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The Ogden Standard

WEATHER FORECAST
UTAH—THE INDICATIONS ARE
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PARTLY CLOUDY TONIGHT AND
TOMORROW.
PRICE FIVE CENTS

39TH YEAR—NO. 211

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909

DISCOVERER OF NORTH POLE CONFIRMS THE NEWS

DR. COOK SAYS LOWEST TEMPERATURE AT THE POLE WAS 117 BELOW ZERO

He Arrived at the Spot at 7 O'clock in the Morning of April 21, 1908—His Success Is Due to Eskimos and Dogs

Skagen, Denmark, Sept. 3.—A newspaper correspondent, who went on board the Hans Egede, from the pilot steamer off here, was able to obtain a few words with Dr. Frederick A. Cook. The explorer ascribed his success to the fact that he made use of the old methods, namely Eskimos and dogs, and that he lived like an Eskimo himself.

The doctor then gave a vivid sketch of his expedition, which he said: "Going northward, I struck first a westerly course from Greenland and then moved northward."

"I arrived at the North Pole April 21, 1908, as already announced, accompanied by only two Eskimos."

"We reached the pole at 7 o'clock in the morning."

"The daily observations for a whole fortnight before arriving at the pole."

"Returning, we were forced to take a more westerly route and the first ten days I took observations daily and recorded them. I was unable to measure the depth of the sea as I had not the necessary instruments."

"The lowest temperature recorded was 83 degrees Centigrade below zero."

"Eighty-three degrees Centigrade below is equal to 117 degrees below zero Fahrenheit."

GREAT RECEPTION AWAITS DR. COOK AT COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—Cape Skagen is about 175 miles from Copenhagen, and the Hans Egede probably will come into port some time during the night.

The social activities will begin directly the steamer Melchior, heading the committee of the Royal Geographical Society, with Maurice F. Egan, the American minister as the guest, meets the Hans Egede. Dr. Cook will be given a reception and banquet on the Melchior.

King Frederick of Denmark has intimated his desire to receive the traveler Saturday morning and his majesty has arranged to entertain him at luncheon tomorrow. The municipal banquet to the explorer will be given in the crown hall tomorrow night. The committee having this entertainment in hand includes representatives of the ministry of commerce, of the municipality, the Royal Geographical Society and the board of trade. Four hundred guests have been invited. From this time onward the dinners, receptions and gaieties will be incessant.

Hundreds of telegrams from America and all parts of the world have been received at the American legation for the doctor.

A certain amount of skepticism is noticeable today among the Scandinavian explorers who yesterday accepted the discovery of the North Pole as an accomplished fact, and even the Americans here admit that they have some doubt pending a full statement from Dr. Cook himself.

Dr. Nathorst, the Swedish professor who questioned the correctness of the first account of Dr. Cook's feat, added today that in all events Dr. Cook had made a good "sporting trip."

The news that the Hans Egede had passed Cape Skagen led to increased activity on the part of those preparing to celebrate the return of the explorer. The city already is gay with flags, and everywhere the Stars and Stripes are being intertwined with Danish ensigns.

Many persons are preparing to stay up all night for the possible arrival of the Hans Egede, but the steamer

cannot make port before tomorrow morning.

The Melchior will meet the Hans Egede twenty-five miles outside of the harbor and, if Dr. Cook approves, he will be transferred to this vessel for the trip to Copenhagen.

The official reception will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and the pier where the government and city officials will welcome the explorer is being elaborately decorated. Preparations also are being made to handle an enormous crowd.

WHEN DR. COOK MADE HIS GREAT RESOLVE

Washington, Sept. 3.—Persons who attended the annual dinner of the National Geographic society in Washington in 1907 today recalled that both Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the man who has discovered the north pole, and Lieutenant Peary, the noted Arctic explorer, were guests on that occasion.

Dr. Cook had accomplished the feat of climbing Mount McKinley and was among the speakers of the evening. Lieutenant Peary had just made his "farthest north" journey and was the honored guest of the evening, and due to receive a medal from the society for his feat. President Roosevelt having been selected to make the presentation. It so happened that Dr. Cook was in the midst of his address when President Roosevelt arrived. The 300 guests immediately arose and applauded the President, who took the floor at once and proceeded to the medal presentation.

Dr. Cook's speech was literally left in the air and has never been finished. Lieutenant Peary acknowledged his honors in a fitting speech and the dinner broke up immediately afterward.

A member of the National Geographic society gave it as his belief that Dr. Cook had every resolve to outdo Peary in an effort to reach the pole, for within a few months thereafter he was on his way to the Arctic.

DR. COOK PLANNED TO MAKE A DASH FOR THE POLE

Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 3.—In contradiction of the opinion recently expressed abroad that Dr. Frederick A. Cook's dash to the pole was off-hand and haphazard, M. G. Cuniff, former editor of "World's Work," who is here on a visit, declares that the explorer deliberately planned to make it a one-man attempt before he left New York on the expedition.

"Dr. Cook is no amateur, as a member of the Peary club has called him," said Mr. Cuniff. "He is a seasoned explorer, a man absolutely without nerves."

"Regarding the doubts expressed of Cook's ability to prove that he really reached the pole since he has no evidence to corroborate, I recall several conversations I had with him and Anthony Flaherty just before he left on the expedition. Flaherty, who had just returned from an unsuccessful search for the pole, declared that no party of any size could hope to reach it, hampered as it must necessarily be by large quantities of provisions. Cook agreed with him and said that his plan was to start with a plane line liberally planned to make it a one-man attempt, progress to a point within 200 miles of the pole, cache provisions and then with but one companion and the pick of the dog pack, make the final dash."

(Continued on Page Five.)

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 3.—Becker, the former chancellor of the German

legation here, has been condemned to death on the charge of having murdered an employee of the legation on February 5 last, and set fire to the legation offices. The trial was held under the laws of Chile.

TO IMPORT RUSSIAN FAMILIES.

Honolulu, Sept. 2.—The territorial board of immigration has decided to attempt the solution of the labor problem in the Hawaiian group by the importation of Russian families from Manchuria. L. C. Atkinson, agent of the board, sailed for Hainan today on the liner Siberia and is expected to make arrangements for the immigration of fifty families to Hawaii. If the experiment proves successful, it is probable that many more Russian families will be induced to settle here.

APPENDIX IS LOADED

Bird Shot Found in the One Cut From a New Jersey Man

Newark, N. J., Sept. 3.—As is customary with surgeons in the city hospital the appendix which was cut from a patient, James Elders, was examined, and in it they found twenty-two bird shot of a number eight size.

On being questioned, Elders admitted that he was exceptionally fond of hausenpfeffer, a German dish, in which the chief ingredient is rabbit. He continued indulgence in hausenpfeffer, the physicians believe, resulted in Elders' consuming a number of shot which had been used in killing the rabbit and appendicitis followed. Shot that evening resolved to outdo Peary in an effort to reach the pole, for within a few months thereafter he was on his way to the Arctic.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

TRADING WAS QUIET ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 3.—Quiet trading and moderate price changes characterized the opening of the stock market today. The favorite speculative stocks were higher than yesterday, but the list showed a few small declines. Nine thousand shares of United States Steel sold at 79, a new record price, and 3-8 up from yesterday. The stock sold a fraction higher. General Electric rose 1-8, Union Pacific and International Pump and Consolidated Gas 5-8.

A feature of the early dealings was the absorption of large blocks of United States Steel, which rose to 79 1-2. The preferred stock also gained a point. Other metal stocks were strengthened by the demand for this stock. The risk in the specialties furnished a cover for sales of the railroad list. Union Pacific reacted 1-4 and the preferred 1-4. Southern Pacific, New York Central and St. Paul sold a shade below yesterday's closing. A late rise over a point in Pennsylvania U. S. Steel had but little influence on sentiment. The market grew very dull around 11 o'clock and was about steady. Sloss-Sheffield Steel gained 1-4, St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred 1-4 and International Paper preferred, Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Pipe 1-8. Realizing in Central Leather cost it a point. U. S. Steel was carried up to 79 3-4 and was the mainstay of the market. The preferred rose 2; St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred 3-4; Rock Island preferred 5-8; St. Paul, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, Erie first preferred, A. S. Rubber and Virginia Iron & American Tobacco preferred and Federated Mining preferred declined 1-8.

Chicago Close.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Close. Wheat—Sept. 3-4 1/2; Dec. 94 1/2-5 1/2; May 97 7-8.

Corn—Sept. 65 5-8; Dec. 57 1-2; May 58 1-2 1/2-5 1/2.

Oats—Sept. 38 1-2; Dec. 38; May 40 3-8 1-2.

Pork—Sept. 22 7 1/2; Jan. 17 50; May 17 70.

Lard—Sept. and Oct. 12 27 1-2; Nov. 11 90; Jan. 10 60; May 10 57 1-2.

Ribs—Sept. 11 80 1/2; Oct. 11 67 1-2; Jan. 40.

Barley—Cash 48 1/2.

Rye—Sept. 38 1/2; Oct. 38 1/2; March 39 1/2.

Clover—Cash 12 00; March 12 50.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 4,500; market steady; beefs \$4.25-5.05; Texas steers \$4.15-5.40; western steers \$4.40-6.50; stockers and feeders \$3.25-5.20; cows

and heifers \$2.25-6.40; calves \$6.50-8.25.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 11,000. Market 5c higher; light \$7.70-8.25; 27 1-2; mixed \$7.55-8.30; heavy \$7.30-8.27 1-2; rough \$7.30-7.55; good to choice heavy \$7.55-8.27 1-2; pigs \$7.15-8.00; bulk of sales \$7.75-8.15.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 10,000; market weak; native \$2.75-4.70; western \$3.00-4.75; yearlings \$4.50-5.50; lambs native \$4.40-7.75; western \$4.60-7.75.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Amalgamated Copper, 84.

American Beet Sugar, 45 1-2.

American Car and Foundry, 67 7-8.

American Cotton Oil, 74 1-2.

American Locomotive, 59.

American Smelting, 99 5-8.

Canadian Pacific, 132 1-2.

Danvers and Rio Grande, 48 1-4.

Chesapeake and Ohio, 52 1-4.

Anaconda Mining Co., 48 1-4.

Atchafalaya, 120 1-8.

Atlantic Coast Line, 135.

Baltimore and Ohio, 118 3-8.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 79.

Canadian National, 132 1-2.

Chicago and Northwestern, 196 1-4.

Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 158.

Colorado Fuel and Iron, 45 3-8.

Colorado and Southern, 52.

Delaware and Hudson, 193 3-4.

Denver and Rio Grande, 48 1-4.

Denver and Rio Grande, 48 1-4.

Erie Railway, 35 3-4.

New York Central, 138 7-8.

Northern Pacific, 156 1-2.

Pennsylvania Railway, 141 7-8.

People's Gas, 116 3-8.

Pullman Palace Car, 192.

Rock Island, 40 1-2.

Rock Island Co., 40 1-2.

Southern Pacific, 129 3-4.

Southern Railway, 31 1-8.

Union Pacific, 202 3-8.

United States Steel, 80 1-8.

United States Steel, 80 1-8.

Wabash Railway, 21.

Wabash Railway, 21.

Western Union, 75 1-4.

Standard Oil company, 70 1-8.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; market strong to the higher. Native steers \$4.50-7.75; native cows and heifers \$2.00-6.50; stockers and feeders \$2.75-5.50; bulls \$2.60-3.75; calves \$3.50-8.00; western steers \$3.75-7.50; western cows \$2.50-6.50.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000; market strong to the higher. Bulk of sales \$7.55-8.15; heavy \$7.55-8.15; light \$7.50-8.15; pigs \$5.50-7.25.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000. Market steady. Muttons \$4.25-5.25; lambs \$6.00-7.50; range wethers \$4.00-5.25; range ewes \$3.50-4.75.

Sugar and Coffee.

New York, Sept. 3.—Sugar, raw—Firm; refiners \$3.67; centrifugal 96 test \$4.17; molasses sugar \$3.42. Refined, steady; crushed \$5.75; powdered \$5.15; granulated \$5.05.

COFFEE—Quiet. No. 7 Rio 7 1-4; No. 4 Santos 8 1-2 1-8.

Metal Market.

New York, Sept. 3.—Copper, easy; standard spot \$12.40-12.70; October \$12.40-12.70.

Lead easy, \$4.25-4.37 1-2. Silver, 51 1-2.

MISS TODD IS TO FLY

Only Woman Aviator Is About to Test Her Aeroplane.

New York, Sept. 3.—Amid great secrecy Miss E. L. Todd, the only woman aviator in the world, has perfected a flying-machine embodying a new principle. The machine itself will be tried out in a few days in the presence of a selected company of scientists.

Miss Todd will not commit herself upon the probability of flight in the machine and she wishes to make her first effort unobserved by the prying eyes of those whose duty it would be to record failure as well as success. If she triumphs she will exhibit her apparatus at the fair at Dongon Hills, Staten Island, next week. The machine is 43 feet from tip to tip. A fifty-horse power automobile engine will drive it. Miss Todd hopes, at 45 miles an hour.

In general construction it is like all other aeroplanes. The feature in which it differs radically is an arrangement by which the operator is able to fold the planes or wings. This diminishing of surface theoretically enables the machine to fly at greater speed.

Miss Todd has contrived a new method of obtaining automatic balance. She has great faith in her invention, and believes she has solved the problem which has puzzled the Wrights and all the other aviators.

Miss Todd invented an appliance for sewing machines that has brought her large royalties.

PROF. MOORE FELL AND SUSTAINED BROKEN ARM

Washington, Sept. 3.—While alighting from a car today, Professor William L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, fell and sustained a broken arm. He was conveyed to the office of a physician where the injured member

DR. COOK IS OFFERED \$4,000 A WEEK TO LECTURE ON VAUDEVILLE STAGE

SUSPENSION OF NEW YORK FIRM

New York, Sept. 3.—The suspension of the firm of Freeman, Rollins & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, was announced today. The firm has branches in Boston and Providence.

The firm was composed of Parley L. Freeman, the stock exchange member; Jos. Freeman and Charles H. Rollins. The firm began business on the New York Stock Exchange January 18, this year. The suspended firm was successor to Curtis, Freeman & Co. of Boston, which dissolved last January. Harry F. Curtis retiring. It is said Freeman, Rollins & Co. did little business here lately and had few outstanding contracts on the stock exchange.

Otto M. Goldsmith, counsel for the suspended firm, said the suspension was due to heavy withdrawals and inability to collect from several debtors.

"We have every reason to believe the firm will resume business in a short time and that nobody will lose by the suspension," said Mr. Goldsmith.

CRAZE FOR AVIATION

Manufacturers Getting Ready to Meet De- mand for Aeroplanes

New York, Sept. 3.—Many manufacturers are experimenting with aeroplanes and other kinds of flying machines, according to the officers of the Pattern Makers' union who have reported that not only are their members employed but there is a strong demand for more men.

The preliminary work in the making of flying machines for experimental purposes falls largely on pattern makers and as many firms are now planning to extend the airship business, so as to be ready for the public demand when it comes, there is a shortage of required men. Officers of the union report that the making of parts of aeroplanes is being carried on experimentally in secret by many who are looking forward to making money by supplying parts later.

HARRIMAN EXTENDS ESTATE.

New York, Sept. 2.—E. H. Harriman has purchased the historic Taylor farm at Central Valley, thus beginning the campaign, it is said, to extend his realty holdings for twenty miles around his already vast estate at Arden. Mr. Harriman is said to have paid \$20,000 for the Taylor place. It was in the market for half this amount before Mr. Harriman located at Arden.

ZEPPELIN SHIP ARRIVES.

Frederichshafen, Sept. 2.—The Zeppelin III arrived here this afternoon after a voyage of 23 1-2 hours from Bulzig.

LIVES LOST IN FLOODS

Old Mexico Continues to Report Disasters at Many Points

Washington, Sept. 3.—The state department is in receipt of a telegram from C. A. Miller, the United States consul at Matamoros, Mexico, in which he says that the Rio Grande floods are higher than usual, that a telegram from Camargo states that serious damages have been caused to the buildings in the city and ranches near the river, that there were no lives lost in the city; that there are many dead bodies but the exact number is unknown.

Mr. Miller says also that a telegram from San Miguel says there is considerable damage to the buildings but no lives lost. The river is reported to be falling.

Messages For Him Pour Into Copenhagen With All Kinds of Money-Making Pro- positions—Dash to Pole Well Planned

New York, Sept. 3.—While the first reports indicated that the "dash for the pole" was the unpremeditated outcome of a fishing and hunting trip along the Labrador coast, Mr. Bradley now states that this was not true and that Dr. Cook's expedition was perhaps the most carefully planned of any previous polar attempts. Mr. Bradley states that secrecy was maintained as to the ultimate object of the trip, because, had Dr. Cook failed, much unpleasant controversy could be avoided. Not even the captain of the schooner-yacht, which took the party to the northwest coast of Greenland, knew that he had a polar expedition until orders were given near Etah, Greenland, to put Dr. Cook and the supplies ashore.

That the journey to the pole was well planned is shown by the quantity and nature of the supplies which the schooner-yacht deposited on Greenland for Dr. Cook. These included ten thousand cans of provisions; 5,000 gallons of gasoline; 1,000 gallons of alcohol; two barrels of gum drops, which are currency with the esquimaux instead of money, guns and knives for trading, hickory lumber for building sleds and sheds and great quantities of staple groceries. In all there were sufficient provisions to last the party for three years. An item which indicates the care with which the expedition was planned is that of reducing weight on stoves. Other Polar expeditions carried brass or iron stoves, which weighed from 12 to 15 pounds each. Dr. Cook's stoves were made of aluminum and weighed only three pounds each thus each stove allowed for the carrying of about 12 pounds more of provisions on each sled.

Besides the fame that will endure for centuries which comes to Dr. Cook for his achievement, he is destined also to reap a fortune.

His friends believe that a wealthy aviator, through the writing which he most likely will publish and through lectures, a well-known vaudeville manager in this city has already called to Copenhagen offering Dr. Cook \$4,000 a week for ten weeks to appear in his various vaudeville houses and lecture on his Arctic experiences. The European agents of three other vaudeville managers have been cabled instructions to Copenhagen to meet Dr. Cook and to offer him princely salaries for his lecture services.

Another result of Dr. Cook's success may be that the land which he reports having discovered will be called Cook's Land. An effort is now on foot among Dr. Cook's supporters to bring this about.

ROOSEVELT IS INVITED

King Menelik Promises Him a White Elephant in Abyssinia

Berlin Sept. 3.—Lidi Jeassu the crown prince of Abyssinia, has invited Theodore Roosevelt to a great elephant hunt, promising to beat up a white elephant for him to kill, and otherwise to arrange a splendid sporting program.

This news has been brought into Berlin by Adolf Mayer, a kinsman of King Menelik of Abyssinia, who has arrived here with a commission from

the Abyssinian government to purchase supplies.

King Menelik sent an invitation to Mr. Roosevelt at Washington to his guest, but Mr. Roosevelt declined, explaining that, as he had refused the invitations of several European sovereigns, he could not make an exception of King Menelik, however much he might desire to do so.

It was then arranged that the crown prince should invite Mr. Roosevelt unofficially.

Before Mayer left Abyssinia, a commission had been sent to hand this invitation to Mr. Roosevelt, wherever it could find him, and King Menelik was hopeful that the former president of the United States would accept the invitation.

ITALIAN INSULT

Cruiser Causes Indigna- tion of Officers of the Fleet Off Cape Henry

Washington, Sept. 3.—A matter that may cause official correspondence between this country and Italy has just been brought to light in naval circles here.

The incident occurred during the target practice of the Atlantic fleet off Cape Henry on Saturday when the Italian cruiser Aetna, a school ship, steamed through the fleet and went close enough to the targets to observe them. The American officers became indignant when the Aetna's officers were seen to put their glasses on the various devices used by the fleet.

The Aetna saluted the admiral's flag and Rear Admiral Wainwright replied from his flagship. Naval etiquette demands these salutes but naval etiquette also demanded the avoidance of a fleet when it is at target practice.

CRITICISM SHOULD BE WITHHELD

Washington, Sept. 3.—General regret is expressed in administration circles over the publication ascribing improper motives to the commander of the Italian cruiser Aetna, which, on Saturday morning last, is reported to have steamed through the ships of the Atlantic battleship fleet engaged in target practice off the Virginia capes.

Naval officers expressed the opinion that any criticism of the commander of the vessel should be withheld until evidence is at hand that he is in any way violating international propriety in an effort to observe the operations and results of the gunners' work aboard the vessels. The Aetna, they say, is a guest of the nation and it would be improbable that her commander would be guilty of an affront to our people. The officers say the ship was on her way to an American port and that if she slowed up, as reported, when approaching the fleet it was in all probability because of her intention to pass in at the capes and make port.

JOYETTE WINS RACE.

Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Joyette won the fourth sander yacht race today.

MRS. ROBT. PEARY SAYS DR. COOK SHOULD BRING BACK EVIDENCE

South Harpswell, Me., Sept. 3.—"I have been expecting to hear this report every since Dr. Cook started for the pole," said Mrs. Robert E. Peary, wife of the explorer, now in the Arctic, yesterday.

"If Dr. Cook has discovered the pole, he will have to bring back some of Mr. Peary's records to prove he has been farther north. You know it is customary for all explorers to leave records in their own handwriting in cairns built of stone. The explorers following must copy that record placed in the cairn and bring on the

original. Dr. Cook may have found the going too good or may have gone by water and not had time to stop for records. Of course, the cairn must be built on the land, for the ice, always moving, gives no support.

"I am surprised to hear that Dr. Cook has been able to do what Mr. Peary with his years' training and experience could not do.

"According to the route laid out by Dr. Cook, he must have followed in Peary's tracks and should have picked up the original records left by Mr. Peary."

HOW DID HE KNOW WHEN HE HAD REACHED THE NORTH POLE?

London, Sept. 3.—Sir Robert Ball, former astronomer of the Royal observatory, now professor of astronomy at Cambridge university and one of the most distinguished British scientists, has written the following statement on what the discovery of the North Pole exactly means:

"Two questions being asked all over the civilized world today are: 'First—Why does any one want to go to the North Pole?' 'Second—How does he know when he's there?'"

"To answer the second question first, the mariner who finds his latitude in the northern hemisphere for the ninety degrees knows he can be nowhere else than at the north pole. The astronomer tells you that to any one standing at the North Pole the sun rises and sets only once a year—six months daylight, six months night, mitigated only by a little twilight at

the beginning and end of a period of awful gloom, broken by occasional moonlight or aurora.

"The pole is truly a unique spot on the globe. Cook, standing there (faced due south). Whoever way he looked he was more than twenty miles nearer the center of the earth than if he stood at the equator. His weight was greater than anywhere else on the surface of the globe. A plane line in his hand pointed vertically upward to the pole of the heavens around which all stars revolve. Half of the stars he could never see; the other half never went below his horizon and would have been visible throughout the six months of night. The famous constellation Orion ever circled around his horizon. The pole stood still directly over his head.

"The gain to knowledge from Dr. Cook's discovery is incalculable. There still is much to learn on tides, currents and the ocean."