committee was composed of Professor R. J. Condon, superintendent of the city schools of Helena, and secretary of the Helena Civic club, Colonel James U. Sanders, George R. Metten and General E. L. Weed. This committee called upon Dr. Cook in his apartments at the Savoy hotel, just before the lecture last night, and Professor Condon, as spokesman for the party, extended the formal invitation. In inviting the explorer to the Capital city, he said:

"We extend to you an invitation to come to the Capital city, not alone because we want the Helena people to hear you but that they may have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. We can assure you of an appreciative and respectful audience. We are anxious to pass a set of resolutions expressing the confidence of our people in you."

"We regret exceedingly the things which happened at Hamilton. If we had been responsible for that affair, they would not have happened. We extend the invitation and will be glad if you can accept it."

Dr. Cook, replied by saying: "Well, gentlemen, I am anxious to get back to New York as quickly as possible, as I have many things which require immediate attention, but in view of the circumstances, I will be pleased to accept your invitation."

It is planned by the committee to entertain Dr. Cook after his arrival in the Capital city at the Montana club, and it was announced by the members of the delegation that Governor Norris would be called upon to act as presiding officer at the Auditorium meeting, when Dr. Cook delivers his lecture.

Dr. Cook will probably leave for Helena on No. 4 this morning, accompanied by the Helena delegation, and after his lecture in the evening will depart on the night train for New York, where he expects to immediately take up the work of preparing his data for the University of Copenhagen.

While Dr. Cook will be accompanied east by both his private secretary and his confidential agent, Mr. Mitchell, it is announced by the latter that the work of securing further evidence in the Barrill-Mt. McKinley affair will be prosecuted by General Weed and the firm of Marshall & Stiff of Missoula, who will continue to act as counsel for the doctor until all evidence necessary in the case is in hand.

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