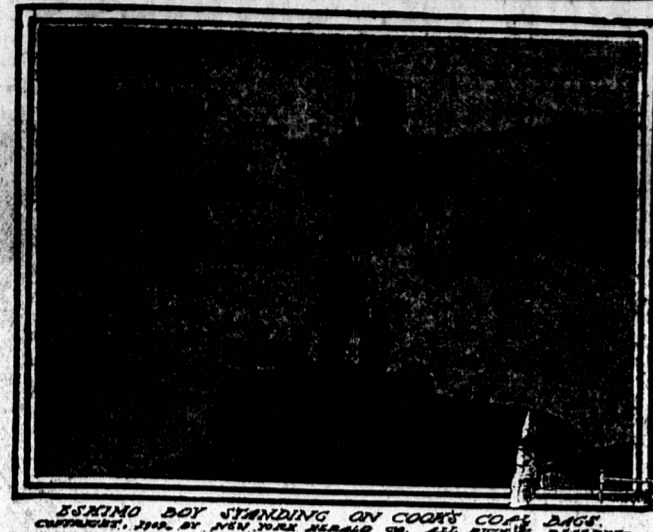


DR. COOK DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE THOROUGH PREPARATION HE MADE FOR HIS EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.



ESKIMO BOY STANDING ON COOK'S COPE DAGE, CHARLOTTE, 1909. BY NEW YORK HERALD CO. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Isolated in the Arctic Ice, Party at Once Began to Collect Food and Clothes

In Third Instalment of His Story, "The Conquest of the Pole," Discoverer Describes Winter Quarters in the Far North.

SLOPES OF BARREN ROCK WERE FORTIFIED AGAINST THE FROST AND BITING BLASTS

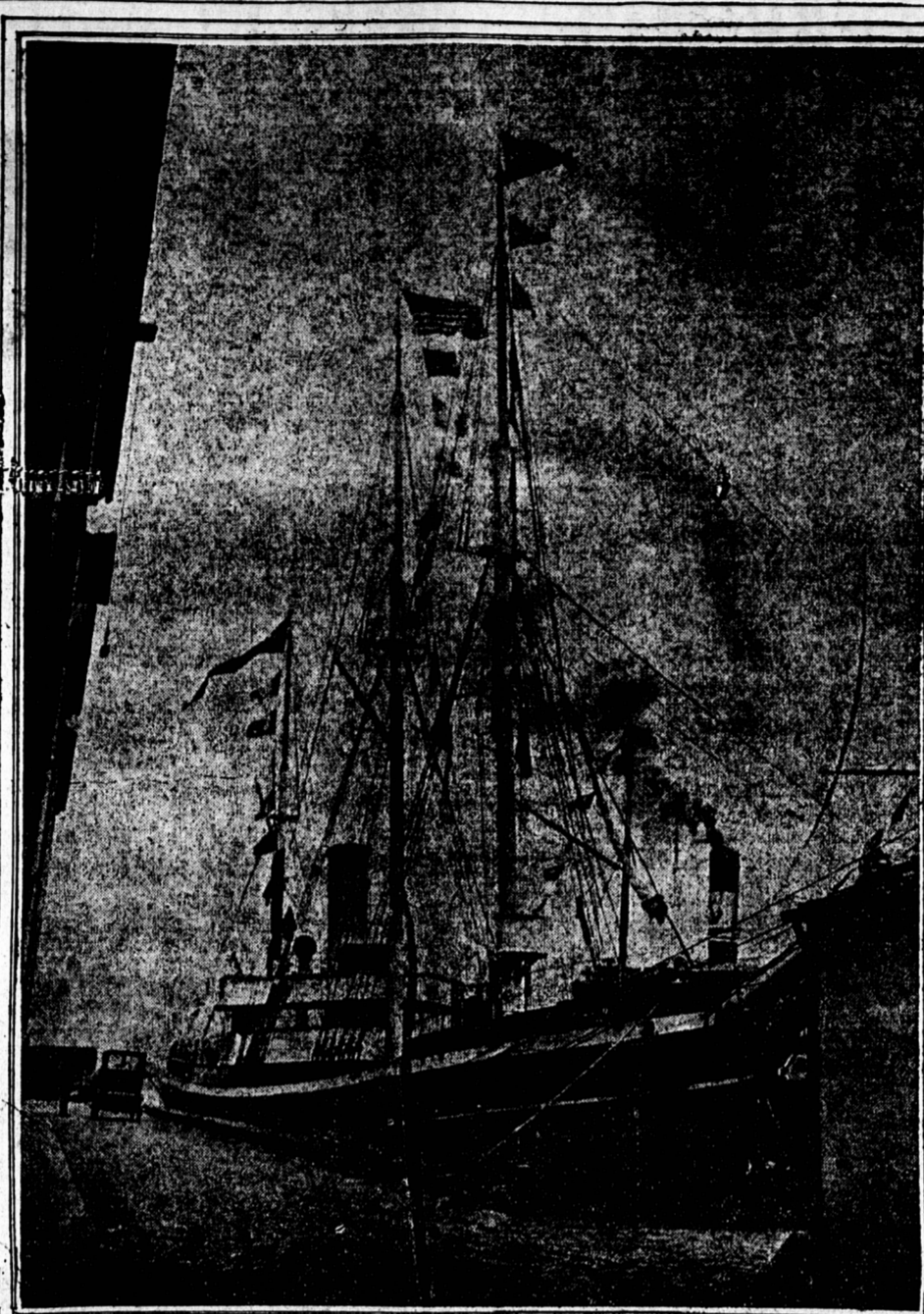
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SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTERS PRINTED

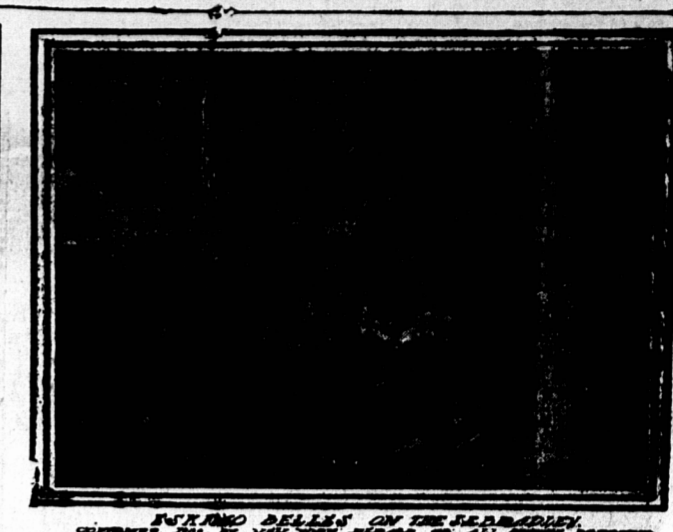
In the first instalment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the HERALD of Wednesday, September 15, Dr. Frederic A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the Bradley, of the voyage to the polar seas and of the overhauling on route of the equipment needed for the dash to the pole. In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been recorded for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingle in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic, and of the childlike eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivory for the simplest things of civilization. The yacht, her owner, Mr. John R. Bradley, the explorer and his party were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash. Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions further north, Dr. Cook wrote of the trip across Inglefield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on toward Cape York.

Third Instalment THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE

By Dr. Frederic A. COOK.



THE HANS EGEDE WHICH BROUGHT DR. COOK TO CIVILIZATION



ESKIMO BELLES ON THE SEABOARD, CHARLOTTE, 1909. BY NEW YORK HERALD CO. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Laid Out Route to the North While 250 Natives Scoured Region for Game

How the Eskimos in Their Frail Kayaks Follow Up the Huge Denizens of the Arctic Deep with Their Harpoons.

horizon. There is no night. At sunset and at sunrise storm clouds hide the bursts of color which are the glory of twilight, and the electric afterglow is generally lost in the dull gray which speaks the torment of the storms of the setting sun.

The gloom of the coming winter night now thickens. The splendor of the summer day has gone. A day of six months and a night of six months is often ascribed to the polar regions as a whole, but this is only true of a very small area about the pole.

As we come south the sun slips under the horizon for an ever increasing part of each twenty-four hours. Proceeding and following the night as we come from the pole there is a period of day and night which lengthens with the descent of latitude.

It is in this period which enables us to retain the names of the usual seasons—summer for the double days, fall for the period of the setting sun. This season begins when the sun first dips under the ice at midnight for a few moments.

The Arctic Night. These moments increase rapidly, yet one hardly appreciates that the sun is departing until day and night are of equal length. For the night remains light, though not cheerful. Then the day rapidly shortens and darkens and the sun sinks until at last there is but a mere glimmer of the glory of day.

Winter is limited to the long night, and spring applies to the days of the rising sun, a period corresponding to the autumn days of the setting sun.

At Annotok the midnight sun is first seen over the sea horizon on April 23. It dips in the sea on August 19. It thus encircles the horizon, giving summer and continuous day for 118 days. It sets at midday on October 24 and is absent a period of prolonged night corresponding to the day and rises on February 20.

Then follow the eye opening days of spring. In the fall, when the harmonizing influence of the sun is withdrawn, there begins a battle of the elements which continues its smoky agitation until stilled by the hopeless frost of early night.

At this time, though field work was painful, the needs of our venture forced us to persistent action in the chase of walrus, seal, narwhal and white whale. We harvested food and fuel.

Before winter ice spread over the hunting grounds ptarmigan, hare and reindeer were sought to supply the table during the long night with delicacies, while bear and fox pleased the palates of the Eskimos, and their pets clothed all.

Many long journeys were made to secure an important supply of grass to pad boots and mittens, and also to secure moss, which serves as wick for the Eskimo lamp. The months of September and October were indeed important periods of anxious seeking for reserve supplies.

Aid from the Eskimos. There was a complex activity suddenly stimulated along the Greenland coast which did not require general supervision. The Eskimos knew what was required without a word from us, and knew better than we did where to find the things worth while. An outline of the polar campaign was sent from village to village, with a few general instructions.

Each local group of natives was to fill an important duty and bring together the tremendous amount of material required for our house and sled equipment. Each Eskimo village has as a rule certain game advantages.

In some places foxes and hares were abundant. Their skins were in great demand for coats and stockings, and Eskimos must not only gather the greatest number possible but must prepare the skins and make them into properly fitting garments. In other places reindeer were abundant. This skin was very much in demand for sleeping bags, while the sinew was re-

This precaution against ultimate mishap now served a very useful purpose. Enclosing a space thirteen by sixteen feet, the cases were quickly piled in. The walls were held together by strips of wood or the joints sealed with pasted paper, with the addition of a few laths. A really good roof was made by using the covers of the boxes as shingles. A blanket of turf over this confined the heat and permitted at the same time healthful circulation of air. We slept under our own roof at the end of the first day, and our new house had the very great advantage of containing within its walls all our possessions within easy reach at all times.

As the winter advanced with its stormy ferocity and frightful darkness it was not necessary to venture out and dig up supplies from great depths of snow drift. Meat and blubber were stored in large quantities about the camp. But our expedition was in need of skins and furs. Furthermore, as men engaged for the northern venture would be away during the spring months, the best hunting season of the year, it was necessary to make provision for house needs later. There was therefore much work before us, for we had not only to prepare our equipment, but to provide for the families of the workers. In the polar cycle of the seasons there are peculiar conditions which apply to circumstances and movements. As the word seasons is ordinarily understood there are but two, a winter season and a summer season—a winter season of nine months and a summer of three months. But for more convenient division of the yearly periods it is best to retain the usual cycle of four seasons. Eskimos call the winter ootiah, which also means year, and the summer oonah. Days are "sleeps." The months are moons and the periods are named in accord with the movements of various creatures of the chase. In early September at Annotok the sun dips considerably under the northern

POLAR REGIONS AS THE EXPLORERS FOUND THEM

WHAT DR. COOK SAYS.

AT THE POLE. "What a desolate spot to have aroused the ambition of man! No snow, no ice, no life. No land. No vegetation. The monotony of frost. We were the only sentient creatures in a dead world of ice."

ON THE WAY UP. "Beyond the eighty-sixth 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 eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth, much to our surprise, was the indication of land ice. For two days we travelled over ice which resembled a glacial surface. The usual sea ice lines of demarcation were absent and there were no hummocks or deep crevices. There was, however, no perceptible elevation and no positive sign of land or sea."

"At latitude 88 deg. 21 min. we were now less than one hundred miles from the pole. The pack was here more active, but the temperature remained below 50, cementing together quickly the new snowfall."

Further North. "The ice steadily improved." RETURN JOURNEY. "With fair weather, good ice and the inspiration of the home on long distances were at first quickly covered."

"Below the eighty-seventh parallel the character of the ice changed very much, and it became evident that the season was advancing rapidly."

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

CURIOUS ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS. "When the sun was low the eye ran over the moving mass of yellow to dusky horizons. The mirages (faded images) of yellow, inverted mountains and queer objects were seen and fell in showers of mockery, but all this was due to the atmospheric magic of the twilight sun."

GAME PROCURED. "In the march (S. E. over Ellesmere) were procured a musk ox, seven hares and 22 hares. We also procured a fox and a bear. The musk ox, bear and wolves yielded meat, skins and fat."

WHAT MR. PEARY SAYS.

AT THE POLE. "It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said when turning back, 'It is just like every day.' 'Five miles from the pole . . . all my wire, 1,600 fathoms, was sent down, but there was no bottom.'"

ON THE WAY UP. "The going was the best and most enjoyable of any I had had yet. The fogs were large and old, hard and clear, and were surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous."

"The surface, except as interrupted by infrequent ridges, was as level as the glacial fringe from Neoca to Columbia, and harder."

"Eighty-ninth parallel to Pole. 'It was like the great interior ice cap of Greenland.' 'In twelve hours we made forty miles. There was no sign of a lead in the march.'"

RETURN JOURNEY. "We would try to double march on the return." "As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on our homeward journey five outward marches in three return marches."

"Just above the eighty-seventh parallel was a region some fifty miles wide which caused me considerable uneasiness. Twelve hours of strong easterly, westerly or northerly wind would make this region an open sea."

"EAST GOING." "Some of the pressure ridges were almost stupendous. The biggest of them, however, were easily negotiated, either through some crevice or up some huge brink."

CURIOUS ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS. "For the first time since leaving land we experienced that condition frequent over these ice fields of a hazy atmosphere, in which the light is equal everywhere. All relief is destroyed and it is impossible to see any distance."

GAME PROCURED. At winter quarters, Hubbardville, on shores of Arctic Ocean. "Hunting parties were sent out on September 19 and a bear was brought in on the 12th and some deer a day or two later." "On October 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos . . . and returned to the ship in seven days with fifteen musk oxen, a bear and a deer. Later in October I repeated the trip, obtaining five musk oxen, and hunting parties secured some forty deer."