

NEW YORK WILL PAY HOMAGE TO EXPLORER AND INVENTOR

Commemoration of Exploits of Henrik Hudson and Robert Fulton Begins Today

WONDERS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY TO BE EXHIBITED

Leviathans of the World's Navies, Myriads of Electric Lights and Airships Will Be Contrasted With Pageants Showing the Deeds and Achievements of the Honored Pair.

New York, Sept. 24.—The stage tonight was set for the great historical pageant on land and water which opens here tomorrow and will continue for two weeks along the length of the stream that Hudson discovered and Fulton first navigated by steam.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow the Half Moon and the Clermont—accurate reproductions of the little Dutch shallop in which an English master and a mixed crew first ascended the Hudson river from Manhattan island to Albany, and of the ungainly monster belching smoke and hissing vapor, in which Robert Fulton, an American inventor, made the same distance for the first time propelled by steam, will move from their quiet anchorages in the lee of Staten island to salute the vast bulk of the assembled American and foreign ships of war in the lower harbor.

The Clermont will move under her own steam. Her clumsy engines will rattle and groan in her open hull; her unprotected paddle-wheels will spatter foam on her decks, and she will push slowly through the water at a speed of a little better than four miles an hour, very much like the floating grist mill that a Hudson river farmer first thought her, 100 years ago.



STEWART L. WOODFORD President of Celebration Commission

the chimes of Old Trinity church will take up the refrain of "Glory to God in the Highest; peace on earth good will to men."

Flags of Peace.

The twin rainbow flags of peace will be unfurled from the roof of a downtown skyscraper by two little girls, in anticipation of the prophecy, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

The arrival of the squadrons of Germany and Great Britain filled up the last gap in the eight-mile line of warships. There was a great tumult of welcome upon their arrival—cannonading, the wigwagging of flags, the hoarse cheers of sailors, and in the evening the long distance greeting of searchlights.

The man who discovered the Hudson river and the man whose invention made it of greatest service will be honored during the coming week here at the scene of their achievements. Three centuries ago Henrik Hudson sailed past Manhattan island and up the river to the head of navigation. Two hundred years later Robert Fulton made the same trip in the first successful steamboat. The Hudson-Fulton celebration, which opens here tomorrow, will visualize their achievements.

For the next eight days the people of New York and visitors from all parts of the world will witness a series of pageants surpassing anything hitherto attempted in the way of historical commemoration. The crowning attainments of the 20th century will be exhibited to set off those of the past. The leviathans of the world's navies have gathered to honor the two little ships that made history one and three centuries ago. Above the waters where 89 warships lie at anchor the conquerors of the air, will exhibit mastery. Airship fights, naval parades, military parades and historical pageants will all contribute to

the anniversary. After a week in New York waters the floating part of the exhibition will move up the river, where the cities whose settlement and growth followed Hudson's discovery and Fulton's invention will spend the next week in performing their part of the celebration.

Two Reproductions. At 10 o'clock tomorrow the Half Moon and the Clermont—accurate reproductions of the little Dutch shallop in which an English master and a mixed crew first ascended the Hudson river from Manhattan island to Albany, and of the ungainly monster belching smoke and hissing vapor, in which Robert Fulton, an American inventor, made the same distance for the first time propelled by steam, will move from their quiet anchorages in the lee of Staten island to salute the vast bulk of the assembled American and foreign ships of war in the lower harbor.

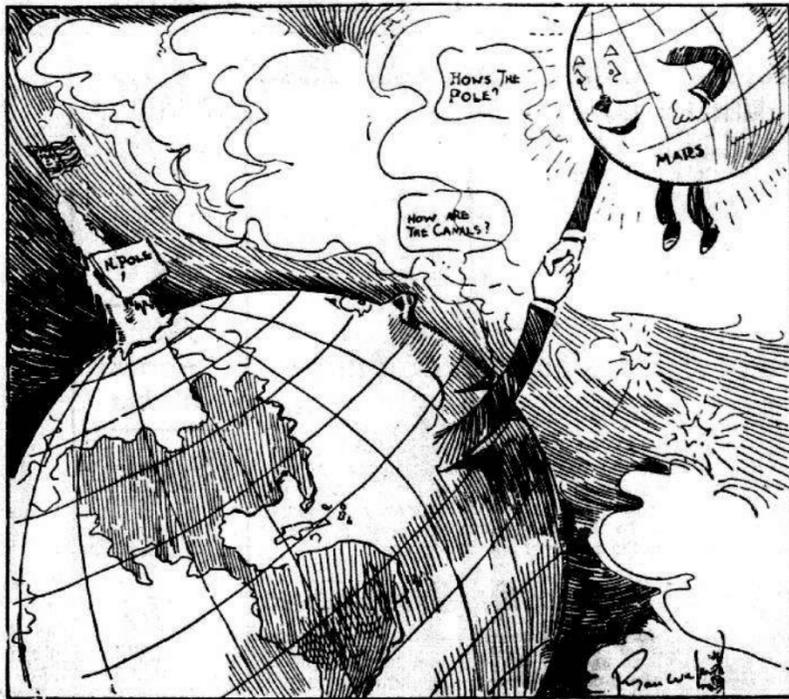
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Teaches History. This is the way in which the Hudson-Fulton celebration proposes to teach history and commemorate the share that America has had in the making of the world. The Netherlands, because of the prominent part they played in forming the early history of the territory in which the celebration is being held. With the exception of our own, England and Germany have sent the most notable contributions to the fleet of war vessels that will assemble in the lower harbor. In this connection General Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hudson-Fulton commission, has said:

"We are now assured of the largest collection of war vessels, aggregating at least 80, that has ever been assembled in one place, with the exception of the rendezvous of British ships in the English channel. It will be the largest collection of war vessels ever brought together on this side of the Atlantic and the largest collection of an international character ever assembled anywhere. Supplementing the parades by land down Fifth avenue, past a great white court of staff erected opposite the new Astor-Lenox-Tilden public library, and the naval pageants of historic and illuminated floats opposite the Riverside park, there will be thrown open during the celebration a great number of private and public collections of historic interest. The masterpieces gathered by the late Maurice Kann will be shown here by Duveen Brothers, and the private purchases from the old Flemish, Holland and

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HANDS ACROSS



Washington, Sept. 24.—Nearer to the earth by 15,000,000 miles than it has been for 15 years, the planet Mars today is the object of intense interest to astronomers, particularly at the United States naval observatory. Its average distance from the earth is 59,900,000 miles. Its distance from the earth today was only 35,000,000 miles. With this proximity, interest in the planet, which is always keen, will become, even among those who cannot claim to be students of astronomy, all the keener on account of the probability that new discoveries concerning matters Martian will be made.

COOK HAS AUDIENCE ARCTIC CLUB LEADER IDAHO MAN DECLARES WITH SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITY STUDIES PEARY'S RECORDS FOR MISSOULA MERCHANTS

EXPLORER HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

CHARGES AGAINST COOK'S VERACITY ARE EXAMINED BY GENERAL HUBBARD.

E. P. THERIAULT OF AVERY SAYS THIS CITY IS THE BEST PLACE TO PATRONIZE.

Cook May Sue. New York, Sept. 24.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook contemplates bringing a suit against Commander Peary to recover damages for slander and defamation, according to statements tonight by friends of the former. Dr. Cook himself had nothing to say regarding the proposed suit, but his secretary, Walter Lonsdale, admitted that the idea was seriously entertained both by Dr. Cook and by John R. Bradley, Cook's backer. He said that affidavits had already been prepared in case it was definitely decided to bring this suit. "But certainly nothing will be done at present in the matter," said Mr. Lonsdale, "and as a matter of fact it is doubtful if anything ever will be done unless it is in retaliation."

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 24.—I have read the records submitted by Commander Peary on the question as to whether Cook has been to the pole and found in them much that Dr. Cook has not stated. They are very interesting. General Thomas Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic club, made this statement today after a careful examination of the Peary records on the controversy, which were submitted to him by Commander Peary yesterday. While General Hubbard would give no intimation as to the nature of the proofs which Commander Peary is confident will show that Dr. Cook was not at the pole, it was apparent that he was well satisfied. Commander Peary will confer with General Hubbard here Monday. "I think it would be best not to make any statement after the conference with Commander Peary," said General Hubbard, "as it is a matter which the officers of the Peary Arctic club should pass upon. I shall call a meeting of the club officers in New York shortly."

"Missoula is a great city. I am surprised by what I find here. I was not prepared to see so fine a town but I was even less prepared to find such well-equipped stores as you have here. I find I can buy meat and groceries and general supplies in Missoula cheaper than I can in Spokane, and it costs me much less to get goods shipped from here than from that city. I have bought a carload of supplies and building material and I am delighted with what I have found here and with the treatment which I have received."

New York, Sept. 24.—For the first time since his arrival here, Frederick A. Cook took into his confidence today one of the leading American geographical authorities, Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical society, with whom he had an hour's private conference. Whether Dr. Cook submitted some of his data to Dr. Huntington could not be ascertained, for upon his leaving, Dr. Huntington refused to comment on the meeting. Dr. Cook's friends, however, announced that Dr. Huntington has expressed perfect confidence that Cook had discovered the pole. Most of Dr. Cook's time was devoted in preparing the literary steps which lead to the lecture platform, which he will mount next Monday at the Carnegie institute. So carefully is he assembling the material for his first public appearance that he declined many invitations for the Hudson-Fulton celebration during the next week.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 24.—At 8:30 this morning at the home of her sister Mrs. Amanda Gilmore committed suicide by cutting her throat with a 14-inch cake knife. Mrs. Gilmore had been visiting her sister since August 12, having come from her home at Roscoe, Pa., for the express purpose of being with her sister, from whom she had been separated for a number of years. She became homesick however, and it was arranged for her to return to her home and her ticket had been purchased.

Mr. Theriault's hotel is on the bank of the St. Joe river, in the midst of an ideal hunting and fishing country, a perfect region for a summer resort and conveniently located. Those Missoula people who have visited the place are enthusiastic in their praises of its beauties. Mr. Theriault himself had not much to say about it, except that he hoped to get better acquainted with Missoula people and trusted that they would get interested in the country west of here on the Milwaukee.

NOTHING TO SAY.

New York, Sept. 24.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., with her son and daughter, William K. Vanderbilt III, and Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, returned to New York from abroad today on the Cunard liner Lusitania. When asked to make a statement concerning the recent report of her marital troubles, she replied: "I cannot say anything at this time. I have been so much in the public eye that I do not wish to make any statement."

HOMESICK VISITOR CUTS HER THROAT

Melilla, Sept. 24.—Hunger is getting in its work on the army of the Moors. For this reason only a few isolated attacks were made on the Spanish forces today. One of General Marina's staff officers says that the enemy is in a critical condition and without food. Numerous tribesmen are coming in, surrendering their arms and seeking peace.

MOORS ARE HUNGRY.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 24.—A petition was today filed in the circuit court here by 15 creditors, asking a receiver for the Illinois National Fire Insurance company. It alleges that the company is owned by L. M. Fairbanks, brother of the former vice president. Mismanagement is charged.

MASSACRE REPORTED.

Manila, Sept. 24.—Official dispatches received from the southern ports state that it is rumored that the revenue cutter Sora has been captured by Moro pirates and the crew murdered. No details of the capture are known and the authorities have been unable to secure confirmation of the rumor, although dispatches have been sent to all adjacent ports.

BRYAN WILL ANSWER.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 24.—In a telegram received today from Phoenix, Ariz., W. J. Bryan, the democratic leader, said he would come to El Paso next Monday and in a speech answer in detail Senator Bailey's criticism of his position on the tariff.

RECEIVER IS ASKED.

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MINERS DECIDE TO STAND PAT TAFT REACHES SALT LAKE CITY

BUTTE UNION MEN REFUSE TO WORK WITH ENGINEERS OF NEW ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENT ADDS TABERNACLE TO LIST OF EDIFICES IN WHICH HE HAS SPOKEN.

OPERATIONS SUSPENDED

MAKES SPEECH AT PROVO

Practically Nothing is Being Done Underground in Smoky City and Smelters May Close Down—President Moyer of Western Federation is on His Way to Scene of Dispute.

Address Deals With Questions of Government and Tariff on Beet Sugar—Chief Forester Pinchot Joins Party, but Does Not Shake Hands With Secretary Ballinger.

Special to The Daily Missoulian.

Butte, Sept. 24.—At 1 o'clock this morning the special meeting of the Butte miners' union adjourned. A committee of five was appointed to interview the mine owners regarding the employment of engineers of the new union No. 1. This committee is to report at another special meeting to be held Monday afternoon. Until then, nothing will be done, but there is much anxiety in town. The matter under discussion is the walkout, as it may be called, which is the outgrowth of the trouble between the two unions of engineers. Tonight there are only two mines working in the camp, the Mountain Con. and the Silver Bow, employing not more than 200 men on a shift. Until midnight the streets were crowded by idle miners, members of the union coming and going from the hall all night long.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 24.—President Taft today added a Mormon tabernacle to the long list of religious edifices in which he has made addresses to the people. Not long ago in a Jewish synagogue at Pittsburg, Mr. Taft declared he was no stranger in the pulpit and enumerated his different experiences in denominational churches. Today's experience was at Provo, the thriving little city 40 miles south of Salt Lake, where 90 per cent of the residents are Mormons and where is the home of Senator Reed Smoot, that the president faced probably the most fervently enthusiastic audience of his 10 days of traveling to the west.

Secrecy is Maintained. Little can be learned as to the action of the miners, for every safeguard of secrecy is thrown about the meeting. It is stated, however, that a vote was taken in returning to work and allowing matter of the difference between the two unions of engineers to be threshed out later, but this was rejected and the men will continue to refuse to go down under the engineers of the rival of the Western Federation of Miners.

Cordial Reception. There was nothing in all the program that suggests the religious character of the building. The president's appeal to the patriotism of the people, his congratulations to them upon their evidences of prosperity and the fact that they were a community of the law, abiding by the laws, and determined that every community of which they were a part should be a lawful community, called forth continuing cheers. Mr. Taft declared that he had intended to speak but five minutes. His reception was so cordial, however, that he spoke for nearly half an hour.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has telegraphed for the local to take no action until his arrival in Butte, and he is expected here early this morning. Widespread Effect. The effect of the trouble will be widespread. At it is at present, there are few miners at work in the Butte district and the employing companies seem to be disposed to allow the men to fight out their own differences. They maintain that the fight is not of their seeking, that their contracts are with the engineers and that the men should settle their own differences.

Meets Pinchot. From Provo, where he was officially welcomed to Utah Governor Spry, Senator Smoot and Sutherland and others, the president came on to Salt Lake, arriving at 4:30 p. m., to remain until Sunday noon. The arrival of the president developed an incident in the now famous Ballinger-Pinchot controversy which was extremely interesting to those who attended. Secretary Ballinger came with the president. At Provo work was received on the president's train that Chief Forester Pinchot had arrived in Salt Lake and would meet the party there. When the train came to a standstill, Mr. Pinchot was at the foot of the rear platform of the steps. The president grasped the hand of the chief forester.

There were warm developments when the time came for the hoisting of the men who worked today. Big crowds of men in sympathy with the miners who had walked out were on hand at every shaft where men worked. At the Cannon, Walter H. Anderson, a miner came over to greet a friend, who was under ground. He made the remark that the strike was unjustified, and sought to take the part of the men working. Instantly he was set upon by a few hundred men and beaten severely before the deputies from the sheriff's office arrived and reached him.

Not So Bad. There is still optimism in many quarters, but it is feared that radicalism may destroy all efforts for a peaceful solution of the trouble. The streets of the town are quiet at this hour and the miners not in the meeting have apparently gone home to await the arrival of president Moyer. Compared with the shut-down of a few years ago the situation is much to the good, as comparatively few "stop orders" have been received by the telegraph companies today. One telegraph company received 200 orders to hold goods, Friday morning. Two years ago the same company received nearly 1,000 stop orders in the same time. Interviews with business men indicate that they do not anticipate any great difficulty and everyone in Butte is hoping for the best.

Charles Mitchell, business agent of Union No. 1, was arraigned in justice court this afternoon. The defense did not put in any testimony and he was held to the district court, his bond of \$2,000 being made continuing. He is accused of first degree assault in shooting John Cronin, business agent of the Miners' union, during the melee at engineers' hall Wednesday night.

Drives to Fort. Mr. Taft was driven direct from the railway station at the head of a procession of automobiles to the army post at Fort Douglas, where he reviewed the Fifteenth infantry, which is stationed there. Following the review he held a reception for the officers and their wives and this evening was the guest of honor at a dinner at the fort, returning to the city at 11 p. m. and returning to rooms assigned to him at a local hotel. The president was joined here by John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer and warm personal friend, who will accompany him on the remainder of his long trip.

Situation Peculiar. The situation is the most peculiar in the history of labor trouble in this district, for no question of hours, wages or rules is involved. There is no strike, the differences being confined to the unions. John Gillie, general manager of the Amalgamated Copper company, again defined the position of his concern this morning. "We have nothing to do with the trouble," he said "it is purely a question of jurisdiction which the unions must themselves settle. Our company wishes to employ only union men; it is not within our province, I should say, to take up the fight, nor are we expected to do so."

A Game of Golf. President Taft will have a comparatively quiet day of it tomorrow, with a long-looked-forward game of golf at the Country club in the afternoon. He may devote some of his

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