DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

UNCLE SAM THE DANES.

COPENHAGEN AS A BUSINESS CITY AND ITS CURIOUS FEATURES OF AMERICAN TRADE.

The Best Educated People of Europe-Thorwaldsen and Hans Christian Andersen-How Danish Farmers Make Money-Their Butter Trust and Egg Society-Where Every Bad Egg Costs \$1.25-The Free Harbor of Copenhagen-A Beer Millionaire --Something About Danish Greenland--How the Government Protects Its Natives.

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AND DESCRIPTION OF A DE



THORWALDSEN, THE GREAT DANISH SCULPTOR.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

OPENHAGEN, Denmark .- | pavement in front of his house is kept The capital of Denmark is clean. The asphalt is brushed several one of the liveliest cities of times every day, and a regiment of able-bodied paupers is always at work northern Europe. It has about 500,000 people, the most of on the squares. These men wear black clothes and wooden shoes. Each carries whom are as well dressed as a watering can and a huge broom and any you will find on the conworks away like a Dutch housewife. tinent. It has some magnificent buildings and the cleanest

BUSINESS DENMARK. streets outside of Holland. Every man streets outside of Holland. Every man Copenhagen is a good business city, here has to see that the street and I thas fine stores, most of them so high



above the streets that you have to e to go It has the second story to get in. great warehouses and several large fac-ories. It is noted for its breweries, es-pecially those owned by the Jacobsens.

'ories. It is noted for its preweries, especially those owned by the Jacobsens. These Jacobsens are the Astors or the Carnegies of Denmark. They have for years been the richest people of the country, the original Jacobsen having made a great fortune in beer. The last Jacobsen before the present one had a son who was very wild. Instead of brewing barley the young man persisted in sowing oats of the kind called wild. At last his father disinherited him. The two did not speak as they passed by, and the young man and his family were left to go their own way. One day a little son of the young man and his family were left to go their own way. One day a little son of the young man and his family were left to go the street. He came up to him and said: "You are my grandpa, aren't you?" "That I am," was the reply, and the old man took the baby to his heart. He accompanied him to his son's house, and there was a general reconciliation.

shortly after this he gave the son a quarter of a million doilars to use as he pleased. The son theraupon resolved to turn over a new lear. He founded an opposition brewery and soon became as great as his father. At the latter's death he succeeded to the whole estate. The Jacobsens believe in America and American machinery. They import American hops and Indian corn for their breweries, and they say our corn makes better beer than Danish barley, One of the young Jacobsens has re-cently visited Milwaukee to learn how we make beer.

DANISH AMERICAN TRADE.

I am told that many Danes are now sending their sons to our country to learn business methods. They consider us at the top in trading and manufac-turing, and they are beginning to pat-tern after us in banking as well. It is only a year or so ago that three of the chief Danish bankers were sent to the United States to study its ferencial the United States to study its financial methods. Our trade with Denmark is impor-

tant. That country has close connec-tion with all parts of Europe, but nevertheless we stand fourth in our exports to it. We send about \$20,000,000 worth of goods here every year. This is more than any other country, with the ex-ception of Germany, Great Britain, and Sweden and Norway,

Indeed, Denmark is a better customer for us than Sweden or Norway. It has only about two and one-half millions, or about one-third the population of Scandinavia; nevertheless it takes more goods than all Scandinavia.

IT IS SPOON FED. Denmark cannot feed itself nor its Denmark cannot feed itself nor its stock. It has to go outside for such things and it is especially fond of American corn and American flour. The corn comes in for the stock and the flour is made into bread for the people. Af first the Dames imported the wheat and tried to grind it. They made a fair

ur, but not as good as that shipped from America. Then they imported in from America. our milling machinery and American millers to manage it, but for some reason or other the flour was a failure, and they had to give it up. It may be that the climate here is not as suited to milling as that of Minneapolis. The Danes are buying our cotton seed meal for cow feed. They say it makes

meat for cow feed. They say it makes good milk and good fertilizer and they like it. They have many of our agri-cuitural machines, and also some elec-trical machinery of United States make. I see American shoes sold in the stores. and am told that this branch of trade might be materially increased, as the ople consider our shoes the best in the world.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCI-TIONS.

The farmers of Denmark work to-gether better than any farmers of Europe. They have co-operative associations through which they buy their machinery and sell their products and also borrow such money as they need. There is one such association which ships nearly all the butter made in Denmark to London. Indeed, Denmark is the dairy farm of

Indeed, Denmark is the dairy farm of London, and nearly all of its dairy work is by co-operation. The first co-opera-tive dairy was begun in 1882. There are now more than 1,000 such dairies, which use annually almost 4,000,000,000 pounds of milk and make more than \$35,000,000 worth of butter. These dairies were erected and put into operation at a cost of about \$7,000,000, the cost of each dairy varying from \$2,000 to \$10,000. The stockholders are farmers, and they number about 150,000. In such dairies 130,000,000 pounds of butter are made

130,000,000 pounds of butter are made annually.

DENMARK'S BUTTER TRUST.

This combination might be called butter trust. It is so, but the farmers are the stockholders and the money goes back to the people. Years ago they made their butter as we do, and the Danish butter commanded the low-est prices. Then these co-operative dairies were started on borrowed capital guaranteed by the farmers. Every man agreed to turn in all his milk to the company, and to let it handle the product. The result was that better butter was made and shipped to England and elsewhere. It at once began to make a reputation. It improved, and

to make a reputation. It improved, and now it is the best butter in the market. The companies buy feed in quantities and sell it out at reduced rates to their members, taking their pay out of the milk receipts. Machinery is bought in the same way, and the associations work generally for the good of their stockholders. Settlements are made weekly or monthly, the co-operative so-ciety holding back a certain amount of its receipts for a sinking fund to pay of its receipts for a sinking fund to pay off its debts. It also puts a part of its surplus into a savings bank and loans it out to the members of the association of loan waters of leavest man

borrow in proportion to the quantity of milk he supplies to the association

DENMARK'S EGG SOCIETY.

The chicken raisers have also their ombination. There are something like combination. There are something like 25,000 Danish men and women who raise owls who have joined together to get a good price for their eggs and chick-ns. They have their own egg collector?, who go from farm to farm and take the eggs to the factories or packwhence they are tested and sh pped off to London and other maring house

kets. . Every farmer is responsible for his own eggs. He has to stamp them with his initials, and if a bad egg is al-lawed to get in he is fined. As the egga come into the packing house they are tested by being placed on a frame of netting, which is held over a nelec-tric light. The frame will accommodate 60 eggs. The light will shine through those which are good, but not through those that are the least bit bad. Every dark egg is taken out. Its sender is dark egg is taken out. Its sender is known by the initials upon it, and he is fined at the rate of five kronen, or \$1.25 for every bad egg. As a result there are few bad eggs in the Danish

packing houses. After this the eggs are sorted ac-cording to sizes. They are sold by weight rather than by the dozen, the weight rather than by the dozen, the packers guaranteeing so many pounds to the dozen up to a certain amount. If similar care could be used by our chick-en raiser, our helpful hen would be-come more helpful than ever.

The Danes have also co-operative bacon associations. The men who raise nogs combine together to sell their product. They have their own ways of feeding and their pork brings a high-

of reeding and their pork orings a high-er price than ours in the markets of Europe. The best hogs are produced by feeding them American corn until about three weeks before killing. Dur-ing these three weeks they are fed on barley, skimmlik, and buttermlik. Lag: year Denmark exported horses, cattle and pork to the value of \$25.000,000, and butter to the amount of \$35.000,000, so you see she does a big agricultural business

WHAT WE SELL THE DANES.

Our consul here speaks highly of the

Our consul here speaks highly of the Danes as customers. He says they know a good thing when they see it, and have the money to pay for it. He says the demand for American shoes is increas-ing and goes on as follows: "Danish business men write their let-ters on American typewriters. They count their money on American cash registers; they like the American auto-mobile. In short, American goods of every description, if reliable, and up to date, will find a ready sale here."

#### THE BEST EDUCATED PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

Copenhagen is noted for its educational institutions, art galleries and museums. The Danes are about the best educated people of Europe. They at low rates of interest. Each man

have had a compulsory system of edu cation since 1814, and one rarely finds a man or woman who cannot read and write. There are public schools and all sorts of technical schools everywhere. There are schools for dairymen, schools

The Thorwardsen museum is one of the finest in Europe and singularly enough it is devoted to the works of one sculptor. Thorwardsen was educated at sculptor. Thorwaidsen was educated at the Academy of Copenhagen and later on in Rome. He soon developed into a great sculptor, and as such did more work perhaps than any other of his kind. In this one museum there are 80 statues, 130 busts, three large friezes and 240 reliefs in marble. His works are of wonderful beauty, and they are famous all the world over. Among the objects is a model of the Swiss lion, which he carved out of the rock at Lu-cerne in memory of the Swiss guards' defense of the Tuilleries. Another great man of Copenhagen was Hans Christian Anderson, the writer of the fairy stories. There is a monument to him here in the heart of the city, on one side of the pedestal of

which is engraved a picture from the "Ugly Duckling," and on another side ittle child riding on the back of a

stork. Andersen was born in the little Dan-Andersen was born in the little Dan-ish town of Odense. His father was a shoemaker, and his mother wanted to make her boy a tailor. Young Hans, however, had a bookish bent, and his ambition was to become famous by writing. He left home with \$5 in his pocket, and with that as a start worked his way through school in Comenhagen his way through school in Copenhagen. He had some talent for singing, and hoped to make a place for himself on the stage. He tried for one of the the-aters of Copenhagen, but was rejected. His talent was brought to the notice of the king, and through him he was plac-ed in an advanced school at public expense. Later on his poems and stories became noted, and during his latter years he received an annuity here from the Danish government. The people here are very proud of him, and they ell many stories of his simplicity and

### COPENHAGEN'S FREE HARBOR.

I came down the Kattegat on my way from Christiania to Copenhagen, passing Elsinore, where Shakespeare has laid the scenes of Hamlet. Copenhagen lies on the narrow strait leading from the Baltic sea out through the Kattegat and Skagerrak to the German ocean. It has a fine harbor, and this has made it one of the most important has made it one of the most important cities of northern Europe. It com-mands the straits, and has always been a great meeting place. Three years be-for Columbus discovered America Bish-op Absalon built a castle here and liv-ed off the trade. Since then the harbor has been widened and deepened, and is now one of the best in Europe. The city has established a free port at a cost has established a free port at a cost of \$6,000,000, and there are two miles of

quays, at which the largest ocean steamers can land. Thirty-five thous-and sailing vessels and steamers come in and go out of Copenhagen every year, and its trade extends to all parts of the world. The Danes are noted as sailors. They

command ships almost everywhere, and you will seldom strike a harbor without finding one or more Danish captains in charge of the larger vessels there.

Ange of the larger vessels there, I drove out to the free port the other day. It has enormous cranes and all facilities for handling goods. I noticed several American products among the things loading and unloading. Ameri-can cotton, petroleum and Indian corn were being taken out of vessels from New York, and also Minneapolis flour and Chicago pork. There were many steamers in the harbor, several from Russia, two from Norway and Sweden, three from England and an equal numthree from England and an equal num-ber from Germany. There were ships from the West Indies and South Amer-ica and also one about starting out for Greenland.

THE DANES IN GREENLAND.

There is considerable trade between reenland and Denmark. Greenland is Greenland and Denmark. Greenland is to a large extent a Danish colony, and there are many Danes in Iceland and the Farce islands. The Greenland col-onles are chiefly on the west coast, ex-tending through about 12 degrees of lat-titude, or something like 700 miles. They have there also a mission and trading stations, and do a considerable avera-Greenland and Denmark. stations, and do a considerable export business

The trade is largely in the hands of the Danish Royal Greenland company. It is monopolized by the state, and only government vessels are allowed to sail in Greenland waters. According to Denmark's treaties with us, the British and other people, these waters are closed to all vessels which have not the permission of the Danish government, and it is also necessary for travelers who wish to go to that part of the country to get such permission. With-out a traveler has such permission is not granted without the person who asks for it is backed by his own government. This is done in order to protect the matives from unscrupulous traders. The The trade is largely in the hands of

This is done in order to protect the natives from unscrupulous traders. The government will not allow the natives to sell more than they can dispense with lest they be starved in the winter. They will not sell them intoxicating liquors, and they are really doing what they can to elevate their condition. The exports from Denmark to Green-land are chiefly provisions, firearms, dry goods, hardware, tools and imple-ments. They send some tobacco, rope and woolen goods. Their imports are and wolen goods. Their imports are seal oil, sealskins, bear and for sking and eiderdown. About 30,000 sealsking

and enderdown. About 30,000 sealskins are sent from that island to Denmark every year, and also of the polar bear and of the blue and white fox. The efderdown is brought as it comes from the nests of the elder duck. It is here cleaned and prepared for the market. FRANK G. CARPENTER

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For November

strument, which had been given off news from the Balkans, idly hammered out this line to see if his machine was all right: Zxcybnm, Asdfghjqu; Kwedtyulopoutre! He neglected to crase it when the tele-graph instrument started up again. The conscientious compositor set it up, and the proofreader carelessly let it go through. Next day the editor sent for the proof-reader.

ader. 'Can you explain that?'' he demanded. 'T'm not sure.'' said the proofreader, ut it looks as if it might be a cry from

Lincoln, Neb .- Col. William Jennings Bryan has not yet earned the title of "Idneoln's richest citizen," but in the past three years' he has made rapid strides toward that honor. After the election of 1896 he issued an address to his supporters in which he said:

"The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If this proves to be true, we will all share in that prosperity."

For once the colonel had the gift of accurate prophecy. He has prospered, and prospered very well.

Lincoln bankers hesitate about placing an estimate upon Col. Bryan's wealth. One said that he was easily worth a quarter of a million dollars. Another

placed it at \$20,000. In actual, visible property, less than \$75,000 is put to Col. Bryan's credit. Of this sum the home at Fairview represents possibly \$60,000. 1.04.14

The house, a large substantial brick structure of 22 rooms, stanls on a large knoll, in the midst of the Bryan farm. The house was originally planned to cost \$20,000. It actually cost, after the usual modifications and changes, nearly

twice that sum. The outbuildings are of brick and stone and represent a pretty sum. The jand liself is valuable.

Mind represent a pretty sum. The land itself is valuable. Mr. Bryan disposed of the downtown residence, which achieved considerable pictorial fame in his two campaigns, some months ago. He parted with it for \$5,509 cush to a banker. The money was at once invested in a

The money was at once invested in a downtown lot, whereupon, in the near fu-

astate attorney; he had not had time to leave any impression upon the bar of the state before he was whirled ino politics. He was recognized as a very good jury lawyer, and the judges say they liked to listen to his arguments because of his lucid method of presentation. He came back to Lincoln from two terms in Congress with his practice some-what demoralized, but in two years be-tween then and his nomination for the presidency he had more than regained the lost ground. Since 1896 he had done very little law work, and he definitely aban-doned it in 1897. ture, a building to house the Commaner will be erected. His other holdings in and about the city are valued at about \$7,000 or \$8,000. His Commoner outfit was put upon the taxroll by himself as valued at \$5,000.

Mr. Bryan's first draft upon the fame le won as Democracy's standard bearer n 1896 was for \$1,000, the proceeds of his ook "The First Battle." Half of this sum was invested in government bonds and the remainder went as a contribution to

the remainder went as a contribution to the silver cause. Between 1556 and 1500 Mr. Bryan made avery large income by lecturing. He was able to cammand his own terms. He never made any charge for the po-hitical speeches he made, but whenever an admittance fee was charged he ex-acted his share of the proceeds. The storles circulated in 1900 that he charged for the political addresses he made, arose from the fact that, the national commit-tee being without funds to pay for his special train, the various state and local committees were assessed by the speak-ers' bureau for expenses.

BAD

little law work, and he definitely aban-doned it in 1897. The colonel's ability as a money maker was demonstrated, after his first defeat, by the success of his book. Additional evidence was given when he began the publication of his newspaper. With sublime confidence in his own pow-ers, he disdained the advice to secure a practical newspaper man as his business manager. He installed his brother in that bost, but he himself has been the man behind the project. Without the ald or counsel of men experienced he secured a paid up circulation of 25,000 weekly be-fore the first issue was printed. When it came out he had almost doubled that number. number.

The never made any charge for the po-hitcal speeches he made, but whenever an admittance fee was charged he ex-acted his share of the proceeds. The storles circulated in 1500 that he charged for the pollical addresses he made, arose from the fact that, the national commit-tee being without funds to pay for his special train, the various state and local committees were assessed by the speak-ers' bureau for expenses. In January, 1501, Mr. Bryan began the began with a circulation, fully paid, of 10,000. Last week the issue was 186,000. If the concern were capitalized on the basis of its net earnings at 6 per cent, it would be worth all the way from a quarter to a half million dollars. Local the Commoner office no hint of the feat clean-up is given. When Mr. Bryan was first elected to Congress he was carding scorcels \$2,000 as well as the average protitioner of his age here. Mr. Bryan was not remarkable as an

BACK TALK

Endorsed by a Salt Lake City Citizen.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Here's Salt Lake City proof:

That's the little medicine that cures kidney

Edgar S. Hoagley, retired, of 4 Goddard Court,

Bad backs mean bad kidneys. Sick kidneys-

The second state of the se

## WILLING TO FIX THE COAT.

The stranger was leaning against a board fence looking dreamily into space when the proprietor of the place came whistling around the corner with a paint pot in his hand. He stopped his whistling when he saw the stranger, and hesitated a moment, apparently un-decided whether to be angry or not. "Excuse messir," he said finally, "that paint is fresh."

Fresh!" exclaimed the stranger suddenly waking up and jumping away

being wasing up and jumping away from it.
"Yes, sir, fresh," returned the proprietor looking ruefully at the spot that the stranger's coat had made. "I put it on not half an hour ago me-elf."
"You didn't put any sign on it that I can see," said the stranger sarcastically, as he tried to book over his shoulder at the back of his coat.
"Sign! sign!" exclaimed the proprietor, growing angry. "Of course I didn't! I hadn't finished the job, and anyone but a blamed fool with a cold in his head can smell "esh paint anyway."
"Smell it!" roared the stranger. "Do you expect a man in this enlightened age to go around snifting the air? Do you expect him to try to smell of every

you expect him to try to smell of every fence he want's to sit down on when he is tired? Do you expect him to go abroad in this world with a suspicion that everyone is as unscrupulous an idlot as you are? No, sir, it won't do! 1t-

'Look here!" broke in the proprietor. "When a man comes along and spoils an artistic piece of work like that---" "Artistic, nothing!" cried the strang-

The late and rates of interest. Each man place clouded people is balow. Any to exceed, and there are not not interest. Each man place clouded people is balow. Any to exceed, and the rate of the set of the s To Just get The Delineator

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FOR BRIGHTEST FICTION

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The cleverest story writers assist in making The Delineator's pages entertaining. In November, Lillio Hamilton French tells of "An Interrupted Honeymoon"; Minna C. Smith of "The Little Mail Carrier"; William, MacLeod Raine of "An Un-premeditated Engagement"; and then the serial story, "The Evolution of a Clob Woman," about which everybody is talking,

FOR WOMAN'S SOCIAL DOINGS

Just get the Delineator

Woman's clubs, her entertainments, her obligations to society, and her various occupations, are delightfully treated from various

FOR ATTRACTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS



required assistance to get out of bed. To stoop or do anything which brought a strain on the muscles of the back when the attacks were at their height was utterly impossible, and when trouble with the kidney secretions set in life to me was not a bed of roses. When I procured Dosn's Kidney Pills at the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store I had been suffering intensely for a week. My surprise was much more easily imagined than expressed when a few doses brought relief, and a continuation of the treatment stopped a very violent attack.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale at all drug stores-50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.