

PEARY REFUTES THE CLAIMS OF EXPLORER COOK

ISSUES LONG PROMISED STATEMENT IN NORTH POLE DISPUTE.

GIVES STORY OF THE ESKIMOS

The Statement is Signed by Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson of the Roosevelt Party—Eskimo Boys Closely Questioned by All.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1919, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.)

New York, Oct. 12.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic Club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic Club.

INTRODUCTION BY PEARY.

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anoratok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys, or young men, two sledges and some twenty dogs. The boys were I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about eighteen and the other about nineteen years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me, in a general way, where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound, and that he had had the white man at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY.

Signed Statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson, in Regard to Testimony of Cook's Two Eskimo Boys.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-took-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and the last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was as described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

To go more into details: One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing out with his finger on the map, but not making any marks upon it.

As he went out, the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, also without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy.

When he was through, Panikpah, the father of I-took-a-shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen's strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some fifteen years, came in and indicated the same localities and details as the two boys.

Then the first boy was brought in again, and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus and musk oxen.

The second boy was then called in and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes as noted hereafter.

During the taking of this testimony,



It developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anoratok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

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

Their route, then lay out through this ford, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heuerka 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 Axel Heiberg 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, Kooloongwah and Inughtu, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the seventeenth of March. 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 first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one or 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 southwestward a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

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

Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Did not remember exactly, but something over twenty.

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

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

From here they went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

From here they went west 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 Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes Land and Amund Ringnes Land). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two 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 portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. 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.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th, 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 Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees north) to the pole, a distance of

five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven 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 Heiberg Land, 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 "Eld's Florid" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point 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 Collin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh elder 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.

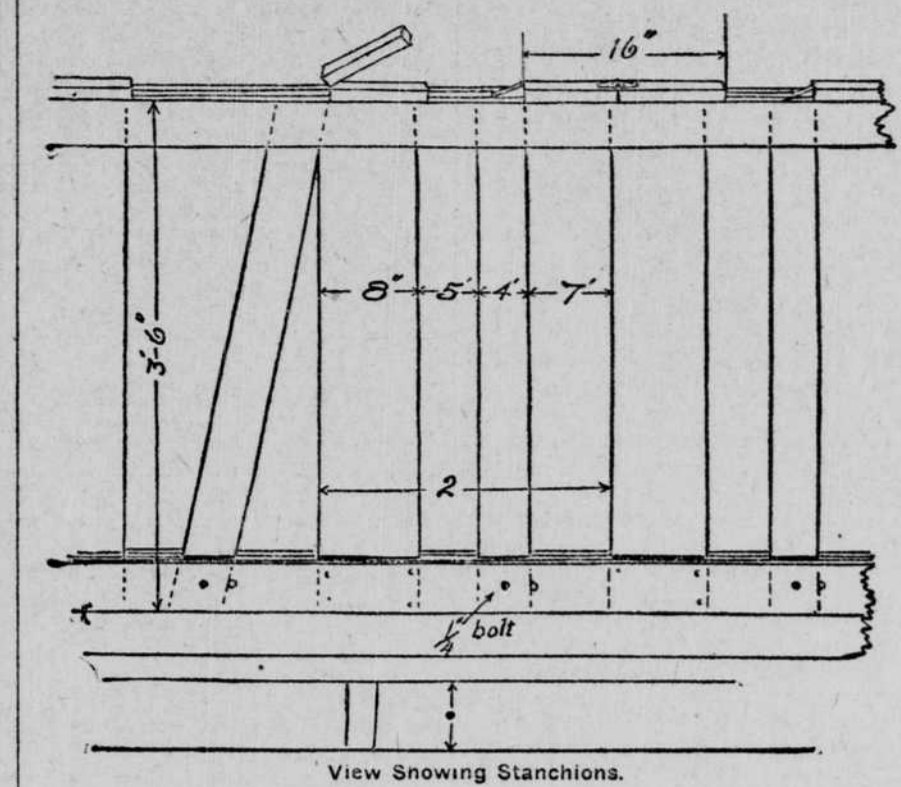
From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones Sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here 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; thence 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 bight in the coast to Cadogan Flord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in 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.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N. R. BARTLETT, Master S. S. Roosevelt. D. B. McMILLAN, GEORGE BORUP, MATTHEW A. HENSON. (849) D

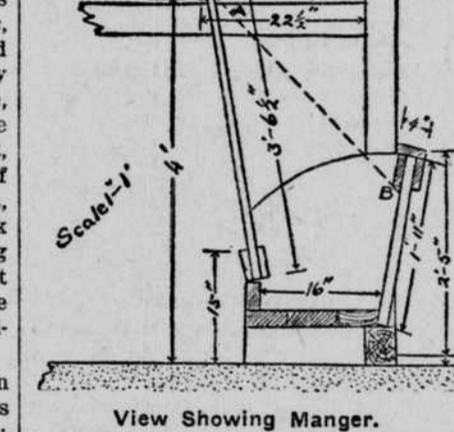
STANCHION-MANGER FOR CALF FEEDING

System Gives Utmost Satisfaction and Permits Youngsters to Be Fed Individually—By J. B. Monston.



A form of combined stanchion and manger for calf feeding is illustrated in a bulletin published by the Michigan Experiment station and is recommended as being very convenient. The principle on which the stanchion is built is not claimed to be new; the use dates back a number of decades, but the special application and adjustment of the one hereafter described presents some new features. This particular model is produced as the result of three years' trial, having undergone several changes since the first one was installed. This appliance can be adjusted so as to accommodate the calf from birth up to 12 months of age. The calves are confined in the stanchions at feeding time only. After the calf has been secured the milk bucket is placed in the manger; when the milk is consumed the bucket is removed and ensilage and meal supplied, followed by hay. By using this stanchion method of feeding the maximum number of calves can be kept in a minimum amount of space in a clean, healthy, thrifty condition, providing they are given access to the outdoor yardage. The average size of the four calf pens in the dairy farm, including manger space is 15 feet three inches by 12 feet 3 inches. Each pen accommodates eight calves up to five or six months of age. The average size of two pens in the grade herd barn accommodating six calves each, is 9 feet

is partitioned off every two feet; this should be the minimum width, for while it is ample room for the young calves, even more room would be desirable for the roughage of the older ones. The manger partitions extend upward as far as the curved line shown in the illustration, but this is the most faulty feature of the fixture, as it is possible for one calf to reach over and suck another one's ears if the manger and ensilage is not promptly supplied after the milk is consumed, though this rarely happens. A more perfect manger division will be made by boarding up from the manger to the dotted line shown between A B. The front or stanchion part of the fixture is 3 feet 6 1/2 inches high and slopes away from the manger to increase its capacity and give the calf the benefit of a little more spread in throwing the head up to remove it from the open stanchion. The stanchions are made of well-seasoned 1 inch elm and no breaks have occurred thus far. The youngest calves do not require more than 5 inches space for the neck when confined. The stanchion frames are bored with a number of holes so that the movable upright pieces can be shifted according to the size of the calf. As calves approach the yearling stage and their horns interfere with the working of the stanchion the movable piece may be removed and the animal allowed to go free while feeding. This system has given the utmost satisfaction, permitting calves to be fed individually according to their needs and entirely preventing the many bad habits so frequently acquired by the calf fed



9 inches by 14 feet 10 inches, and three occupied by five each are 10 1/2 feet by 11 feet 9 inches. Of course, in all cases except one, the calves have access to yardage at will.

Referring to the illustration for detailed description, the bottom of the manger, 18 inches wide, consisting of 2-inch hemlock, is 6 inches above the floor. As the front of the manger is built on rather than against the bottom it leaves the inside bottom measurement of the manger 16 inches. The side of the manger over which the calf's neck is placed in feeding is 8 inches above the bottom, one-half of this distance being taken up by a 2x4, the balance by the bottom framework of the stanchion resting on it. The top part of the manger over which the calf feeds is 15 inches above the floor and should not be made higher, as even this is rather high for the new born calf. The young calves can feed over this, but should not be left fastened during the day, as they could not lie down comfortably. The side of the manger next the feed alley is practically 2 feet high and 2 1/2 feet above the floor; the slope given to this part of the manger is a very decided advantage, especially in placing and removing buckets while the calf is fastened in the stanchion; even more slope than that indicated would be well. The manger

CROSS-CUT SAW SUPPORT

Pieces of Light Timber Attached to It Make It Possible for One Man to Operate.

Two pieces of lath or other light strip of wood bored together as shown at 3 in the accompanying illustration, will stiffen a cross-cut saw so that one man will be able to saw with it without difficulty. The strips of wood tend to control the wobble of



the free end. A piece of stove wire twisted around the saw and a strip at 2 will aid in keeping it in place. A wire twisted about the laths at 3 will help to maintain the strength.

Keeping Cabbages. Early in December turn each head over to the north and bank the soil over the stem and base of the head, leaving merely the top exposed. Some make the mistake of turning the heads south and the heads will be certain to get damaged, for the stem and base of the head are the most tender parts, and these will be to the north, while the morning sun will strike the open head to the south when frozen and damage it, says Progressive Farmer. Any plants that are not well headed will head during the winter if the leaves are well tucked around when buried. If you grow late cabbages as I have suggested, you will get something far ahead of the collards, and if you grow collards they will be a great deal better for blanching in the earth.

Expensive Silence. Little four-year-old Alice was lying on the floor whining and crying steadily one afternoon, until her father's patience exhausted, he called out to her: "Oh, stop, Alice, and I'll give you a penny." Alice stopped only long enough to answer: "I can't stop for less than a nickel! Boohoo! Boohoo!"

Tuberculosis Among Soldiers. For 1,000 active troops in the armies of the great world powers, the following figures show the percentage of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis: United States, 4.7; Great Britain and colonies, 2.4; France, 5.3; Germany, 1.5; Austria, 1.0, and Russia, 2.7.

A French Scholar. As William bent over her fair face he whispered: "Darling, if I should ask you in French if I might kiss you, what would you answer?" She, calling up her scanty knowledge of the French language, exclaimed, "Billet doux."—Tit-Bits.

A Ready Explanation. "What is the reason you were so late in discovering the north pole?" "Well," answered the explorer, "you see they have such long nights in the arctic regions that I overslept."

The angels are always waiting to open the windows of heaven over the head of the man who will bring the last tithe into the storehouse.

A BANKER'S NERVE Broken by Coffee and Restored by Postum.

A banker needs perfect control of the nerves, and a clear, quick, accurate brain. A prominent banker of Chattanooga tells how he keeps himself in condition.

"Up to 17 years of age I was not allowed to drink coffee, but as soon as I got out in the world I began to use it and grew very fond of it. For some years I noticed no bad effects from its use, but in time it began to affect me unfavorably. My hands trembled, the muscles of my face twitched, my mental processes seemed slow and in other ways my system got out of order. These conditions grew so bad at last that I had to give up coffee altogether. "My attention having been drawn to Postum, I began its use on leaving off the coffee, and it gives me pleasure to testify to its value. I find it a delicious beverage; like it just as well as I did coffee, and during the years that I have used Postum I have been free from the distressing symptoms that accompanied the use of coffee. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I am as steady of hand as a boy of 25, though I am more than 92 years old. I owe all this to Postum." "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in piggy. Grocers sell.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. Williams, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ill, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

POOR BOY.



"Dear me! Why do you cry so bitterly?"

"I'm cryin' 'cause I'm so wicked dat I'm goin' ter play hooky, instead of goin' ter school, boo hoo!"

The Soft Answer.

At a dinner in Bar Harbor a Boston woman praised the wit of the late Edward Everett Hale.

"Walking on the outskirts of Boston one day," she said, "he and I inadvertently entered a field that had a 'No Trespassing' sign nailed to a tree. "Soon a farmer appeared. "Trespassers in this field are prosecuted," he said in a grim tone. "Dr. Hale smiled blandly. "But we are not trespassers, my good man," he said. "What are you then?" asked the amazed farmer. "We're Unitarians," said Dr. Hale."—Washington Star.

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Trained Eagles for Aviation. One of the most fanatic ballooning projects of the past was that of an Austrian who suggested, nearly a century ago, that balloons might be guided in any desired direction with the aid of trained eagles.

Long Delayed Tribute. "The experienced reporter is a model of courtesy," acknowledged a Philadelphia preacher. First bouquet of that kind in years and years.—Cleveland Leader.

Asbestos Houses. Asbestos houses are much used in Australia. They are not only fireproof, but impervious to water, unaffected by heat or cold, and of high insulating properties. Still another favorable feature is the fact that it is not attacked by white ants.—Popular Mechanics.

New York Hospitality. Hospitality in New York is the easiest thing in the world to buy if you have the price.—Washington Post.

Suggestion as to Clothing. Clothing ought to be made with the soft ancient Egyptian or modern Chinese buttons. Maybe removable ones are better still. If it were not for buttons most laundering could be done by machinery.—New York Press.

Salt Whale. Already quite a trade is done with Japan in canned and salted whale meat. It is said to be more tender than beef and to taste like it.—National Food Magazine.

Words of Wisdom. The old Congressional Globe, the predecessor of the present Congressional Record, in which proceedings of congress were published up to some time in the '70s, by the old firm of Gales & Seaton, bore for its motto, "The world is governed too much."—Square Deal.

If We Could Get There First. We give it as our deliberate opinion that the best thing next to a pretty girl is an empty seat.—Chicago Record Herald.

Damage Done by Brown Rat. The brown or Norway rat is regarded by the United States department of agriculture as "the worst mammal pest in the United States, the losses from its depredations amounting to many millions of dollars yearly."

Peculiar Florida River. The St. John's river in Florida is the only navigable river in the country that flows in a generally northerly direction into an ocean.

Sinful. Charity may cover a multitude of sins; but when you see a beggar buy liquor with the money you gave him in response to a piteous appeal for "something to get a meal with," you are convinced that charity is incapable of covering itself, among the others.—Salt Lake Tribune.

In Price, Not Size. He looked in a store window, and saw "Hats reduced." "Heaven!" said he to himself. "What was their original size?"—Lippincott's.

Sad. Two little girls were out walking when they passed the big brick building of an orphan asylum. "That, Minnie," said Rosy, anxious to impart her knowledge to her younger sister, "is where the little orphans live. Mr. and Mrs. Orphan are both dead."

A Foolish Notion. Most of the men who think the world is against them are so insignificant that the world has never noticed them.

Filling the Bill. Being in want of a steady, reliable servant a lawyer advertised as follows: "Wanted—A girl with simple tastes; must not be extravagant; no flashy clothes; not flighty; mustn't gad about or exchange remarks with any casual pedestrian." Some friend sent him a baby.

Kepler Ahead of Newton. The theory of gravitation was advanced by Kepler in 1617, 70 years before Newton announced his discovery.

DISEASE GERMS FROM COWS

Milk Contaminated in Various Ways From Tiptoe It Leaves Cow Until It Reaches Table.

There are a hundred and one places where milk can be contaminated from the time it is drawn from the udder till it reaches the table in the form of sweet milk, cream, or butter. First, a great deal of bacteria, impurities and disease germs get into the milk at the barn or lot in which the cows are kept. Second, a great many more of these owe their existence in milk to the attendant and the place in which the milk is kept.

The moment the cow shows signs of being ill, or when even a slight eruption is noticeable, a person may contract disease by partaking of her milk.

Impure water is another way in which milk is contaminated. If the cow is compelled to drink out of a mud hole, filled with disease germs,

she cannot help but drink a large number of those germs into her system, some of them being sure to reach the milk.

Milking the cow into an open pail when the barn is filled with dust, and from which there hangs an untold number of dirty cobwebs, or milking her in an offensively smelling lot, where the filth is ankle deep, or milking a cow where udder, flanks and legs are covered with dirt and filth—in such cases it is impossible to avoid contamination of the milk.

We believe that more disease germs are given the human family through milk than are given in any other agency; and we also believe that less attention is paid to the care of milk than to any other food consumed upon the table.

Danger of Barbed Wire. Barbed wire is all right for stock cattle and makes a cheap fence for it, but it is hard to construct such a fence to turn hogs and, owing to its dangerous characteristics, it is even of the question for horses, and even for milch cows.