

... will be the great-  
... known to inter-  
... The movement  
... Michigan, and is  
... It was first talked  
... Alumni of Chicago  
... re inclined to dis-

### NOW JLL SWING

S ON GRIDIRON  
TEAMS' RELA-  
RENGTH.

### WS UP WELL

of Purdue Surprise  
Stagg—Minnesota's  
Presages Hard  
Maroons.

son is now in full  
... first of the games  
... of the big elev-  
... fears of Coach  
... University team  
... in the game with  
... re, 40 to 0, shows  
... class thus early in

history of football  
... tution has a team  
... football in its first  
... apt. Page's eleven,"  
... rsall, in discussing  
... ue. "The players  
... mation with the  
... reness which only  
... eeks of hard prac-  
... in which the plays  
... the precision with  
... ecuted augurs well  
... eful season on the

... of the line-up and  
... great speed in the  
... seem, that the Ma-  
... such an easy chance  
... akers. Coach Stagg  
... his surprise at the  
... dministered to the

... was doing wonders,  
... rival of the Ma-  
... a an everlasting  
... being 41 to 0. It  
... second victory, and  
... by Minnesota gives  
... t may be expected  
... meets the Midway  
... Indiana started off  
... ating Milliken and  
... and 23 to 5.

... Harvard, Prince-  
... Pennsylvania, had  
... exercise gallops in  
... and the teams are  
... shape for the big

... a magazine arti-  
... otball situation as

... nt of the game, so  
... and brutality are  
... en continuous, and  
... be given to the off-  
... spires, field judges  
... is betterment. An  
... erstands he must  
... and; that it is a  
... body and the body  
... about the country  
... out of the way  
... play itself prom-  
... ing the lines of fur-  
... ward pass and or-  
... nation. The team  
... play wherein these  
... brought together so  
... ts cannot tell which  
... erminate, will have  
... commanding lead  
... Hence coaches and  
... and are still very  
... the situation.

... ment change in the  
... of 1909 lies in the  
... many seasons of  
... ue of a field kick  
... re changed, reduc-  
... point and making  
... points instead of  
... me about gradually  
... ng of players and  
... e field kick goals  
... toned of greater  
... down from which a  
... As it is now, a  
... al results counts  
... field kick goals  
... e average.

... e, which is very  
... enables a team  
... hdown or a safety  
... all on the 25-yard  
... ing it out. This  
... ortant and means  
... am that is forced  
... n playing against  
... merly it was nec-  
... all out, and as the  
... it could not be  
... s but must be  
... of play it gave  
... xcellent opportu-  
... ch and a return  
... This could be re-  
... nitely, as it is  
... out against the  
... 20-yard line the  
... en far enough to  
... danger.

Notes of their statements were  
taken by several of us, and no one of  
us has any doubt that they told the  
truth.

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 in-  
telligent man, who was in the party  
of Eskimos that came back from Dr.  
Cook from the northern end of Nan-  
sen's strait, who is familiar as a hunt-  
er 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 to-  
gether, the second boy suggesting  
some changes as noted hereafter.

Finally, Panikpah, the father, was  
again called in to verify details of the  
portions of the route with which he  
was personally familiar.

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 Eski-  
mos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then pro-  
ceeded up Flagler bay, a branch of  
Buchanan bay, and crossed Elles-  
mere 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 Fiord" on the west  
side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through  
this fiord, thence north through Sver-  
drup'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 Hei-  
berg 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 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 suppl-  
mentary 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 en-  
countered 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.

These questions and answers were  
as follows:  
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.

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

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

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.

The size and position of this island,  
as drawn by the first boy, was criti-  
cized by the second boy as being too  
large and too far to the west, the sec-  
ond 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  
Heiberg Land (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 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 Ring-  
nes and Amund Ringnes Lands). 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 state-  
ment 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.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to  
Commander Peary's series of inde-  
pendent questions, showing that they  
killed no game, made no caches, lost  
no dogs, and returned to the land  
with loaded sledges, makes their at-  
tainment of the pole on the trip  
north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a  
physical and mathematical impossi-  
bility, as it would demand the sub-  
sistence of three men and over twenty  
dogs during a journey of ten hun-  
dred and forty geographical miles on  
less than two sledge loads of sup-  
plies.

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 North-  
west, and his arrival at Ringnes Land,  
where they killed the deer, we must  
then add to the date of Dr. Cook's let-  
ter 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 26th of March, and be  
prepared to accept the claim that Dr.  
Cook went from Cape Northwest  
(about latitude eighty and a half de-  
grees north) to the pole, a distance of  
five hundred and seventy geographical  
miles, in twenty-seven days.

After killing the deer they then tra-  
veled south along the east side of Rin-  
gnes 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 Gra-  
ham Island; then eastward to the lit-  
tle bay marked "Eid's Fiord" on Sver-  
drup'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  
Colin 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 wal-  
rus.

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 penin-  
sula 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 indi-  
cated 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 Fiord; thence  
around Cape Isabella and up to Com-  
mander Peary's old house in Payer  
Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they  
found a seal cached for them by Pan-  
ikpah, 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.  
ROBERT A. BARTLETT,  
Master S. S. Roosevelt.  
D. B. M'ILLAN,  
GEORGE BORUP,  
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

### GEERS A QUEER CHARACTER

Veteran Reinsman Says to Pick a  
Horse as You Would a  
Friend.

"Horse-man" takes rank with "bank-  
er" or "merchant" in one's mind after  
talking with Edwin F. Geers, the  
greatest driver of racehorses of all  
time. His appearance ignores chan-  
clester ties and strident trousers. His  
speech is straight Noah Webster, soft-  
ened by a slight southern accent. And  
his manner is the outward expression  
of a man wholly absorbed with the  
work he chose because he loved it.

You never forget Ed Geers, once you  
meet him. A man of medium stature,  
whose gray eyes look out from a ra-  
diant rim of squint furrows.

Geers, who stands out among the  
famous horsemen of the country be-  
cause of his splendid driving and the  
fact that he will not stand for any  
"fixing" of the day's schedule, was  
returning from a day's work. His  
best horse, The Harvester, is valued  
at \$40,000.

"The only way to pick a horse is  
just the way you'd pick a friend," he  
said. "Beauty doesn't count. You  
look him square in the face, and if he  
has a good head, full face, a fine eye  
and a good natured ear, he's all right.  
If he looks like a convict let him  
alone."

"I was thinking of the horse that  
gave me my start," he said. "He was  
as hairless as a mangy dog, and his  
tail was a scraggly affair, but I  
coached him for a race and I sold him  
for \$225 more than I bought him for.

Ordinarily the attendance  
would have been less than 5,000.

The Phillies were the only team in  
the National league to lose a game by  
forfeit in the season just closed. The  
players, following the benching of  
Moren and Doolin, refused to resume  
play. Umpire Mullen gave the game  
to New York.

In winning the Future stakes at the  
Southern Circuit meet in Memphis,  
Blank S., a Missouri pacer, established  
a new record for the track—a mile in  
2:06.

## GLENCOE NEWS

Miss Bessie Day returned to Glencoe  
this week, she having spent the summer  
in the East with her sister, Mrs. Boying-  
ton.

Gipsy Smith enjoyed a day at the  
Skokie Country Club last Saturday as a  
guest of H. P. Crowell, of Winnetka.

At the Woman's Library Club Thurs-  
day afternoon at 2:30, the program an-  
nounces, Travels, New Zealand, by Mrs.  
Frederick E. Washburn.

Of course speculating or dealing in  
futures sounds more refined than gam-  
bling, but a man will lose just as much.

When some men parade around they  
imagine they attract as much attention as  
a circus.

Peace advocates, not battle ship build-  
ers, should be elected to represent the  
people in congress.

Gipsy Smith Not Satisfied With the Col-  
lections.

"Christian people who fail to pay their  
rent," was the expression with which  
Gipsy Smith characterized some of his  
audiences in his address Sunday night at  
the Seventh regiment armory. The re-  
sult was out of patience with the  
state of collections that have been taken,  
during the first week of his service here.

"The collections haven't paid the rent  
of the building," he declared, "and pen-  
nies are the representative coin in the  
collection box."

Fifteen thousand people heard the  
evangelist speak at the two Sunday  
meetings and of this number over 600  
professed to have been converted to  
Christianity.

The speaker asserted that his real pur-  
pose was to teach religion to those who  
have sunk the lowest and to whom hope  
has long been lost.

"If I couldn't preach hope to the  
worst people in the world," he declared,  
I would quit preaching. My doctrine is  
to bring hope to the helpless."

### Gipsy Smith Sings, Has a Fine Tenor Voice.

"Listen, men and women—listen!"  
Gipsy Smith stretched out his hands  
toward the thousands crowded into the  
Seventh regiment armory, Chicago. The  
great choir, banded tier on tier behind  
him, had taken up the melody of the  
hymn: "Some day the silver cord will  
break."

The Roman evangelist stilled the au-  
dience as a mother might quiet a child.  
There had been changing of seats, stir-  
ring of ushers, movements to and fro in  
the big hall, but when the song which  
Gipsy Smith loves among the best began  
to echo through the vast auditorium he  
drew attention to it, and held his audi-  
tors as if in the hollow of his hand.

The choir reached the end of the  
stanza. Harmonies in which 8,000 voices  
had joined, died to a faint, pianissimo,  
leaving only the tinkling of the piano.  
Then the preacher nodded in the direc-  
tion of the chorus, and members began  
to hum the chorus.

### GIPSY'S SINGING STIRS THROUG.

With his eyes fixed on the steel gir-  
ders of the armory, apparently oblivious  
of everything save a prayerful appeal to  
powers on high, the gipsy preacher  
sang the refrain.

And I shall see him face to face  
And tell the story saved by grace:  
Yes, I shall see him face to face  
And tell him the story saved by grace.

As if filled with emotion almost too  
great to control the evangelist sang. A  
clear tenor voice of exceptional beauty  
carried the melody to the furthest cor-  
ner. The singer seemed lifted out of him-  
self by his absorption in the worshipful  
sentiment of the song, and the effect on  
his hearers was striking. From floor and  
galleries men and women leaned forward;  
some of them placed their hands to their  
ears, seeking to catch every shade and  
coloring of the song.

Ended once, Gipsy Smith began again  
and again, the refrain fell where thou-  
sands were listening with breathless in-  
terest. A sympathy reaching to the far-  
thest corners of the hall seemed to radiate  
from the platform where stood the evan-  
gelist, and when he finally ended the  
song there were tears in the eyes of  
many.

### New Trier Township High School.

On Oct. 9 and 10th, Mr. Sims spent  
the week end with his family at LaPorte.  
He brought back the encouraging report  
that Mrs. Sims is improving in health  
and that little Martha has nearly recov-  
ered.

The Cafeteria noon Lunch for the  
pupils at the High School is a great suc-  
cess, as managed by the parents Com-  
mittee this year.

Prof. Jesse Smith of the Highland  
Park School gave a very interesting talk  
Thursday at the Woman's Library Club,  
Glencoe.

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