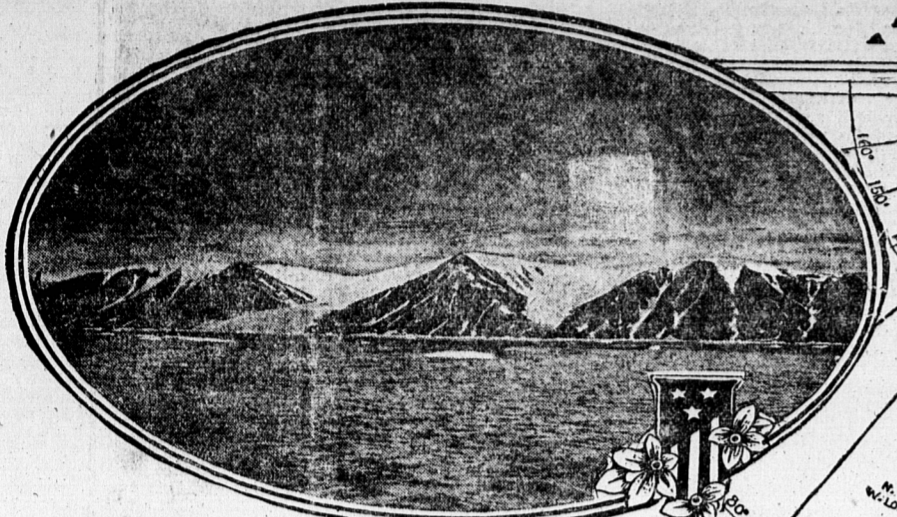
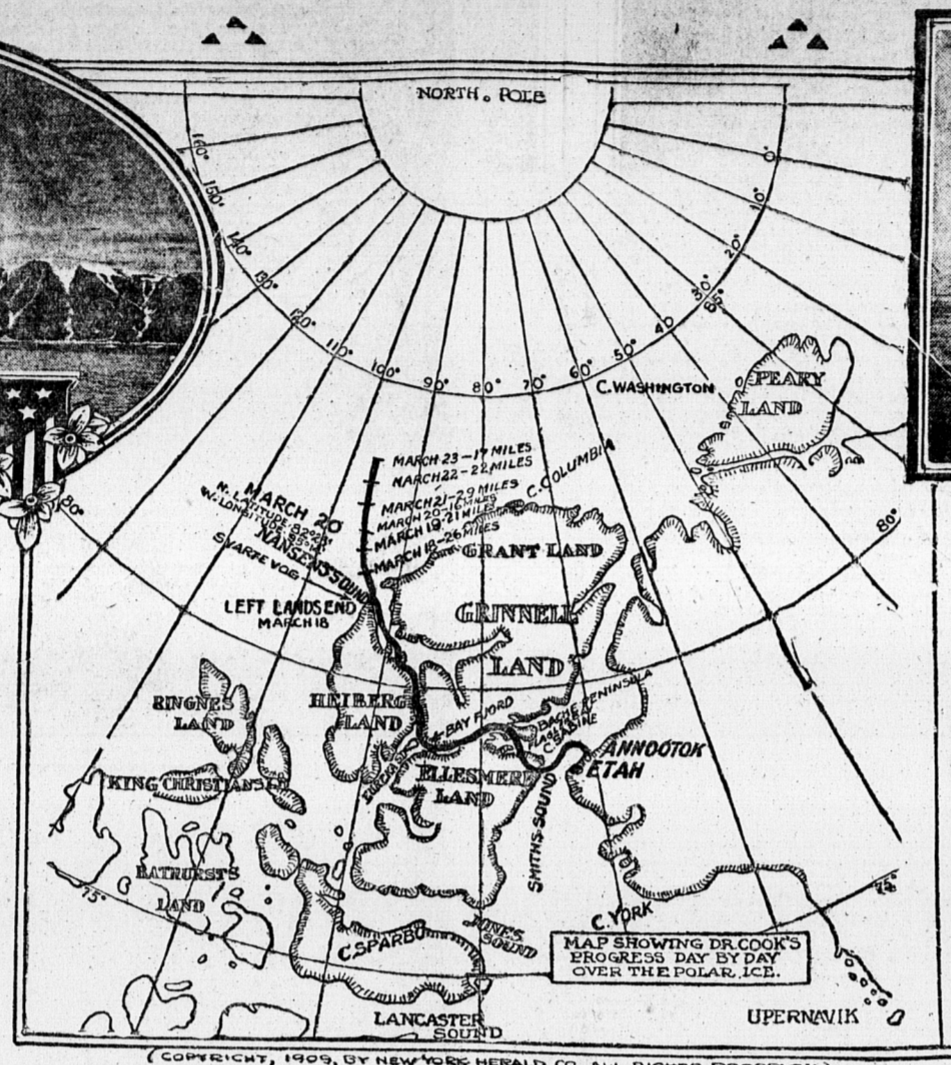


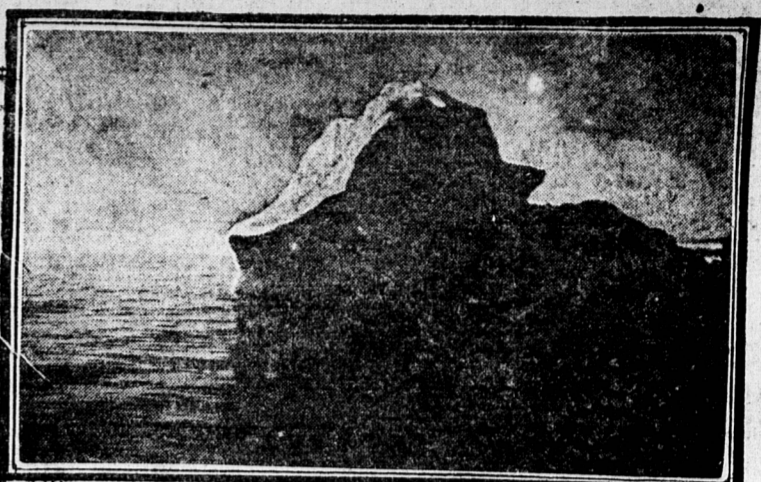
DR. COOK DESCRIBES FRIGHTFUL TORTURES OF ARCTIC COLD WITH BLIZZARD SWEEPING ACROSS BLEAK ICE, FREEZING EXHALED MOISTURE ON EXPLORERS' FACES



TYPICAL ARCTIC COAST SCENE (PHOTO COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY NEW YORK HERALD CO.) ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



(COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY NEW YORK HERALD CO. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)



A UNIQUE ICEBERG PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. COOK (PHOTO COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY NEW YORK HERALD CO. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

With Faces Masked in Ice Dr. Cook and His Eskimos Live in Perpetual Pain

The Wind, Persistently from the West, Now Strong, Now Feeble, Always Sharp, Inflicts a Torture to Which the Party Never Grows Accustomed.

ICICLES FORM ON EVERY EXPOSED HAIR, FACES BECOME COMICAL CARICATURES

These Crystals Offer a Pleasing Dash of Light and Color to All but the Unfortunate Person Who Is Decorated with the Imprint of the Arctic Winter.

ON MARCH 26 A TERRIFIC STORM IS FORECAST

Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act by the World Newspaper Company, Toronto, Limited. Agent for the New York Herald Company. Copyright in the United States by the New York Herald Company. Copyright in the Republic of Mexico by El Imparcial for the New York Herald Company. (All rights reserved.)

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. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the Bradley, of the voyage to the polar sea and of the outfitting 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 customs of the natives to trade their valuable furs and trophies for the simplest things of civilization. The yacht, her owner, Dr. John B. 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 Robertson. Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative, with Etah and Annotok, the last points of light, looming in the icy distance. In the second instalment, Dr. Cook described the voyage to Etah and then on to Annotok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the pole. In the third instalment the explorer described the work of preparing his winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt. In the fourth instalment, Dr. Cook described the approach of the long Arctic night, which caused his party at Annotok to become very active in preparing for the dash to the pole. In the fifth instalment Dr. Cook told of the actual start on February 19, 1909, and described the equipment he took for his great final dash. In the sixth instalment the discoverer told of the first progress of his little party and the last night of land and his adventures on the perilous trip with the two Eskimos who went to the pole with him. In the seventh instalment Dr. Cook described how his Eskimo companions saved his life.

Eighth Instalment THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE.

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act by the World Newspaper Company, Toronto, Limited. Agent for the New York Herald Company. Copyright in the United States by the New York Herald Company. Copyright in the Republic of Mexico by El Imparcial for the New York Herald Company. (All rights reserved.)

THE ice about was much disturbed and numerous black lines of water opened on every side, from which oozed jets of frothy steam. The great difference between the temperature of the sea and that of the air made a contrast of seventy-six degrees, and the open surface of ice water appeared to be boiling.

Anxious to move along away from the troubled angle of ice the usual breakfast was simplified. Melting some snow, we poured down the icy liquid as an eye opener and then began at the half pound boulder of pemmican, but with cold fingers, blue lips and no possible shelter the work was unusually hard.

To warm up the sleds were prepared, and under the lash the dogs jumped into the sleds with a bound. The pemmican, somewhat reduced with the snow, was ground under the molar as we went

along. The teeth were thus kept from chattering and the stomach was fired with durable fuel. As we advanced the ice improved to some extent, and with a little search a safe crossing was found over all of the new crevices, though a strong westerly wind carried a piercing cold. Good progress was made, but we were not allowed to forget at any time that we were invading the forbidden domains of polar environment. The bitter cold. In starting before the end of the winter night and camping on the open ice fields sharp-inflicted which we never in the long northward march we had first accustomed our eyes to a frigid darkness and then to a perpetual glitter with shivers. This proved to be the coldest season of the year. We should have been hardened to all kinds of Arctic torment, but man only gains that advantage when the pulse ceases to beat. Far from land, far from other life, there was nothing to arouse a warming spirit. Along the land there had been calms and gales and an inspiring contrast, even in the dark days and nights, but here the frigid world was all the worst. The wind, which came from the west—now strong, now feeble, always sharp—inflicted which we never became accustomed. The kind of torture most felt in this wind and humid air of an Arctic pack was a picturesque mask of ice about the face. Every bit of exhaled moisture condensed and froze, either to the facial hair or to the line of fox tails about the hood. It made a comical caricature of us. The frequent turns in this course brought both sides to the wind and arranged a line of icicles from every hair offering a convenient nucleus. These lines of crystal offered a pleasing dash of light and color as we looked at each other, but they did not afford much amusement to the individual exhibiting them. Such hair as had not been pulled from the lips and the chin were first weighted and then

SOME COMPARISONS OF COOK AND PEARY DASHES

DR. COOK.	MR. PEARY
Before leaving land party travelled over four hundred miles of land and sounds. Fittest of men and dogs chosen.	Before starting from Roosevelt winter was spent in hunting trips and sledging supplies. Best men and dogs chosen.
Over circumpolar ice Cook travelled with light equipment. Had one supporting party, which returned three days out from land.	Over circumpolar ice Peary travelled with a large expedition. Had four supporting parties, which returned after fourteen, nineteen, twenty-four and thirty-two days, respectively.
Cook's dash party consisted of Dr. Cook, two Eskimos, with two sleds, two teams of thirteen dogs at start.	Peary's dash party consisted of Mr. Peary, Henson, four Eskimos, five sleds, five teams of eight dogs each.
Two men out of three marched with sledges.	Five men out of six marched with sledges.
Cook carried a canvas folding boat.	Peary had no boat or kayak.
Cook started from land on March 18, 1908, seventeen days later in season than Peary, but one year previous.	Peary started from land on March 1, 1909, seventeen days earlier in the season than Cook, in the following year.
Cook left land 520 miles from pole, near the ninety-third meridian.	Peary left land 413 miles from pole, near the seventy-first meridian.
Cook took thirty-four days to cover these 520 miles.	Peary took thirty-six and a half days to cover these 413 miles. He was held up by leads six whole days and was actually travelling thirty and a half days.
Cook crossed big lead without delay on morning following night of arrival.	Peary was held up at big lead for six whole days.
Cook's average per day from land to the pole was 15.3 miles.	Peary's average per day from land to the pole was 11.3 miles.
Cook's average per travelling day from land to the pole was 14.5 miles.	Peary's average per travelling day from land to the pole was 11.5 miles.
Cook's average per day before supporting party turned back was 21 miles.	Peary's average per day before last supporting party turned back was 8.7 miles.
Cook's average per travelling day before last supporting party turned back was 11.7 miles.	Peary's average per travelling day before last supporting party turned back was 11.7 miles.
Cook's average per day to pole after supporting party returned was 14.7 miles.	Peary's average per day to pole after the last supporting party turned back was 23.3 miles.
One hundred and thirty-two miles in four and a half days.	One hundred and thirty-two miles in four and a half days.
Cook arrived at pole April 21, 1908, fifteen days later in season than Peary, but one year previous.	Peary arrived at pole on April 6, fifteen days earlier than Cook in following year.
Cook left pole April 23 and reached eighty-fourth parallel on May 24.	Peary left pole April 7 and reached Cape Columbia (82 deg. 7 min.) April 23.
Between pole and 84 deg. Cook travelled 350 miles in thirty-one days, at an average of 11.6 miles a day.	Between pole and Cape Columbia Peary travelled 413 miles in sixteen days, at average of 25.8 miles a day.
Cook failed to make base and caches from which he started because of open water and impossible alce ice.	Peary kept trail made to pole, or Bartlett's trail made on return right to base.
Cook's failure to make base rendered necessary long course of travel, another winter in the Arctic and many risks and privations. Return to civilization impossible for a year.	Peary reached supplies at base and was able to return to civilization in same year in which he reached the pole.
OTHER INTERESTING DATA.	OTHER INTERESTING DATA.
Peary's average per travelling day before last supporting party left was 11.7 miles.	Peary's average per travelling day after last supporting party left was 26.6 miles.
Marvin started from 86 deg. 23 min. on March 25, returning with third supporting party. He reached 82 deg. 52 min. on April 13.	On return Marvin covered 188 miles in sixteen days. Marvin's average per day on return, 10.4 miles.
Upon returning to Cape Columbia from third igloo, travelled for eighteen hours and covered something like forty miles. Half of this he ran.	On Peary's last march to the pole he covered forty miles in twelve hours. In the first three marches on return average must have been something like forty-four miles a march.

Sleeping Bag the Only Joy in the Life of Frigid That Wearies Both Body and Soul

The Only Animal Comfort That Can Be Obtained, Says Dr. Cook, Comes in the Covering Into Which the Travellers Crawl for Their Rest.

HALF A POUND OF COLD WITHERED BEEF AND TALLOW EASES THE FIERCE HUNGER

Then Comes Tea Brewed for an Hour and Then the Fur Coat with Its Covering of Ice Is Removed—Next the Shirt Comes Off and the Bag Is Entered.

PULLING THE HOODS OVER THEIR FACES, ALL SLEEP

Dr. Cook Writes Vividly of the Sense of Mental and Physical Pleasure That Comes with the First Touch of Repose—The Mind Wanders Home and Recalls Pleasanter Scenes.

the wind carried the breath to the long hair with which we protected our heads and left a mass of dangling frost. An icy coating. Accumulated moisture from the eyes coated the eyelashes and brows. The humidity escaping about the forehead left a crescent of snow above, while that escaping under the chin, combined with falling breath, made a semicircle of ice. The most uncomfortable icicles, however, were those that had formed on the coarse hair within the nostrils. It is to free the face of this kind of decorations that the Eskimos pull the facial hair out by the roots, hence the real poverty of mustaches and beards. During two days of chilly bluster the sleds were forced along with encouraging results, and on the evening of March 26, with a pedometer and other methods of dead reckoning for position, we were placed at latitude 84 deg. 24 min., longitude 96 deg. 53 min. The western horizon remained persistently undisturbed, a brisk storm, it seemed, was gathering, but it was a long time in coming eastward. On the evening of the 26th we prepared for the blast and built the igloo stronger than usual, hoping that the horizon would be cleared by a good blow on the morrow and afford us a day of rest. The long, steady marches, without time for recuperation, had begun to check our enthusiasm. In the daily monotony of hardship we had learned to appreciate more and more the joy of the sleeping bag. It was the only animal comfort which afforded a relief to our life of frigid, and with it we tried to force upon the weary body in the long marches a pleasing anticipation. The Disrobing. In the evening, after the blocks of snow walled a dome in which we could breathe quiet air, the blue flame lamp sang the notes of gastronomic delights. A heavenly given drink of ice water was first indulged in to quench the chronic thirst, and then the process of disrobing began, one at a time, for there was not room for all to act at once. The fur stuffed boots were pulled and the bearskin pants were stripped. Then half of the body was quickly pushed into the bag. A brick of pemmican was next taken out and the teeth were set to the grind of this bone-like substance. The ap-

(To Be Continued.)

A Continuation of Dr. Cook's Discovery of the North Pole Appears in This Issue