

Peary Issues a Statement In An Attempt To Disprove Cook's Story

CHARGES ARE BASED ON ESKIMOS' EVIDENCE

Natives Said to Have Testified That Cook Failed in His Attempt to Reach the Boreal Center

house in Payer harbor, then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Doctor Cook with the others then proceeded up Flagler bay, a branch of Buchanan bay, and crossed Ellesmerland, through the valley pass at the head of Flagler bay, indicated by Peary in 1898 and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay fiord," on the west side of Ellesmerland.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heureka sound" and Nansen strait.

On their way they killed musk oxen and bear and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen strait (shore of Axelheberg land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolootingwah and Inughito, went on one more march with Doctor Cook, and the two boys helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Doctor Cook to Francke, dated March 17. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 7. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary of the narrative of both boys.

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Doctor Cook went in a northerly or northwesterly direction, with two sledges and 20 odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southward, and returned to Heiberland at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back. Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during this time Shoo went back to the cache and got his gun, which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in a few days since they left the cache and their sledges held all they could carry, so they could not take more.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Did they cross much open leads or much open water during this time?
Answer—None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice?
Answer—None.

Did they kill any bear or seal out on the ice while north of Cape Thomas Hubbard?
Answer—No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice?
Answer—No.

With how many sledges did they start? Answer—Two.

How many dogs did they have? Answer—Did not remember exactly, but something under twenty.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land?
Answer—Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Answer—Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the caches.

EXPLORER AND NATIVES TURN SOUTH

From here they then went southwest along the north coast of Heiberland to a point indicated on the map as Sverdrup's Cape Northwest.

From here they went across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberland at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

The size and position of this island as drawn by the first boy was criticised by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position of the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberland (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringnes land and Ellef Ringnes land.

This criticism and correction was accepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island but was stopped, as Commander Peary had given instructions that no more changes or erasures were to be made in the route as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

From this island they could see two lands beyond Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes lands.

From the island they journeyed toward the left hand one of these lands (Amund Ringnes land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes land the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

The above italicized portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Doctor Cook claims to have gone to the pole and back and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

SAYS TRIP WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs and returned to the land with loaded sledges makes their attainment of the pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of ten hundred and forty geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies.

If it is suggested that perhaps Doctor Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole or thought he did between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberland at Cape Northwest and his arrival at Ringnes land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Doctor Cook's letter of March 17 at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Doctor Cook went from Cape Northwest, about latitude 80½ degrees north, to the pole, a distance of 570 geographical miles, in 27 days.

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav sea to the south end of Heiberland, then down through Norwegian bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs; to the east side of Graham island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eid's fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's gate and Simmons peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point



Map of the arctic region and annotations thereon, submitted by Commander Peary concerning Doctor Cook's route. The lines on the map indicating Doctor Cook's route are reproductions of the pencil tracing made by the Eskimo boys on the chart shown them at the time of their examination. Peary's portrait appears on the left and Cook's on the right.



the boys were clear, emphatic and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk inlet, then back along the north coast of Colin Archer peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh eider duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, (that is, shortened it) as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

FIXES DATE ABOUT JULY 1

The statement in regard to the fresh eider duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July.

This statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straightness and detail of their narrative were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys' statement.

This locality of Cape Vera is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as the place where, during his stay in that region, he obtained eider duck eggs.

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones sound, where they killed a seal, thence along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo, about midway on the south side of Jones sound. Here they killed some musk oxen and continuing east killed four more at the place indicated on the chart and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk oxen.

After the sun returned in 1909 they started pushing their sledge across Jones sound to Cape Tennyson; then along the coast to Clarence head (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad high in the coast to Cadogan fiord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house at Payer harbor, near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, I-Took-A-Shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.
ROBERT A. BARTLETT, Master Steamship Roosevelt.
D. B. McMILLAN,
GEORGE BORUP,
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

TYPING FOLLOWS PEARY'S MARKINGS IN STATEMENT

In the publication herewith of Commander Peary's statement in support of his contention that Doctor Cook did not reach the north pole the variations in type are for the purpose of showing, as nearly as practical, Peary's own device for indicating in his typewritten manuscript such portions as he deemed worthy of special emphasis. In that portion of the statement here reproduced in italics Peary's manuscript was underlined, while in that in which black type is used the typewritten copy was in capitals throughout.

Investigate Mt. McKinley Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Investigation of the assertion of Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he climbed Mount McKinley in 1905 was started today by a special committee appointed by the Explorers' club.

The investigators are Prof. Marshall H. Saville of the American Museum of Natural History; Casper Whitney; F. S. Dolanbaugh, explorer and author; Charles S. Townsend, director of the New York aquarium, and Anthony Fiala, arctic explorer.

The committee found awaiting its perusal many letters sent in from various sources, some tending to show that Doctor Cook did not accomplish the Mount McKinley feat, and others expressing confidence that he had climbed the peak.

If you have had grip go to Paso Roubles Hot Springs to regain your strength and vitality. Write Frank W. Sawyer, Medical Director.

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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

SANCTUARY SOCIETY CHOOSES ITS OFFICERS

Oldest Santa Clara College Body Growing Materially

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

SANTA CLARA, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the St. John Berchman's sanctuary society of Santa Clara college the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. T. Leonard '10, president; William I. O'Shaughnessy '11, secretary; W. Barry '10, treasurer; first division censor, E. B. Camarillo '11; second division censor, Charles Kennedy '12; vestry prefect, Albert Newlin '11; sacristan, William Talbot '10; assistant sacristan, E. Boland '13.

This society, which was founded in 1851, is the oldest in the college, having as its present director William I. Lonergan, S. J., under whose able direction it has grown materially during the last year.

In connection with the social side of the Sanctuary society a reading room is maintained, where a choice selection of books and magazines is kept, and outings are enjoyed by the members several times a year.

CONGRESSMAN RUCKER INJURED—Mealla, Oct. 12.—Representative Allison W. Rucker of Colorado was injured severely when he was struck by the boom of a boat he was sailing on Lake Lanos in Mindanso. It was learned today when he was brought to the Division hospital here for an operation. He will recover.

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DR. COOK UNMOVED BY PEARY'S CHARGES

Explorer Declares Natives Respected Their Promises to Him and Told Bogus Story to His Rival

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—"It is the same old story," said Doctor Cook tonight when shown the statement issued by Commander Peary, together with the map accompanying it.

"I have replied to the points raised a dozen times," he continued.

"The map published by Commander Peary in itself indicates that the Eskimos have respected their promise made to me that they would not give any information to Peary or his men.

"The Eskimos were instructed not to tell Mr. Peary or any of his party of our trip over the polar sea. They were told to say we had been far north. They have kept their word.

"Mr. Whitney has said that during the cross examination conducted by Commander Peary and others of his expedition the Eskimos did not understand the questions put to them or the map which was laid before them. Their replies have been twisted to suit a perverted interest.

"I will not enter into any argument about the matter, but will bring the Eskimos to New York at my expense, and they will prove, as did Mr. Whitney, all I have claimed."

Doctor Cook would not consent to go over the details contained in Mr. Peary's statement any further than the latter's remark that "the Eskimos are only too willing to say something they think will please their questioners."

The explorer was not at all perturbed by the accusation.

"I fully expected something of the kind," he said. "The document looks formidable over so many signatures and will appear so to the public. There is, however, nothing in it, as it is based on the distorted and evasive replies of persons who were told not to give any details.

"Rasmussen, who will be here shortly, has seen the Eskimos and knows the real story. They did not try to deceive him. He was with them for 14 days. They know him and told him everything. He speaks the Eskimo language, for he is a semi-Eskimo himself, and these people have the most complete confidence in him."

Doctor Cook told the students of the Case school of applied science today that he hoped another American would go to the north pole in 1910, although one had been there in 1908 and another in 1909. He said Amundsen was on the way to the pole and probably would reach there in 1913 or 1914. There was still much work to do in the arctic and he hoped the students would participate.

Doctor Cook lectured here last night.

BALLINGER VISITS YOSEMITE VALLEY

Secretary of the Interior Will Leave Today to Inspect Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor

YOSEMITE, Oct. 12.—Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger arrived here at noon and before nightfall had inspected this section of the national park, noting what was needed in roadways and other improvements. Late tonight he returned to the hotel here, planning an early start tomorrow for the Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor districts.

With the secretary will go George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey, under guidance of Major Forsythe, superintendent of the park.

Secretary Ballinger will view the site of San Francisco's proposed water supply reservoir and to familiarize himself with phases of the question which depend on the topography of that section of the national park.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN SLEEP

Charred Bodies Are Found in Ruins of Hotel in Fresno Foreign Quarter

FRESNO, Oct. 12.—When the ruins of the New Zealand hotel, in the foreign quarter of the city, which was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early this morning, were laid open for investigation, the charred remains of three men were found in the iron frames of their beds.

The bodies were entirely dressed, but it is thought that the men were incinerated while asleep.

Identity of the remains was made late this afternoon and they were found to be the bodies of Frank Beck, an old soldier of this city; Walter Aenbart of San Mateo, and William Kingdon, who was a stranger here.

MEN WHO KEEP TRACKS CLEAR HOLD MEETING

Signal Engineers Begin Convention at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—The men who keep the railway tracks of the nation "clear ahead" began their annual convention here today.

They compose the national association of signal engineers, the annual deliberations of which are inspected by the interstate commerce commission. About 600 delegates are attending.

ROOSEVELT SENDS 64 CASES OF SPECIMENS

Remains of African Wild Beasts for Museum

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Sixty-four cases, every one big and bound with iron bands and filled with all that remains of lions, elephants, hippopotami, monkeys and beasts which would still be roaming the wilds of Africa but for the invasion there of former President Roosevelt, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday. They were unloaded from the Anchor line's steamship Italia. Every case was marked:

"Smithsonian Institution national museum, care of collector of customs, port of New York. From Smithsonian African expedition, R. E. S."

The Italia received the cases at Naples from a steamship which brought them from Zanzibar.

DIED

O'BRIEN—In this city, October 12, 1909, Thomas D. O'Brien, beloved brother of Mrs. Clara Mitchell, a native of Massachusetts, aged 34 years.

Remains at the parlors of H. F. Suh & Co., 203 Mission street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.

TIME TO CHOOSE

There's snap in the air; the north wind says that it is time to look at fall and winter suits and overcoats. Before you select your garments, it will profit you to see the splendid array we have gathered for your inspection, from the best clothes shops in the land, including the famous Fruhauf make.

You will find here a grand assortment of fall and winter suits and overcoats at \$15 to \$50; no matter what your style preference may be you will find your requirements reflected in our stock.

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