Danish Monarch Pays Tribute to North Pole Discoverer

DATA WILL PROVE CLAIM, SAYS COOK

Explorer Tells of Thrilling Dash to the Pole, And Says Observations Will Satisfy All

contributed extensively to arctic exploration and has been closely identified with it, was at the chairman's left. The menu was an example of enterprise with a lithograph of the crown prince greeting Doctor Cook and a map of the arctic circle giving Doctor Cook's route and a fac simile of his autograph, with the date, which was a reproduction of a souvenir he gave Miss Egan.

The speeches teemed with compliments to Doctor Cook. The mayor of Copenhagen said that the name was once more enrolled among the great explorers. 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 Doctor Cook, paid a warm tribute to "his noble deed." He thanked him for spending a little time in Denmark, and said that the privations of the explorer were appreciated most by the men of Denmark whose names are written with honor on the ice rocks of Denmark's northern colony.

When the nation was first thrilled by the news of Cook's exploit, he said, he must confess there was some skepticism, but afterward it was confirmed and he hoped that Doctor Cook would try for the south pole with the same success.

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

Explorer Praises Cook

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

Doctor Cook replied briefly:

"I thank you very much for the 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 explorations, but they have been of much importance as silent partners in almost all arctic expeditions in recent years. The most important factor in my expedition was the Eskimo and dog world and I can not be too thankful to the Danes for their care of the Eskimo, and know they also have instituted a mission at Cape York. Had I not met with the right Eskimos 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 American people may be rightly proud."

Toasts to Mrs. Cook and to the Eskimos of the party were drunk. Two hundred students in uniform marched in when the company returned to Grand hall and gave Doctor Cook a rousing cheer.

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

COPENHAGEN GIVES EXPLORER COOK A GLORIOUS RECEPTION

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—King Frederick received Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, who reached Copenhagen today from Greenland, in private audience at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The audience lasted half an hour. The queen and her three daughters, Princesses Ingeborg, Thyra and Dagmar, were present.

Doctor Cook was presented to his majesty by Maurice F. Egan, the American minister.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, returning to civilization from his discovery of the north pole, came into Copenhagen harbor at 10 o'clock this morning on board the steamer Hans Egede from Greenland.

STANDING ON BRIDGE

Doctor Cook was standing on the bridge of the vessel, which flew the American flag at her mizzenmast.

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 Doctor Cook in the name of the nation and the city.

Doctor 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 representative of the Associated Press, Doctor Cook said he left at the north pole an American flag and 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 Doctor Cook's records and believed them to be perfectly correct.

In the course of the interview with the Associated Press representative on board the Hans Egede, Doctor Cook declared with great emphasis:

MADE EXACT OBSERVATIONS

"I have been to the north pole, and I have brought back the most exact observations, absolutely proving my statement. I have kept a diary throughout my entire expedition, in which I recorded the most minute details."

Continuing the conversation, Doctor 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 depots 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.

ESKIMOS FRIGHTENED

"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 the ice, we caught sight of several walruses.

"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 animals. Our lives were saved.

"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 Upernavik to Egedesminde I sailed on the same ship that carried the McClintock and Franklin relief expeditions."

WEATHERBEATEN AND SHABBY

It was a weatherbeaten and shabby but elated hero 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 visiting members of royal families.

Doctor Cook stood on the bridge of the Hans Egede wearing a shabby brown suit that had been loaned him by a seaman. On his head was a disreputable old cap and his feet were clad in leather moccasins. His blonde hair was long and shaggy and his mustache rough and straggling. His complexion was sallow, but his face was full. He was a strange figure for the center of such a brilliant scene as greeted his return to civilization.

WELCOMED BY PRINCE

When the Hans Egede was a mile away, slowly coming in with an enthusiastic following of small craft in her wake, Crown Prince Christian and the members of his staff embarked on a launch, which took them to the side of the steamer bearing the explorer.

The moment the anchor was dropped the crown prince sprang up the gangway. Doctor Cook at the same time appeared at the head of the ladder.

The people in the surrounding boats, who had expected from the newspaper pictures to see a bearded man, recognized the explorer for the first time and sent up a loud cheer.

Prince Christian, who is a tall and handsome young man, was dressed in a silk hat and frock coat. He grasped the hand of the shabby explorer and congratulated him on his achievement, and welcomed him warmly in the name of the Danish nation and the geographical society, of which the prince is president.

Prince Valdemar, brother of King Frederick, in an admiral's uniform, accompanied by a party of naval officials, city officials, delegates from societies and the minister of commerce, followed the crown prince up the side of the steamer and the explorer was almost smothered in the friendly group of uniforms and officials in black coats and silk hats.

"Did you reach the north pole, Dr. Cook?" asked the correspondent of the Associated Press.

"Yes, I did," replied Doctor Cook.

After much handshaking Crown Prince Christian said to the explorer: "Come ashore with me, please; the people are waiting to see you."

Doctor Cook said something about his baggage.

"My people will look after your baggage," the crown prince said, and took Doctor Cook to the royal launch.

ROAR OF CHEERS

When the launch approached the pier with Prince Christian and Doctor Cook by his side, a tremendous roar of cheers burst out from the people on shore, and from the assemblage of small craft, including yachts, motor boats, landing boats from the Russian warship in the harbor, and racing shells, clustered thickly about the pier.

Doctor Cook stepped ashore and in an instant the police were powerless to make a way for the party. Doctor Cook and those about him were engulfed and swept along by a clamorous crowd. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister, and the Danish officials literally clung to Doctor Cook. Together the party fought its way desperately to a point near the Meteorological building. Doctor Cook was bruised and capless, and part of his sleeve was torn off.

"I used to be a football player, but this is the worst I ever saw," he panted.

Doctor Cook and Egan finally succeeded in reaching a balcony of the institute. The people crowding the streets and the adjoining park yelled frantically when they appeared. Egan waved his hand toward Doctor Cook as an introduction, whereupon the explorer made a brief address in English.

MAKES BRIEF SPEECH

"My friends," he said, "I have had too hard a time getting here to make a speech. I can only say that I consider it an honor to be able to put my foot first on Danish soil."

After more cheering Commodore Hovgaard took Doctor Cook in a carriage and drove with him through the crowded streets to the Phoenix hotel, where he will be the guest of the geographical society.

The hallways of the hotel were decorated with American flags and masses of flowers. Johan Hansen, the minister of commerce, and a committee of the geographical society gave a reception to Doctor Cook at the hotel. The minister made a speech of welcome in which he said:

"Before retiring to your much needed rest, Doctor Cook, I hope you will give us an opportunity of bidding you welcome to Denmark. I thank you on behalf of my countrymen for the noble deeds which you so successfully have performed."

The minister then invited Doctor Cook, on behalf of the government, the municipality and the geographical society, "as our honored guest," to a banquet tonight at the town hall.

Doctor Cook thanked the minister briefly, "for the very kind reception you already have granted in Denmark and with which I feel most delighted."

TOAST TO EXPLORER

Minister Hansen, over a bottle of champagne, then led in "three cheers and a long life for Dr. Cook."

The members of the reception committee withdrew and were succeeded by a numerous delegation of tailors, boot makers and barbers. The explorer placed himself in their hands and several tradesmen were at work on him at the same time.

At the end of an hour Doctor Cook emerged with his hair neatly trimmed, his mustache cropped close and in a new suit, hat and boots. He then went to the American legation and had luncheon with Minister Egan.

Doctor Cook will istay in Copenhagen for a few days as the guest of the government, waiting the arrival of his wife. He will then go to Belgium.

Minister Hansen talked freely with the representative of the Associated Press regarding the authenticity of Doctor Cook's exploit. He said:

"Our two foremost Danish arctic explorers, Amundsen and Rasmussen, know Cook personally, and they have assured us that they believe explicitly every word he says about his achievement. Their word is as good as gold with us on such questions."

HAS IMPLICIT BELIEF

Commodore Hovgaard, the commander of the royal yachts, and one of the foremost of Denmark's arctic explorers, had an opportunity today of examining Doctor Cook's journals. Later he said to the Associated Press:

"I noticed certain inaccuracies in the newspaper reports of the expedition, but a long conversation with Doctor Cook has convinced me that his statements are absolutely reliable. His replies to my questions were clear and precise, and left no doubt in my mind.

"Doctor Cook has cabled the president of the United States. We are now awaiting Mr. Taft's reply and we hope it will express official recognition."

Daugaard Jensen, the Danish inspector of North Greenland, and the highest official in that region, who spent two months in the company of Doctor Cook, is satisfied regarding the reliability of Doctor Cook's statement that he reached the north pole.

STORIES OF ESKIMOS

Apart from his own observations, Inspector Jensen conferred with the Danish polar explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who obtained from the Cape York Eskimos a description of Doctor Cook's journey. Rasmussen is the only European who fully understands the language of the Cape York Eskimos, from among whom Doctor Cook's companions were selected.

Rasmussen told Jensen that the stories of these Eskimos confirmed Doctor Cook in all the external details of his narrative. They corroborated the statement that the journey ended quite voluntarily, no ice or other obstacles preventing its continuance.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Doctor Cook's reply to his critics is as follows:

He has the records of his expedition, together with certain scientific data and proofs which he will submit to the world of science for its judgment. He is confident that the verdict will be a substantiation of his claim.

Questioned on the skepticism regarding his story arising from the fact that he was the only white man to take bearings and observations as well as being the only white man in the party, he answered that with other well authenticated expeditions one scientific man of the party took all the observations.

Doctor Cook left at the pole in a metal cylinder a small American flag and the records of his voyage. He did not have a staff on which to erect the flag, nor could the stability of a small staff have been assured.

At Minister Egan's luncheon Doctor Cook looked like an athlete in splendid training. He discussed his trip and answered all questions put to him. Among his interrogators were the Russian minister, who was an eager seeker for information, and the representative of the Associated Press.

Doctor Cook is particularly desirous that the public refrain from accepting all alleged interviews by the various newspapers here as authentic and while it would not be fair to him to attempt to quote the recollections of his conversations a verbatim interview, he has no objection to a recital of some of the main points he mentioned.

Doctor Cook is of the opinion that the United States may fairly claim, for whatever it may be worth, jurisdiction, by right of discovery, over the farthest north region of the world.

NEWSPAPER EXAGGERATIONS

He said he regretted to hear that some newspapers had incorrectly represented him as claiming to have discovered 30,000 square miles of new land. What he had done was to settle the nature of a region of about that extent. He was only able to see for an average of about 15 miles on each side of his route.

The most northerly land he saw was between 84 and 86 degrees. There were two bodies of land at this point, east of his route. One was about 1,000 feet high. He could not say whether they were islands or not, as he was not equipped to make a detour to explore them.

MANY BUSINESS OFFERS

Hundreds of telegrams from publishers, lecture managers and even theatrical managers are pouring in on the explorer. Doctor Cook was greatly pleased to find awaiting him here a message from his wife.

The explorer has telegraphed to President Taft an announcement of his expedition. He expects to reach New York in about one month. He will stop on his way at Brussels to visit the headquarters of the organization for polar research and call on the men with whom he made his trip into the antarctic regions.

Doctor Cook has accepted an invitation to dine with King Frederick at the Charlottenland palace Sunday evening. Minister Egan also will be a guest of his majesty on this occasion.

Following the luncheon at the legation Dr. Cook was received at the palace by King Frederick.

Doctor Cook's reception in Copenhagen and portraits of some of the members of the royal family of Denmark who greeted the explorer and were present at his reception by King Frederick.

DR. COOK SAYS DATA WILL PROVE TRUTH OF HIS DISCOVERY

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The most detailed account of his polar journey as yet given by Doctor Cook was gained from him by a large body of newspaper correspondents this evening at the Hotel Phoenix. Doctor Cook, at the request of the correspondents, 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 30,000 square miles discovered, saying that he meant that they were able to see 15 miles on each side during their journey to the pole and that therefore a hitherto unknown territory of 30,000 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 simple instruments for astronomical observations and we were very lucky to obtain observations virtually every day. The positions noted must have been nearly correct. We had three chronometers, one watch, compasses and pedometers. All were carefully controlled by each other from time to time. The watch, however, got out of order.

HAD MODERN INSTRUMENTS

"We had all the modern instruments which other explorers have had, including thermometers, barometers and sextants of the latest models. It is possible that our observations were better than those of early days, but I do not assert 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. The only witnesses I had were two Eskimos, certainly, but in all polar expeditions observations have been made by one man. I regard the Eskimo as much more intelligent in finding positions than the white man 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 nail.' They appreciate the work of explorers when participating therein.

"I think Rasmussen has obtained some information regarding my expedition from the Eskimos, who have learned it from the two with me. Rasmussen was there much later and his information will be published shortly, possibly tomorrow.

"Concerning the ice around the pole, so far as I could see, it was slightly more active there than at one or two degrees south. It drifted somewhat more to the south and east. Its general character is not very different from that at other places. We stayed around the pole for two days, making many 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 gunshot fired from where we were would have passed over the pole."

LEAVES FLAG AT POLE

"We planted the stars and stripes at what we believed to be the pole, but did not leave the flag with a staff. Instead I placed a small silk flag in a cylinder with my card and record of the journey with the date. The drift ice may carry the flag away, but to me that is a matter of indifference. I should have been very glad to have found land there.

"I am quite prepared to place my observations before any geographical society in the world. I think there is not any doubt about my obtaining authoritative recognition. I have already received telegrams from the geographical societies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and other countries, which congratulate me, while Amundsen, Nordenskjold, Cagni and Lecointe have acknowledged my work. I offer my observations to science the same as other men have done, and I accept the responsibility.

"As to the temperature at the pole, it was minus 38. I took about 400 photographs, one of which shows the American flag flying. These as yet have not been developed."

Questioned regarding his great speed, Doctor Cook said:

"The daily distance covered on the northward trip was slightly less than 15 miles; on the southward trip it was 10 miles. This is not abnormal distance for Eskimos on the ice. They often travel 50 or 60 miles with dogs. One of the greatest advantages of our trip was that I did not take a famine route. We had game for a long time, perhaps for a hundred miles. We fed our dogs well throughout the winter in Greenland and ran 400 miles, giving them fresh meat every day. Thus we brought them to the polar sea fat and well. We had the best men and the best dogs.

"We lived entirely on dried meat and beef tallow, reducing the food problem to a science. The last trace of animals we saw was a bear track at 83 degrees. Afterward we did not even see life in the water, except algae. The drift of the ice during the entire southern trip was slightly south of east, the direction of the wind was generally south of west. We found several of Sverdrup's old camps. The reason we utilized silk tents on some occasions was that we were so exhausted that we had not strength to build a snowshed. We had carefully figured and planned everything, so that there was no surplus weight to carry. We did not run short except when we went astray.

PREMATURE HUNTING METHODS

"We brought 10 dogs back with us, the others having been eaten by their companions. We used the lasso, traps and bows and arrows to catch game. It took two months to learn how to trap a moose. One of the men shot an eider duck with arrows."

Doctor Cook concluded his observations with a reference to the kind way he had been treated by the king, who was greatly interested in his adventure. He stated that he is going to New York as soon as possible. He will remain here for a few days and then will proceed to Brussels, where he is a member of the Polar club. He assured his hearers that he did not want to go to the pole again, either north or south.

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ASTRONOMER SURE PROOF IS AT HAND

Prof. Ricord Says Discoverer Could Easily Establish Locations Through Study of Heavens

By REV. JEROME RICARD, S. J.,
Head of the Astronomical Department of Santa Clara College

It is but natural to believe all that has been reported concerning the discovery of the pole by Dr. Frederick Cook. By pole here we understand the true geographical pole of the earth and not the magnetic pole.

It is not easy to conceive that any man will venture so far as to utter an untruth to the whole world concerning a point of prime interest where lying would be fatal to the one who was instrumental in disseminating it.

The discovery is of supreme interest not only to the geographer but also to the astronomer. At the north pole the aspect of the heavens is something so new and so wondrous that it deserves a passing notice.

STARS STAMP LOCATION

On looking overhead the observer would see the pole star very near the zenith, only 1¼ degrees from it; then he would see the small dipper in Ursa Minor describing a circle around a point just overhead, and, by directing his gaze to the pointers and the whole dipper in Ursa Major, he would see it describing another and larger circle around the same point just overhead, and so on in regard to all the circumpolar stars; and again, by looking as far down along the horizon as possible he would see the last of the visible stars never rise and never set. By putting all the scenes of this panorama together he would would see inside of every consecutive 24 hours a magnificent series of parallel circles from the horizon up to the last point overhead in the celestial sphere.

This leads us to a consideration of the probable method used by Doctor Cook in making his discovery. Evidently the best instrument would have been a meridian circle or a zenith telescope, not to mention any form of equatorial and engineer's transit. But surely he had none of these instruments. Nor is it at all probable that he used the method of the obelisk of the ancient Greeks for finding his latitude, which in this case should have been 90 degrees. What practical method he used, it is better to wait for him to tell us, as he knows best, and before starting at all on his expedition he must have made ample provision for the acquirement of scientific certainty concerning the point so long sought after.

PROOF EASILY ESTABLISHED

If we had no other instrument but two very slender sticks, one of which was adjusted to the vertical by means of a plumb line and the other in a very small oblique direction from the vertical, so that it pointed to the pole star at any time at all during the day or the night, and the angle formed by the two sticks was found to measure only 1¼ degrees, then there would be certainty enough that the vertical stick was pointing to the pole. And the only thing that an astronomer who subsequently went up there would do would be to throw the aureole of extremest scientific accuracy about it. We will not notice the light effects of the pole, which must be extremely interesting.

EUROPEANS REGARD DR. COOK'S REPORT AS NOT CONVINCING

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A cable to the World from London says: "The tide of skepticism in regard to Doctor Cook's reliability is rising throughout Europe. There can be no doubt of this. Editorial comments in newspapers arriving here, interviews with German, Italian, Russian, French and Scandinavian scientists telegraphed here prove it.

"This skepticism was shown most significantly today when King Frederick of Denmark reconsidered his determination to decorate Doctor Cook with the gold medal of merit, a highly prized decoration founded by King Christian VIII in 1845 and given only to those who have rendered to mankind the most distinguished services in any direction.

"The interviews with geographers and explorers show they maintain that Doctor Cook has proved nothing and that their opinion, almost unanimous, is that such details of his journey as he has revealed are the reverse of being convincing inherently.

"Naturally the geographers and explorers are jealous of the triumph of Doctor Cook, but Europe waits for Doctor Cook to submit his evidence that he reached the north pole to a scientific tribunal of whose learning and disinterestedness there can be not the shadow of a doubt.

"One of the most eminent arctic explorers said today:

"'Doctor Cook will never prove his claim.

"'It is impossible for him to prove it, even if it is sound.

"'His friends will claim always that he has proved it—that he reached the north pole. So the inevitable result will be a controversy that can never be determined one way or the other.'

"The English newspapers have suspended judgment and are fair thus far. It is enough for them that an Anglo-Saxon declares he reached the top of the earth, but they would to heaven he had been an Englishman. But the newspapers in their attitude do not represent public opinion here, which is frankly incredulous. Wherever you go you hear little but 'Cook.' 'North pole.' 'Rot.' He never was within 1,000 miles of it.'"

Upheld in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.—Commenting today on the achievement of Dr. Cook, M. Lecointe, director of the Brussels observatory, said:

"America may be well proud of the success achieved by Dr. Cook. I am indignant at the idea that Dr. Cook's statement of his discovery is held untrue by some people. The pole surely has been discovered. I know Dr. Cook personally and I vouch for his sincerity."

The Geographical society has invited Dr. Cook to lecture in Brussels. He probably will be heard the same evening as Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, the English explorer, who recently led an expedition to the Antartic.

Congratulated by Hamburg

HAMBURG, Sept. 4.—The managing board of the Hamburg Geographical society has telegraphed the congratulations of the society to Dr. Cook, inviting him at the same time to be the guest of the society on his way from Copenhagen to New York. In case of acceptance the board will invite distinguished geographers and scientists from all parts of Germany to take part in the reception to the American explorer.

A $200,000,000 INVESTMENT

Manufacture of automobiles has become in a single decade one of the most important industries of the United States. In 1898 the aggregate investment in this business was only $2,000,000, but now it is given at $200,000,000, with every prospect of going still higher. There has also been a rapid advancement in medicine, especially so in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. More people are learning of its wonderful merit every year, and, since it is a thoroughly reliable family medicine, it deserves to succeed. In thousands of homes it reigns supreme because for 56 years it has given satisfaction in cases of Poor Appetite, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Weakness and Malaria, Fever and Ague. You really ought to try a bottle without further delay.

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(The State Central Organization organized in 1902—An association for the commercial and industrial development of California.)

"PROMOTION: The act of promotion, advancement encouragement."—Century Dictionary.

The committee has for its object the PROMOTION of California interests. It has nothing to sell. It fosters all things tending to the ADVANCEMENT of California. It is an authority on all matters relating to California. It ENCOURAGES the establishment of new industries and fosters those already established. It invites desirable immigration. It presents the opportunities and needs of all fields of business and professional activity. It is supported by popular subscription and makes no charge for any service rendered. It has affiliated with it 250 commercial organizations of the state, with a combined membership of more than 30,000. Meetings of representatives of these organizations are held semiannually in different parts of the state, where matters of California's interests are discussed. Headquarters of the committee are maintained in Merchants' Exchange building, San Francisco. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.