AMERICAN FLAG IS RAISED ON NORTH POLE

EXPLORER NEAR DEATH ON TRIP FROM THE POLE

Killing of Polar Bears Saves Cook and Eskimos From Starvation During Their Homeward Journey

BOWS AND ARROWS USED TO HUNT GAME WHEN AMMUNITION RUNS OUT

stable and even on scaling nothing was noted to mark the terrestrial polar solidity.

We advanced steadily over the monotony of a moving sea of ice.

We now found ourselves beyond the range of all life. Neither the footprints of bears nor the blowholes of seals were detected. Even the microscopis creatures of the deep were no longer under us.

The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost unendurable in the daily routine. The surface o fthe pack offered less and less trouble. The weather improved, but still there remained a spring wind, which drove despair to its lowest recess.

Under the lash of duty, however, interest was forced, while the merciless drive of extreme cold enforced physical action.

Thus, day ofter day, the weary legs were spread over big distances.

The incidents and the positions were recorded, but the adventure was promptly forgotten in the mental bleach of the next day's effort.

The night of April 7 was made notable by the swing of the sun at midnight over the northern ice.

Sunburns and frost bites were now recorded on the same day, but the double days of glitter infused quite an incentive into our life of shivers.

Observations on April 8 placed our camp at latitude 86 degs. 36 secs, longitude 94 degs. 2 secs.

In spite of what seemed like longmarches we had advanced but a little more than 100 miles in 9 days.

Much of our hard work was lost in circuitous twists around troublesome pressure lines and high, irregular fields of very old ice.

The drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety, though we were still equal to about 15 miles daily.

DOGS ARE EATEN BY HUNGRY EXPLORERS

The extended marches and the long hours of travel with which fortune had favored us earlier were no longer possible. We were now about 200 miles from the pole and the sled loads were reduced. One dog after another had gone into the stomachs of his hungry survivors until the teams were considerably reduced, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves.

Beyond the 86th parallel the ice fields became more extensive and heavier, the crevices fewer and less troublesome, with little or no crushed ice thrown up as barriers.

From the 87th to the 88th parallels, much to our surprise, was the indication of land ice.

For two days we traveled over ice which resembled a glacial surface. The usual sea ice lines of demarkation were absent and there were no hummocks or deep crevices. There was, however, no perceptible elevation and no positive sign of land or sea.

Observations on April 14 gave lattitude 88 degrees 21 minutes and longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes.

We were now less than 100 miles from the pole.

The pack was here more active, but the temperature remained below 40, cementing together quickly the new crevices.

Young ice spread on the narrow spaces of open water so rapidly that little delay was caused in crossing from one field to another.

The time had now arrived to muster energy for the last series of efforts.

In the enforced effort every human strand was strained, and at camping time there was no longer sufficient energy to erect a snow shelter, though the temperature was still very low.

The silk tent was pressed into service and the change proved agreeable. It encouraged a more careful scrutiny of the strange world into which fate had pressed us.

Signs of land were still seen every day, but they were deceptive illusions or a mere flight of fancy.

It seemed that something must be across the horizon to mark the important area into which we were pushing. When the sun was low the eye ran over the moving plains of color to dancing horizons. The mirages turned things topsy turvy, inverted mountains and queer objects ever rose and fell in shrouds of mystery, but all of this was due to the atmospheric magic of the midnight sun.

GOOD OBSERVATIONS DAILY SECURED

Slowly but surely we neared the turning point. Good astronomical observations were daily procured to fix the advancing stages.

The ice steadily improved, but still there was a depressing monotony of scene and life had no pleasures, no spiritual recreation, nothing to relieve the steady physical drag of chronic fatigue.

But there came an end to this, as to all things. On April 21 the first corrected altitude of the sun gave 89 degs. 59 mins. 40 secs.

The pole, therefore was in sight.

We advanced the 14 seconds, made supplementary observations and prepared to stay long enough to permit a double round of observations.

Etukishook and Aswelab were told that we had reached the "neig nail," and they sought to celebrate by an advance of savage joys.

At last we had pierced the boreal center and the flag had been raised to the coveted breezes of the North pole.

The day was April 21, 1908, the sun indicated local noon, but time was a negative problem, for here all meridians meet.

With a step it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side.

From the hour of midnight to that of midday the latitude was 90, the temperature 38 and the barometer 29.83.

North, east and west had vanished. It was south in every direction, but the compass, pointing to the magnetic pole, was as useful as ever.

Though overjoyed with the success of the conquest our spirits began to descend on the following day, after all the observations had been taken with a careful study of the local conditions. A sense of intense loneliness came with the further scrutiny of the horizon.

What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages!

ENDLESS FIELD OF SNOW

An endless field of purple snows. No life. No land. No spot to relieve the monotony of frost. We were the only pulsating creatures in a dead world of ice.

We turned our backs to the pole on April 23 and began the long return march. Counting on a continued easterly drift, the course was forced farther west.

With fair weather, good ice and the inspiration of the home run, long distances were at first quickly covered.

Below the 87th parallel the character of the ice changed very much, and it became evident that the season was advancing rapidly.

With a good deal of anxiety we watched the daily reduction of the food supply.

It now became evident that the crucial stage of the campaign was to be transferred from the taking of the pole to a final battle for life against famine and frost.

The clear blue of the skies changed to a steady, dismal gray. Several days of icy despair followed each other in rapid succession. There were some violent gales, but usually the wind did not rise to the full force of a storm.

With starvation as the alternative we could not wait for better weather.

A portrait of Dr. Frederick Cook and facsimile of a part of the last letter he wrote to his wife from Cape Alfred Ernest before making a dash for the pole.

Some advance was made nearly every day, but the cost of the desperate effort pressed life to the verge of extinction.

May 24 the sky cleared long enough to give us a set of observations.

We had reached the 84th parallel near the 97th meridian. The ice was much broken and drifted eastward, leaving many open spaces of water.

There remained on our sleds scarcely enough food to reach our caches on Nansen sound unless we averaged 15 miles daily. With the "lalack" and reduced strength we were hardly equal to the 15 miles daily.

Trying to make the best of our hard lot, a straight course was set for the musk ox lands of the inner crossing.

At the 83d parallel we found ourselves to the west of a large track, extending southward. The ice changed to small fields. The temperature rose to zero and a persistent mist obscured the heavens.

The events of the following day were pressed into desperate action. With a few lines on paper to register the life of suffering the food for man and dog was reduced to a three-quarter ration, while the difficulties of ice travel rose to disheartening heights.

At the end of a struggle of 20 days through thick fog the sky cleared and we found ourselves far down in Crown Prince Gustav sea, with open water and impassible small ice as a barrier between us and Heiboring island.

EXPLORER KILLS POLAR BEARS

In the next few days bears came along as life sayers. The empty stomachs were filled and the horizon for a time was cleared of trouble.

With the return to Annootok rendered difficult by the unfortunate westerly drift we now sought to follow the ice movement south to Lancaster sound, where we hoped to reach a Scottish whaler.

Early in July further southward progress became impossible, and in quest of food we crossed the first of Deston into Jones sound.

The dogs were here given their freedom and by folding boat and sled we tried to reach Baffins bay with but an occasional bird to eat and a long life of misfortune. We pushed eastward until the frost of early September stopped progress.

With neither food, fuel nor ammunition we were forced to wrest winter supplies from what seemed at first like a lifeless desert.

Pressed by hunger new hunting implements were shaped and Cape Sparbo was picked as alikely place to find life.

Game was located with the bow and arrow, the line, the lance and the knife. The musk ox, bear and wolves yielded meat, skins and fat. An underground den was prepared and in it we remained until slnrise of 1909.

February 18 the start was made for Annootok, with a newly prepared equipment. The Greenland shores were reached April 15.

Here we were greeted by Harry Whitney and an anxious group of Eskimo friends.

To facilitate an early return I moved southward to the Danish settlement and reached Upernovik May 21, 1909.

VETERANS CONDEMN BAY CITIES' CAMPS

Oakland, Vallejo and Alameda Bodies Censured for Withdrawing From Meeting

PASADENA, Sept. 1.—P. C. Mulqueeney of the Roosevelt camp of Los Angeles was elected department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans at the concluding session today. The following officers also were elected:

S. W. Kay, Sacramento, senior vice commander; E. L. Duncan, San Francisco, junior vice commander; H. E. Speas, Sacramento, judge advocate; Wallace H. Copping, Pasadena, inspector.

The women's auxiliary elected Mrs. Ida Fitzgerald of Vallejo as department president.

Most of the morning session was given over to reports of the adjutant, inspectors and quartermaster departments.

When J. J. West, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented resolutions condemning the Oakland, Vallejo and Alameda camps for withdrawing, his committee called him to order, asserting that the resolutions had not been acted upon by any member of the committee save the chairman. West was accused of "high handed proceedings," it is said. The objection was upheld and the resolutions committee retired to come to an agreement. Later the resolutions were ratified.

An effort was made by members of the Ensign Bagley camp to reseat T. W. Sylvertson, who had been court-martialed, but without avail. The vote taken showed 27 against to 12 for Sylvertson.

GREAT RUIN WROUGHT BY NEVADA CLOUDBURST

Belief Now Expressed That No Life Was Lost

RAWHIDE, Nev., Sept. 1.—It is believed that the cloudburst, which destroyed more than 100 houses in Squattertown south of camp last night, did not result in any loss of life, although the piles of wreckage strewn along the course of the flood may conceal the remains of an unknown victim.

Mrs. Maskrey and Mrs. Satterlee, with the latter's two children, who were reported missing last night, were found today uninjured by the flood.

The property damage is estimated at $100,000, and the Proskey mining company, with a loss of $30,000, is the heaviest loser. The entire equipment at the mine was destroyed and the shaft filled to the collar with water. The owners say that a shipment of high grade ore was carried away and can not be recovered.

Below the town a supply of lumber and tools, valued at $2,000, was carried away.

The automobile road between Rawhide and Shurz, the railroad point, was washed out for seven miles, and an expenditure of $6,000 will be required to reconstruct it.

SUIT AGAINST CITY IS LOST BY CONTRACT

Appellate Ccurt Sustains Judge Seawell's Findings

The appellate court yesterday affirmed the decision of Judge Seawell in turning down the petition of F. Figone, a garbage man, to prevent F. Repetti, a successful rival, from drawing $250 a month from the school department.

Figone formerly had the job of removing the schoolhouse garbage, but his prices and manner of work did not please the board of education. Bids were called for, and Repetti got the contract. Figoni then sued the city, alleging that Repetti is not a citizen of this country, as the charter provides all employes must be.

The superior and appellate courts both hold that a contractor is not an employe, and also that corporations may enter into city contracts under the charter, and corporations can not be citizens.

The suit was directed against Auditor Koster and Treasurer McDougald.

Rooms Wanted

Lots of people are looking through the Rooms to Let columns of The Call every day for a nice, quiet room with a private family. If you have a room vacant advertise it in The Call. It will soon be rented. Phone Kearny 86 and we will call for your ad.

LONDON TIMES IS INCLINED TO TAKE REPORT SERIOUSLY

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton in a special article contributed to a morning newspaper says:

"I have very recent recollections of the hardships of the struggle in icebound regions. Therefore I can realize the effort Doctor Cook's feat cost and feel a personal pleasure that it has been crowned with success. Of course the attainment of either pole will stop the fitting out of expeditions designed solely to reach the pole, but even after both poles have been reached scientific expeditions will continue to penetrate the polar regions which, apart from the poles themselves, will remain a vast field for scientific study and research."

A dispatch from Lerwick to the Times says it is stated there that Doctor Cook has reached the magnetic pole. In an editorial the Times says that such a man is, prima facie, not likely to mislead the world about his achievements.

"When he telegraphs his wife, 'successful,' and to the director of the Belgium observatory that he has reached the pole, we are bound to accept the statement as serious," says the editorial.

"If by any chance further investigation showed that he had been mistaken in his latitude and that he had not quite reached the mysterious spot for which Peary, Nansen and Wellman have striven vainly, there would be a reaction of opinion that even the most hardened explorer would not like to face."

Scientists Discuss It

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 1.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science at its final meeting today showed great interest in the report that Doctor Cook had reached the north pole.

Colonel Sir Duncan Johnstone, president of the geographical section, declared the expedition would be of the highest scientific value if scientific observations were made by qualified men.

C. H. Chisholm, professor of geography at Edinburgh university, said magnetic observations which could be made at the pole he considered likely to be among the most valuable results of the discovery.

Tanforan Auto Races September 5

Southern Pacific will operate extra train service for accommodation of people desiring to witness the great contest. Train will leave Third and Townsend Streets Depot at 10:00 a. m., returning immediately after the races. Round trip, 50 cents. Ask agents for details. Ticket Offices: Flood Building, Market Street Ferry Depot, Third and Townsend Streets.

COOK WIRES WIFE OF REDLANDS MAN OF FINDING POLE

SAN JOSE, Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. J. Martz, wife of a Redlands capitalist, is said by Father Richard Gleeson, president of Santa Clara college, to have received a cablegram this morning from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, announcing the success of his polar expedition.

Mrs. Martz came to San Jose yesterday to enter her son at a student at the college. This morning, according to Father Gleeson, she telephoned to tell him the news she had received. The message she read to him was as follows:

"Hove placed the stars and stripes over the north pole."

Mrs. Martz explained that the message from Doctor Cook had been sent in accordance with an agreement between them that he would let her have the first news of the fate of his expedition.

Mrs. Martz left on a morning train and it was understood at the college that she was going to San Francisco.

Berlin Doubts Discovery

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Few Berlin morning papers publish Doctor Cook's discovery. Those referring to it do so only briefly in the form of a dispatch from Copenhagen, captioned with a question mark.

The Boersen Zeitung pronounces the news untrustworthy, but says that if true "it would harmonize exilellently in this epoch of splendid achievements of man."

The paper adds that even if it is true that Doctor Cook has reached the pole it will not stop the plans of Count Zeppelin and Professor Hergezel, since the latter has planned geographical studies and measurements.

Schley Rejoices

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A telegram from Rear Admiral Schley tonight says:

"Doctor Cook's great achievement fills me with delight and I rejoice in his success. I always believed that Cook would succeed if it were possible, as he impressed me as being full of force, courage and determination. Hurrah for this magnificent American success and brave Cook."

NEW YORK'S NEW LAWS—New York, Sept. 1.—Several of the 34 new penal laws which take effect in this state today will probably form precedents for other states. One of them is that which deems a chauffeur guilty of larceny if he takes out his employer's automobile without consent. This is designed to discourage "joy riding." Another law provides a 50 years' sentence for kidnaping.

LE BRETON GETS ATTACHMENT—E. J. le Breton secured yesterday an attachment against E. A. Davis for the satisfaction of a debt of $16,657.48, the property covered being a lot in Ninth street near Harrison, and one in Mason street near Eddy.

BRAVED FROZEN WASTES WITH ONE COMPANION

Dr. Cook Journeyed Over Route Which He Had Mapped Out in Detail Before Starting Expedition

TRAVELED WITH ESKIMO AND USED ISLAND FOUND BY PERRY AS BASE

One of the remarkable features of Doctor Cook's expedition is that he journeyed over a route, despite floating ice fields, struggles with starvation and the thousand perils that turn an arctic explorer from his goal, which he had mapped out in detail before setting his face to the north. He planned to advance and return over a certain stretch of country, and has done so. In only one respect have his plans miscarried—he was almost one year longer in getting back to civilization than he expected to be.

It was the night of August 26, 1907, that the schooner John R. Bradley, in which Doctor Cook went north for a hunting trip, began discharging stores at Etah, Greenland, in preparation for the doctor's dash toward the pole. Only Doctor Cook and Rudolph Franke left the vessel, and she weighed anchor and sailed for New York, bringing the news that the explorer and his one white assistant had remained behind in the wilds to attempt to reach the north pole. Whether Doctor Cook intended to make the trip when he started on the hunting excursion is not now known. It is very probable, considering his supply of provisions and stores, that he did so.

EXPLORERS ESTABLISH STATION

At Annotoak, which is some 20 miles north of Etah, on the northwest coast of Greenland, fronting on Smith sound, the two men, with Eskimos, began building houses and preparing to lay in a supply of meat and furs for the trip some months later. The idea, as planned by Doctor Cook, was to get together as much food as possible during the long arctic night and then begin a forced advance with the first appearance of the summer sun.

The month of September was spent in hunting and preparing the meat for future use and then the arctic night set in. The time was spent in building sleds and packing dog meat for the spring campaign.

It was February 26, 1908, when Cook, Franke and their Eskimo started out from Annotoak, 100 fat dogs drawing the eight sleds and 8,000 pounds of provisions, promising food for a long journey. The first day's march brought the expedition out on the ice covering the wide stretch of strait at Kane basin, and the second day they reached the opposite shore, at Cape Sabine, on the northeast corner of Ellesmere land. The third day the party reached Rice straits, 10 miles northwest of Greely's winter quarters of 1883-84, where starvation attacked the famous explorer's men, and the final march participated in by Franke was made to Flagler bay. At the head of this frozen body of water Cook cached some provisions and then Franke and his Eskimo were sent back to Annotoak to guard the winter stores. Cook and his eight natives pressed on, traveling in forced marches.

GOOD CONDITIONS FOR DASH

Franke, reluctant, was sent back March 3, for Cook confidently expected to be back at Annatoak in September and he must have provisions there to last him through the winter. After 140 days of darkness the arctic day dawned and conditions for the dash were as ideal as they can be in the north. The temperature was then 73 degrees below zero.

Franke returned to Annotoak and Cook turned northward. The sailor remained at the station until June, and in May received a letter from Cook, brought by two Eskimos. The note was dated March 17 and gave the exploring party's location 40 miles north of Cape Thomas Hubbard and headed northward. The expedition then had gone 40 miles on the ice and was doing well. It was easy to see that Cook intended to profit by the discovery of Peary, on his voyage in 1905-6 in the Roosevelt, and get over on Crocker land, a piece of ground, thought to be a chain of islands, merely sighted by Peary. This Cook would use as a stepping stone to the pole, making a base of supplies there, and thus gaining an advantage never before had by any explorer.

The letter from Cook instructed Franke to journey down the Greenland coast and take a whaler for New York if Cook did not appear by June 5, and the sailor followed these instructions, arriving in this country the next month. He communicated his news to the world, and all that was known was that Cook was out in the arctic some place, perhaps living in an Eskimo settlement, perhaps dead.

So from the date of the letter, written on the ice off Cape Hubbard, March 17, 1908, until yesterday, the world below 70 degrees north latitude knew nothing of the well known physician and explorer, and it was feared that he was lost.

PLANNED RELIEF EXPEDITION

Last March fears for his safety resulted in the sending of a circular letter to the American people by the Arctic Club of America, asking for funds to fit out a relief expedition, which Dillon Wallace, author of "The Lure of the Labrador Wild," was to lead. Admiral Winfield S. Schley, president of the Arctic club, who, when a commodore in the navy, brought relief to Greely's ill fated expedition, signed the letter asking for a donation of $30,000, and preparations to send the relief vessel in an endeavor to find Doctor Cook were under way until the moment that yesterday's cablegram from Copenhagen told of the explorer's success and safety.

Cook came back, it develops, just as he told Franke that he would, and almost the same way that he took toward the pole. It is certain that, after reaching the pole, he was winter bound on the north coast near Cape Hubbard, and unable to journey south to the Danish settlements until this spring. Then, it is known, he came back across Ellesmere land, Schley land, and Smith sound to Annotoak, then still south to Cape York and, finding no ship there, to the northernmost Danish settlement on the western Greenland coast, at Upernavik. There he found the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, and shipped for Copenhagen.

Well Known Explorer

Although Doctor Cook seems to burst unheralded upon the world's astonished gaze, he has outfaced the frozen waste places of the world before in many a hazardous journey, and earned honor from the most prominent geographical and exploration societies in the world. Many times before he has returned to his home at 670 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, to his wife and two children and the prosaic life of a physician, after having delved into the earth's far corners.

Cook began his wandering and acquired his love for arctic exploration while with Peary in 1891-2 as surgeon, and this led him to enlist with the Belgian antarctic expedition in 1897-9, and finally to lead the expedition that climbed Mount McKinley, Alaska, the highest peak in America, in 1903-6. This latter journey, attempted in 1903 without success, and accomplished in 1906, he has embodied in the book "To the Top of the Continent." The four months' climb to the summit of the great mountain, 20,390 feet high, is faithfully recorded there by Doctor Cook, and valuable data is given on 3,000 miles of country around the mountain.

GAINED MANY MEDALS

Cook's exploration in the Antarctic he has set down in "Through the First Antarctic Night," and this task has brought him the decorations of the Order of Leopold, Belgium, the gold medal of the Royal society, Belgium, and the silver medal of the Royal geographical society, Belgium. In addition to this Doctor Cook is a member of the American national geographical society, the Philadelphia geographical society and the Kings County medical society. Cook also is president of the Explorers' club, New York.

This new monarch of explorers was born at Callicoon Depot, Sullivan county, N. Y., June 10, 1865, and thus, despite the events he has crowded into his life, he is but 44 years old. He is the son of Dr. Theodore Cook, and it is recorded in the family history that the ancestral name of the house was Koch, which was changed to its present form by the first American progenitor. Cook was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and in Callicoon, and in 1890 he received his M. D. from the university of New York. Mary Fidell Hunt became his wife June 10, 1902, in Brooklyn, and by her he has had two children.

WELL KNOWN AS WRITER

The explorer's name often has been seen in magazines, especially those of a technical character, and most often the articles have related to the antarctic or the Mount McKinley region.

Cook just before his start for the north pole excited considerable comment by inventing an ice automobile with which he hoped to traverse the frozen region of the antarctic. He declared at that time that a machine of that kind could not prove of any service in the arctic, where the ice was formed nearly all the time in hummocks and ridges, but in the calm waters surrounding the south pole he hoped to progress smoothly.

The explorer will find his fortunes considerably changed since his plunge into the arctic over two years ago. The recent financial stringency played havoc with the rather modest possessions of Mrs. Cook, and she finds herself now forced to live far more economically than when her husband left on his far quest. The failure of a New York bank was responsible for most of the difficulties in which the family has been plunged.

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