

COOK IS GLAD OF PEARY'S SUCCESS

FIRST DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE IS NOT JEALOUS OF HIS RIVAL.

HONORS ENOUGH FOR TWO

News of Fact That Another American Has Succeeded in Reaching the Farthest North Point of the Earth Pleases Explorer, Who Says That This Will Substantiate His Claims.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—Copenhagen was electrified tonight by the report of Commander Peary's announcement that he had reached the north pole. Dr. Cook was immensely interested and said:

"That is good news. I hope Peary did get to the pole. His observations and report on that region will confirm mine."

It is doubtful if history furnishes a more dramatic episode than the breaking of the news to Dr. Cook that Peary had realized the goal of his life's ambition after repeated struggles.

Tonight Dr. Cook was at a dinner, surrounded by explorers and correspondents at the ball room of the Tivoli casino. Around his neck was hung a garland of pink roses according to the Scandinavian method of honoring heroes, which the explorer wore blushing and with visible embarrassment.

Amid this scene a whisper went around that Peary had placed the stars and stripes at the pole. Cook was perfectly cool and unmoved. He made a striking speech in which he paid high tribute to the work of Sverdrup, to whose discoveries he largely attributed his success; to John Bradley, who had financed the expedition; to the intelligence, energy and faithfulness of the Eskimos who had assisted him and those who had accompanied him. The whole story of the expedition, he said, has not come out and will not come out for some time; nor will it come in installments, but only when it is completed.

Is Unmoved.

Dr. Cook did not permit the whippers of Peary's result to move him in the least, but, he said, he had finished he was surrounded by correspondents who looked for some sign of emotion, but the explorer said, "I am glad."

Asked if there was any probability of Peary's having found the pole containing his records, Dr. Cook replied: "I hope so, but that is in doubt on account of the drift. We are rivals, of course, but the pole is good enough for two."

"The two men get to the pole along different paths should furnish large additions to scientific knowledge. Probably other parties will reach it in the next two years, since every explorer is helped by the experience of his predecessors, just as Sverdrup's observations and reports were of immeasurable help to me. I can say nothing more without knowing further details, than that I am glad of it."

While Dr. Cook was conversing casually today with American friends the possibility of the Peary denouncement was laughingly suggested. Dr. Cook remarked:

About Due.

"It is quite possible that Peary will turn up now. He is about due to get back if he carries out his plans. We have always been friendly, of course, we are rivals in the attempt to find the pole, but we have been friendly rivals."

Sverdrup, who is here to congratulate Dr. Cook, was most interested in the news that Peary had reached the pole. There is nothing I can say about this particular case," he said, "except that it is most important and would be wonderful. It seems to me that America is doing wonderfully well if two Americans are the first men to get to the pole after such long struggles by so many men of different nations."

If any evidence is needed to establish Denmark's valuation of Dr. Cook it can be found in the fact that he is to receive the highest tokens within his gift.

The king is to confer upon him the gold medal of merit of the crown, which only three other geographers, Nansen, Svenhedin and Amundsen, are entitled to wear. The geographical society will bestow upon him its gold medal, which has been given to four other travelers only, Nansen, Captain Scott, Hedin and Sverdrup.

More Experts.

The geographical society of Denmark numbers among its members more experts in Arctic research than any one body in the world. Its decision to extend the honor to Dr. Cook was not formed without deliberation. The recter of the University of Copenhagen, a man of profound learning, interviewed Dr. Cook for an hour. He questioned minutely and expressed his firm belief in the truth of Cook's statements.

The longer Dr. Cook remains in

Stars and Stripes Nailed to the Pole



LABOR DAY PLANS MEET WITH SUCCESS

From Morning Until Night There Is Nothing to Mar the Perfect Enjoyment of the Occasion and No Accidents or Incidents Intrude, Although Thousands Gather in Missoula—Best Parade in History of the City Is Witnessed by Interested Throng.

PARADE PRIZES.

Best appearing union in line—Sheet metal workers, first prize; blacksmiths, second. Best union float in line—Bricklayers, first prize; barbers, second; teamsters, third. Special mention—Painters and decorators.

Best business float—Missoula Mercantile company, first; Western Montana Flouring company, second; Garden City Brewing company, third. From the first crash of brass that heralded the parade until the last strains of the evening ball's "Home, Sweet Home," Missoula's Labor day celebration was an enjoyable, interesting, inspiring success. From the parade—itsself the most elaborate pageant ever to march through Missoula's streets—to the address of the speaker of the day and the program of sports, to the feeling of the multitude, to the band concerts and, finally, the dancing party in the Greenough park pavilion—from early morning until late at night there was nothing to mar the demonstration of labor in its own honor. The sun shone down upon the celebration without even the fleeciest of clouds to hide its smiling approval, the visitors—there were many—enjoyed themselves, there were none of the accidents and incidents that sometimes intrude where thousands gather, there was nothing—absolutely nothing—whereby any challenge can be made to the statement that on September 6, 1909, was held the best Labor day celebration Missoula can boast.

The Parades.

To the parade and the people who had it in charge the honors of the day are undoubtedly due. It was by far the best attempt in its line which has ever been made in a Labor day celebration here, and to the 10,000 people who watched the progress of the long pageant it furnished the chief entertainment of the day. Every union from the blacksmiths to the laundry workers had representatives in line, and each delegation bore testimony to the hard work and conscientious labor which the promoters of the celebration had put into its preparation. There was not even a breeze to spoil the parade and, with the sun still low in the sky and the morning air still fresh and cool, the big crowd of spectators who lined both sides of the streets all along the line of march and crowded every available inch of window space to get a glimpse of the spectacle were able to stand in the streets without the slightest discomfort.

The procession formed sharply at 9 o'clock on the corner of Higgins avenue and Front street, and at 9:30, at the signal of Grand Marshal E. F. Trump, the parade started out with the Missoula band in the lead, followed by the fire department and the carriages, carrying the speakers of the day and others at the head of the celebration.

Then came the blacksmiths, who, though few in number, were striking in appearance and won second prize. Though lacking one member, Mayor Logan, who rode ahead in the carriage provided for him, the welders of the sledge went into the game hard, and their red shirts and leather aprons made a big hit with the crowd.

Led by little Ellington Swayne, the delegation of painters and decorators, who were next in line, won a lot of well-deserved applause from the crowd as they marched down the street. The little leader sat in a decorated pony cart decorated with flowers and ribbons, and drawn by a diminutive Shetland pony, and the painters followed, dressed in white suits with white hats to match. They were hardly included in any class that was mentioned by the committee when the prizes were awarded, but so striking was their appearance that they were specially mentioned when the awards were made.

COOK'S DIARY WILL PROVE CLAIM

IMPORTANT PIECE OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IS IN HANDS OF WIFE.

IN SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Record of Daily Movements Kept by Explorer and Brought to America by Last White Man Who Saw Him Before Dash to the Pole, Will Demonstrate the Truth of His Story

New York, Sept. 6.—One of the most important pieces of documentary evidence on which Dr. Cook will rely to prove his claim of discovery of the north pole, it was learned today, is already in this city. It is a diary kept by the explorer up to the day he severed connection with his last white companion.

The diary was left at Etah, when the discoverer departed on his quest of the north, and was brought here by Rudolph Franke, the steward of the expedition. Franke delivered it to Mrs. Cook, the explorer's wife, and by her it has been carefully copied into readable form. It now rests in a safe deposit vault, and will not see the light of day until it is delivered to Dr. Cook. The diary is not a connected narrative, only a succession of daily entries, recording every detail of the party's experience from the time the expedition sailed from St. John's, N. F. A friend of Mrs. Cook said it contains several thousand words. Franke is still in New York. As the last white man that saw the explorer before his dash for the pole, he expects to prove the most valuable personal witness of the truth of the explorer's story.

EXPLORERS OF CAVE ARE FOUND IN TIME

Flagstaff, Ariz., Sept. 6.—After being lost in the ice caves at Lake Mary, 10 miles below here, for nearly 200 hours, John Mollenhau of Newark, N. J., and J. S. Price, were rescued by one of the many searching parties, which had been in the cave all night and today. The men were nearly exhausted and badly frost bitten when found, and must have soon perished. They had torn up their clothing in an effort to make a rope with which to cross a crevice, and had given up the attempt when the searchers came upon them in a side chamber 150 feet under ground.

RAILROAD MAN SHOT BY A BUSINESS MAN

Huntington, W. Va., Sept. 6.—A sensational tragedy occurred here today when I. N. Chapman, supervisor of the Huntington division of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, was shot and fatally wounded by Earl Dudding, a business man of this city. Some time ago Chapman's daughter, who was employed in a department store owned by Dudding, was arrested on a charge of theft. After her arrest Dudding refused to prosecute her. It was alleged that Dudding preferred the charges following the girl's rejection of his attentions. Chapman died a few hours after being shot.

The North Pole Found by Cook



THE COURSE FOLLOWED BY DR. COOK.

Commander Robert E. Peary.



COMMANDER PEARY FINDS NORTH POLE

Dispatch From Labrador Asserts That Naval Officer of the United States Succeeded in Locating the Farthest Point North on the Globe on April 6 of the Present Year—This Announcement Following That of Dr. Cook Causes Great Deal of Interest.

South Harpswell, Me., Sept. 6.—Commander Robert E. Peary announced his success in discovering the north pole to his wife, who is summing at Eagle Island here, as follows: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Sept. 6, 1909.—Mrs. R. E. Peary, South Harpswell, Me.: Have made good at last. I have the old pole. Am well. Love. Will wire again from Chateau. (Signed) BERT." In replying Mrs. Peary sent the following dispatch: "South Harpswell, Me., Sept. 6, 1909.—Commander R. E. Peary, Steamer Roosevelt, Chateau Bay: All well. Best love. God bless you. Hurry home. (Signed) "JO."

New York, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch was received here today: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 6, 1909.—To the Associated Press, New York: Stars and stripes nailed to the north pole. (Signed) "PEARY." This startling and historic message, flashed from the coast of Labrador to New York, and thence to the four corners of the globe, at the moment when Dr. Cook is being acclaimed by the crowned heads of Europe and by the world at large as the discoverer of the north pole, adds a remarkable chapter to the study of an achievement that has held the civilized world up to the highest pitch of interest since September 1, when Dr. Cook's claim to have reached the "top of the world" was first telegraphed from the Shetland Islands.

Two explorers, Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Commander Robert E. Peary, both Americans, have been in the Arctic seeking the goal of centuries, the north pole, whose attainment has at times seemed beyond the reach of man. Both are determined and courageous, and both have exceptional physical and mental powers. Peary is well known to both scientists and the general public as a striver for the honors of "farthest north." Dr. Cook, on the other hand, has held the public attention to a lesser degree. He made his departure quietly and his purpose was hardly known other than to those who are keenly interested in polar research. Then, suddenly, and with no word of warning, a steamer touched at Loring and Dr. Cook's claim to having succeeded where expedition after expedition of the world had failed, is made known.

Three days later Dr. Cook arrived at Copenhagen and was given a welcome to an explorer unprecedented in history. Five days after the receipt of the Loring message, almost to the hour comes the sensational statement from Indian Harbor that Commander Peary also has been successful on his third expedition to the coveted goal.

April the Sixth.

Commander Peary announces April 6 as the date of his reaching the north pole in a dispatch to the New York Times, reading as follows: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 6.—To the New York Times, New York: I discovered the north pole April 6. Expected to arrive Chateau Bay September 7. Secure contact wire for me there, and arrange expedite transmission big story. (Signed) "PEARY." The date Peary refers to is April of the present year, although not stated in the dispatch, as his expedition to the pole did not leave until July, 1908. —New York Times.

Crowns the Work.

Peary's attainment crowns the work of expeditions that he has led for a number of years. His last expedition was in 1904, when he means of the little Arctic steamer Roosevelt and by harnessing on sledges he succeeded in reaching 82 degrees 2 seconds north latitude. This was accomplished on April 23, 1904, after a zigzag journey in the Arctic ocean, exactly two years to a day before Dr. Cook reached the pole. He regarded that expedition as simplifying the task by 50 per cent and his failure to reach the pole then was attributed by him to the fact that the winter was not normal, being practically open season throughout the northern hemisphere. He believed he could have reached the

Gets Dispatch.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 6.—Dr. W. Alcock, principal of Worcester academy, received the following dispatch at 7 o'clock this afternoon over the Postal Telegraph company's line: "Indian Harbor, Newfoundland, Sept. 6, 1909. Dr. R. E. Peary, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.: Top of earth reached at last. Greeting to faculty and boys. (Signed) "D. E. M'ILLAN." "Peary adds still another name to the long list of American heroes," said Professor Asaph Hall, of the observatory.

"The energy he has displayed, his persistence and his intelligence has brought to bear on this great problem are worthy of all commendations." Those persons who had associated with Peary here spoke of him today as a man of wonderful capacity for doing things, and they instantly accepted the statement that he had discovered the pole. The courses taken by Commander Peary and Dr. Cook do not differ materially, according to Professor Henry Gannett, the geographer. "It seemed to me that Peary was being delayed when he left a year or so ago," said Professor Gannett. Peary's plan was to get up to the northernmost corner of Greenland, where he made his winter headquarters in a cave he called in. He had been previously to the vicinity of Lady Franklin bay, and then northwest along the coast for quite a distance before proceeding away from land and starting out for the pole. I should say that he took about the same course this time. Dr. Cook started at Etah and crossed it over into Etahnao Land to some point on the north coast near where Peary started. Their courses seem to have varied little."

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Chargers With Larceny.

New York, Sept. 6.—John Stroebel and Arthur Thomas of Rochester, N. Y., and Arthur Thomas of California were arrested at the Sheephead Bay race track today, charged with grand larceny in taking from his stable last night, a gelding entered for the last race at Sheephead Bay today, and racing the horse at top speed during the darkness, thereby endangering his chances of winning the race today. Stroebel and Thomas pleaded not guilty and were held in \$2,000 bail.

Breaks Record.

Celtic Park, L. 1, Sept. 6.—Emilio Lunghi, the Italian champion runner, broke the world's record for the 700-yard run at Celtic park today. Time, 1:27.25. The best previous time recorded was made by Leon Myers at Williamsburg in 1882.

MR. BALLINGER ARMED WITH REPORTS

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ARRIVES AT BEVERLY TO CONSULT MR. TAFT.

TO SEE EXECUTIVE TODAY

Will Submit Information Relative to the Cunningham Coal Land Entries in Alaska and Also Take Up With the President the Controversy With the Forestry Department.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 6.—Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, came to Beverly today armed with three portfolios filled with reports regarding the Cunningham coal land entry cases in Alaska, which have been the subjects of serious charges preferred by Louis G. Glavis, an inspector, against higher officials of the general land office and the interior department. Mr. Ballinger intended also to take up with the president the controversy between the interior department and the forestry division of the department of agriculture.

Mr. Ballinger will see the president tomorrow and Wednesday. It is expected that the matters in controversy will be settled before Mr. Ballinger returns to Washington on Thursday or Friday. Mr. Ballinger could not be drawn into a discussion of the Pinchot matter over the policy of the interior department, regarding the Roosevelt conservation plans or the Glavis charges.

The secretary repeated what he had said in Washington after a hasty perusal of several reports which were laid before him, that the interior department had nothing to fear from the closest scrutiny of the conduct of any of its officials.

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AGREEMENT REPORT WILL BE PUBLISHED

Tokio, Sept. 6.—The report of the agreement between Japan and China upon the so-called Manchurian question, which was signed at Pekin last week, will be published in Tokio tomorrow.

This agreement settles the Chientao boundary dispute, the matter of extending and modernizing the Antung-Manchou railroad by Japan, and other questions long in dispute, which were productive of lengthy negotiations, and for a time caused considerable friction between the two countries.

CHAUFFERS PERFECT AN ORGANIZATION

Washington, Sept. 6.—Blacklisting joy riding and declaring for 18 years as the minimum limit in the issuance of licenses to automobile drivers, most of the chauffeurs of Washington have organized a Chauffeurs' Protective association and affiliated as a union with the Knights of Labor. The new organization has stock benefit provisions, and its policy will be to expel from its ranks any chauffeur convicted of joy riding. The action of the chauffeurs is in line with a movement already launched in several other cities.

ARMY ORDERED OUT.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—The 12th division of the Spanish army, consisting of 11,000 men, under the command of General Sotomayor, has been ordered to Melilla, Morocco, to take part in the campaign against the Moors. Premier Maura said that another division might be mobilized immediately. Advances from Melilla say the Spanish positions at Eltara and Resina have been reinforced and that the Moors have partly abandoned Mount Ouzara and are massing at Zeehan.

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