

THE WEATHER

Today—Fair; warmer. Tomorrow—Probably fair.

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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VOL. XXXVI. NO. 123.

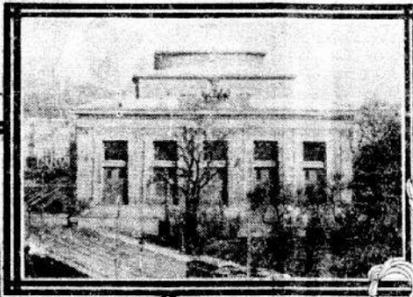
MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1909.

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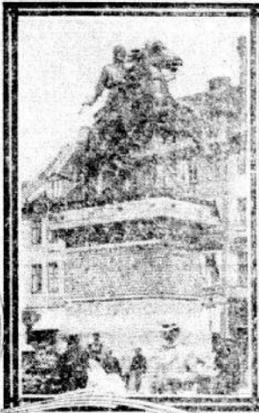
COPENHAGEN, THE BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL OF DENMARK



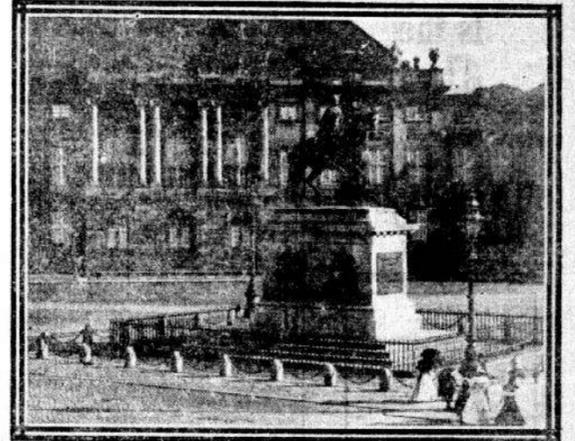
The Canal is Clean and Attractive



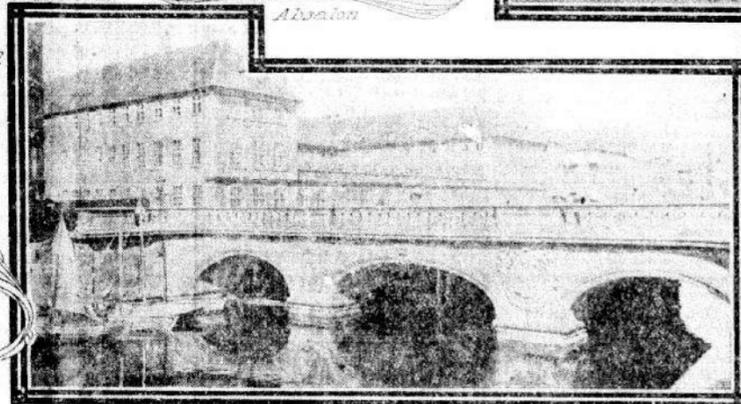
Thorvaldsen Museum



Albion



The Royal Opera House



A Handsome Stone Bridge

A Beautiful City First to Receive Famous Explorer

(By Della Austrian.) Though Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is a very old city, it has been so completely remodeled in the last half century as to have become a beautiful and interesting capital. It was first called Hafnia, or Merchant Harbor, because traders and fishermen gathered there, attracted by the rich herring fisheries of the sound.

This town was first known in the 11th century as a simple trading town. It was not until the reign of Christian IV that its embellishment was begun. This most popular of Danish kings planned all the improvements carried on two centuries after his rule. He began the work by raising the embankment around the castle and strengthening the fortifications. It was nearly a century later when the new quarter was incorporated with the town.

But this century marks an era of great civic improvement. The old ramparts were leveled and new fortifications erected. Many handsome boulevards have been laid out between the ramparts and the lakes, and the suburbs beyond the lakes have been given to the city. Copenhagen may be divided into the old city within the ramparts and the new city with handsome squares and broad boulevards. The streets in the old town were once narrow and winding, but they have been straightened and widened, while the narrow channel that divided the old town into two small parts has been spanned by several handsome bridges. Because of these improvements there is very little medieval look to the old part of the town. The newer part has many handsome buildings, such as the Royal Theater, the Royal Mint, the Polytechnic Institute and the Art Museum.

Fitting Introduction.

A fitting introduction to this beautiful city is the king's new square, situated near the center of the old town. This square is exceedingly large and irregular in shape. Thirteen streets go out from it as spokes in a wheel; the handsomest of these are Ostergade, Gøteborgsgade, Brogade and Holsten's Canal. In the middle of this large square is a handsome statue of Christian V, done by a great Danish sculptor. On the east side, running up from the harbor and of the streets on either side, is Charlottenburg. This palace was once occupied by the queen dowager, Charlotte Amalie, but is now used for the spring exhibition. On the other side of the square is the Royal Theater, an imposing building in the Renaissance style. The main entrance is surmounted by a colossal bronze group of Apollo and the Muses and Peasants at the spring of Castalia. In the vestibule are marble statues of Danish poets. The handsome foyer is adorned with a number of interesting marble busts of famous Danish dramatists, composers and actors and a bas relief of Ophelia, modeled and presented by Sarah Bernhardt to the opera house. The auditorium is large and spacious and is handsomely decorated, especially the ceiling, where are seen the nine muses. There is a drop scene representing winged genius drawing aside a curtain.

Handsome Palace

On the other side of the square is a handsome palace, once occupied by a prince, but now used for a bank. Walking along Holsten's Canal, one passes another handsome building, and in front is a great monument to the beloved naval hero, Niels Juel. It is made of old cannon. A splendid bridge spans the castle island to the mainland, and this offers a fine view of the harbor. It was here the brave Christianborg castle stood; it was destroyed by a fire and is now a pile of ruins, all that remain are four bronze figures which once adorned the court. These figures represent strength, wisdom, justice and health. In 1862, the occasion being the king's 40th jubilee, it was decided to rebuild the castle; it will probably be a building of great splendor.

New Buildings

In no European city are old buildings making room so quickly for new ones. A masterpiece of modern architecture is the new Glyptothek, the gift of Mr. Jacobson, a wealthy brewer and a great patron of art. Though the collection contained in this building

TENDERS ROYAL RECEPTION TO DISCOVERER OF THE POLE

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 4.—President Taft received today from Dr. Frederick A. Cook at Copenhagen a cablegram in which the explorer announced he had found the north pole. To the explorer the president sent a cablegram of congratulations. The messages follow: "Copenhagen, Sept. 4, 1909.—The President, White House, Washington, D. C.: I have the honor to report to the chief magistrate of the United States that I have returned, having reached the north pole. (Signed) 'FREDERICK A. COOK.'"

"Beverly, Mass., Sept. 4, 1909.—Frederick A. Cook, Copenhagen, Denmark: Your dispatch received. Your report that you have reached the north pole calls for my heartiest congratulations and stirs the pride of all Americans that this feat, which has so long baffled the world, has been accomplished by the intelligence, energy and wonderful endurance of a fellow countryman. (Signed) 'WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.'"

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook stepped from the steamer Hans Egede in Copenhagen harbor, on the arm of the crown prince of Denmark, at 10 o'clock this morning, unshorn and looking like a sailor before the mast. He sat down to dinner at 8 o'clock this evening in the city hall, the guest of a brilliant company of the capital's most distinguished men and women, arrayed in evening dress provided by the king's tailor.

The hours between those events were the busiest of his life. Polar exploration never afforded anything half so crowded with variety and excitement. They were hours of speech-making, hand shaking, bowing to clamoring crowds, and then, after addressing the people, who almost tore him to pieces in their eagerness to see the discoverer of the pole, Dr. Cook was the recipient of formal welcomes at the hotel where he is the guest of honor. He passed through the hands of tailors, outfitters and barbers, and later he lunched with Dr. Maurice Egan, the American minister, being piled incessantly for an hour with questions. He went through hundreds of telegrams, including congratulations from geographical societies of several nations, explorers and friends of exploration, ranging from books to music hall engagements, and then hurried to the palace and gave the king and other members of the royal family a long account of his adventures. Returning to his hotel, he received a battalion of correspondents, who subjected him, for another hour, to merciless cross-examination, demanding explanations of all criticisms that have been levied against his claims. These questions, Dr. Cook answered frankly and fully.

Eager to See Him.

The banquet this evening was held in the magnificent municipal building, 400 persons, many of them ladies, attending, while thousands congregated in the streets in a drizzling rainstorm to catch a glimpse of the explorer when he entered.

There was a preliminary reception in the lofty and spacious entrance hall. The company marched upstairs to the air of the "Star Spangled Banner." After all had been seated, the minister of commerce, Johann Hansen, escorted Dr. Cook to the chair of honor, and a demonstration which caused him to color deeply.

Minister Egan sat at Dr. Cook's right, with the mayor of Copenhagen and Miss Egan beyond.

Toasts Pledged.

The speeches teemed with compliments to Dr. Cook. Minister Egan briefly proposed a toast to the king of Denmark, and the corporation president, in proposing a toast to the president of the United States, spoke of the pride that must be felt by the nation which could boast that it was her son who first planted the flag where no human being had ever before set foot.

The minister of commerce, in proposing the health of Dr. Cook, paid

a warm tribute to "his noble deed." He thanked him for spending a little time in Denmark, and said that the preparations of the explorer were appreciated most by the men of Denmark there tonight, where names are written with honor on the ice rocks of Denmark's northern colony. When the nation was first thrilled by news of Dr. Cook's exploit, he said, he must confess there was some skepticism, but afterward it was confirmed and he hoped that Dr. Cook would try for the south pole with the same success.

Nine Hurrahs.

When the minister raised his glass to "our noble guest," there were nine hurrahs.

Commodore Hovgaard spoke from the standpoint of an expert explorer and commended Cook's methods.

Dr. Cook replied briefly: "I thank you very much for those warm and eloquent words, but I am unable to express myself properly. It was a rather hard day for me, but I never enjoyed a day better. The Danes have taken no active part in polar expeditions, but they have been of much importance—silent partners in almost all Arctic expeditions in recent years. The most important factor in my expedition was the Eskimo and dog work, and I cannot be too thankful to the Danes for their care of the Eskimo, and that they also have instituted a mission at Cape York. Had I not met with the right Eskimo, and the right dogs, and the right provisions, I could never have reached the pole. I owe much to the Danish nation for my success."

A telegram was read conveying the congratulations of the king of Sweden: "For a brilliant deed, of which the American people may rightly be proud."

Students Cheer.

Toasts were drunk. Two hundred students in uniform marched in when the company returned to the grand hall and gave Dr. Cook a rousing cheer.

They insisted upon a speech and sang songs. A noteworthy feature of the banquet, after Dr. Cook's acceptance in the morning, was that applications for seats reached into the thousands.

Crown Prince Christian of Denmark; Maurice Egan, the American minister; the Danish minister of commerce and committees representing various public bodies boarded the Hans Egede and welcomed Dr. Cook in the name of the nation and the city.

Dr. Cook was escorted ashore by Prince Christian. The explorer was cheered by great crowds as he came ashore. An immense throng followed through the streets to the Meteorological institute, where he made a brief speech.

Speaking to the representatives of the Associated Press, Dr. Cook said he left at the north pole an American flag and a box containing documents, including a brief account of his trip

and certain observations and the data to bear out his claim.

Captain I. Larsen of the Hans Egede said he had examined Dr. Cook's records and believed them to be perfectly correct.

In the course of the conversation with the Associated Press, Dr. Cook declared with the most emphatic: "I have brought back to the north pole observations, absolutely proving my statement. I have kept a diary throughout my entire expedition, in which I recorded the most minute details."

Arctic Excursion.

Continuing the conversation, Dr. Cook said:

"It was not my intention at the start to proceed to the pole; I was merely on an Arctic excursion, but as I found conditions favorable I continued on my way to the pole. I discovered hitherto unknown islands. We missed the depot which previously had been established, but we came accidentally upon one of Melville's depots, where we found provisions and instruments in an excellent state of preservation.

Owing to the smallness of my expedition, our requirements were not large. For the same reason, we were able to proceed quickly, on some days we covered as high as 12 miles, which is an extraordinary speed.

"As I approached the pole the Eskimos with me were frightened at the meteorological conditions. On the return trip our provisions became exhausted. No animal life was visible and for three days we had nothing to eat. Then in a crevice of ice I caught sight of several walrus.

"I had only a few cartridges left. I crept along the ice on my stomach, approaching the animals slowly so as not to scare them. I expended all my cartridges, and as a result killed two of the walrus. Our lives were saved.

Break Up Sled.

"We then broke up our only sledge and made bows and arrows of the wood, as do the Eskimos, and we obtained game with these arms.

"Again near Cape York we were on the point of starvation when we found a young seal sleeping on the ice. At Cape York we found traces of musk oxen which we tracked and killed.

"From Upernivik to Egedesboende I sailed on the same ship that carried the MacClintock and Franklin relief expeditions."

It was a weatherbeaten and shabby but sturdy boat, who was welcomed this morning by the Danish capital at the same official pier and with the same honors that are customarily used in the greeting of royal families. Dr. Cook stood on the bridge of the Hans Egede wearing a shabby brown suit that had been loaned him by a sea-

President Makes Premier Comment Upon Cook's Feat

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 4.—President Taft made his first official comment upon the reported discovery of the north pole by Frederick A. Cook. In answering a cablegram sent to him by Dr. Cook, reporting that he had reached the pole, Mr. Taft echoed his warmest congratulations, declaring that the nation's pride in the report that the herring feat had been accomplished by an American citizen.

President Taft has taken the keenest interest in the news regarding the discovery ever since the brief bulletin was received on Wednesday afternoon. Always a great newspaper reader, he has taken a deep interest in the controversy which Dr. Cook has aroused among the Arctic experts.

Minister Egan's cablegram of last Thursday to the state department announcing that Dr. Cook's accomplishment had been confirmed by the Danish commissioner for Greenland was repeated to the president, but he withheld any comment until receiving today the personal cablegram, which Dr. Cook evidently filed as soon as he reached the Danish capital.

The secretary of the interior, Mr. Ballinger, is expected in Beverly on Monday, and doubtless will bring with him the reports called for by the president from various officials of the interior department. Mr. Ballinger, after scanning these reports in Washington, Wednesday, announced that the department had nothing to fear as to the course of its officials.

President Taft's slight attack of skepticism had so far disappeared today that he resumed his golf playing on the links of the Myopia club.

VETERANS BANQUETED.

Beverly, Sept. 4.—United Spanish war veterans from the eastern and middle western states en route to the national encampment at Tacoma were banqueted in this city tonight by the members of the local camp of Bette. There are more than 100 delegates in the party. They will leave Bette tomorrow morning for Tacoma, accompanied by 25 members of Landon camp.

DR. COOK IN DEBT TO A DARBY MAN

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Hamilton, Sept. 4.—"Dr. Cook hired me to work for him at \$150 a month three years ago and I met him in Missouri and went to Alaska with him and worked five months and he still owes me for all of it. He never pays his bills and had all sorts of trouble about money matters. I know that he didn't find the pole, and thought all along that he would claim that he had, since he returned from his trip." This statement was made today by Fred Printo, who resides near Darby and who has been a member of several geographical expeditions to Alaska, one of which determined the height of Mt. McKinley. That Dr. Cook did not reach the height he claimed after his ascent of Mt. McKinley is also stated by Printo, who works now as a guide in the Bitter root mountains. His opinion of Dr. Cook is shared by Ed Hill, another member of the geographical survey party mentioned by Printo.



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

DETAILED ACCOUNT IS GIVEN BY COOK

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—The most detailed account of his polar journey as yet given by Dr. Cook was obtained from him by a large body of newspaper correspondents at the Hotel Phoenix. Mr. Cook, at the request of a correspondent, consented to answer all questions. First he was asked whether or not the first account of his discovery of the pole could be accepted as entirely his own work. He replied in the affirmative, except for the obvious errors in transmission. He then explained the doubt about the 200 square miles discovered, saying that he meant that they were able to see his miles on each side during his journey to the pole, and that therefore a hitherto unknown territory of 200 square miles was now discovered. Dr. Cook proceeded to show that he was fully competent to take all observations, saying that on previous exploring expeditions he did very little observation work which usually was divided among the members of the party.

"This time," he continued, "we had started out to reach the pole and everything else was of secondary consideration. It was not possible to carry certain apparatus, and it was impossible also to study the deep sea or take soundings. We carried all necessary instruments for astronomical observations and we were very lucky to obtain observations every day. The positions made must have been nearly correct. We had three chronometers, one watch, compasses and pedometers. All were carefully examined with each other from time to time.

Out of Order.

The watch, however, got out of order. We had all the modern instruments which other explorers have had, including chronometers, barometers and sextants of the latest models. It is possible that our observations were better than those of early days, but

I do not think that I am perfectly familiar with making astronomical observations, especially in the polar regions. I think that all explorers will be satisfied with my data.

"Why should I sit down and invent observations?" he exclaimed. "I did not do this thing for anything but sport and because I take a real interest in the problem. It would not do me any good to invent these things. My only comrades were Eskimos, but in polar regions observations have been made by one man. I regard these men as much more intelligent in finding positions than the white men in the Arctic. These people, as a rule, are not absolutely ignorant. They know that the earth is round. They have a name for the pole, which they call the 'big nut.'" This approximate the words of Eskimos when participating therein.

Some Information.

During his journey he obtained some information regarding the trip from the Eskimos, who carried it from the base where Dr. Eklundson was three months later and his information will be published shortly, says Cook tomorrow.

"Concerning the discovery of the pole, so far as I could see, it was slightly more recent here than at one of two other points. It arrived somewhat later to the north and east. Its general character is very different from that of other poles. We stayed about the pole for two days, making some observations. I don't claim to have put my finger on the exact spot. I do not claim to have put my foot on it, but personally I think we have been at the spot. When the observations have been figured out again, it is possible that there will be found slight errors and differences, but I am certain that a number of feet from

(Continued on Page Five)

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