

COOK DINES WITH KING OF DENMARK

Was Invited Only After Government Had Made Closest Investigation of His Story.

DANISH EXPLORERS AGREE.

Their Verdict Unanimously in Favor of the American's Claims—Nansen Believes Him.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook dined tonight with King Frederick at the summer palace a few miles outside of Copenhagen.

The king summoned Dr. Cook to an audience yesterday as a formal courtesy. They had all an hour's talk, and while these royal audiences cannot, according to etiquette, be minutely described by members of the court, Dr. Cook made such an impression on the king that the latter immediately instructed the court chamberlains to summon the explorer to dine with him tonight.

DANISH EXPLORERS CONVINCED.

The king invited Dr. Cook to meet him yesterday only after having the government make the closest possible investigation into the merits of his story. All Danish explorers were asked to give their opinions of Dr. Cook's claims before the audience was granted and their verdict was unanimously in his favor.

The dinner was entirely the result of the king's personal opinion regarding the explorer who had won the first night in his home which Danes could not remember having been received another private person. And members of the royal family listened to his every word as he recounted the dangers and privations of his polar journey.

Dr. Cook was immensely pleased today by a telegram from President Taft, in which the president extended his hearty congratulations. He had to undergo many an ordeal today, being bombarded on every side with questions intended to test the accuracy of his information.

Although after midnight when he reached his hotel at the end of the first day's trying experience, he set up for two hours' sleep, he did not spend long in conversation with Commodore Howard and Professor Olsen, secretary of the Geographical Society. He was up before 7 o'clock this morning reading translations of comments in the Danish newspapers. Later he received Commodore Sverdrup and Count Harald Molte, member of the Mysius Erichsen expedition, who probably will bring up Dr. Cook's case. One of the most exciting periods of the day was an interview with Professor Stromberg, leading Scandinavian astronomer, who says when he is per-

muted to examine Dr. Cook's observation, he can decide within a half day whether the explorer has been at the pole. Several other expert arctic explorers were present in conversation with Dr. Cook, and when they came out the appended telegram was convinced of his absolute good faith.

A luncheon at the American legation afforded further opportunity to non-expert persons to strengthen their already firm belief in the explorer's narrative.

A SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM.

The dinner at the royal castle was the scene of greatest enthusiasm. Dr. Maurice Egan, American minister, and several other guests, completed the party. The dinner passed off quietly as is customary on Sunday in the royal household, but after dinner there was a regular rush around Dr. Cook, who started a session round of his adventures. One after another of the royal passengers piled him with questions and marked their intelligent appreciation of conditions in arctic seas, and then waited eagerly while the explorer answered, always without hesitation.

Prince Waldemar, brother of the king, who is a scientific sailor, was extremely interested in the discussion about the pole and the condition of the Arctic. Prince and Princess George of Greece also made pertinent inquiries.

The king and queen and everybody were so greatly interested in the story that they remained in the drawing room much later than is their custom.

As Dr. Cook retired with Mr. Egan he was the center of a congratulatory group. It was easy to see that the royal family had implicit faith in him.

It has been decided that, after Dr. Cook's visit to Brussels he will lecture at Paris. He will return to Copenhagen and sail from here to New York.

One of the most interesting features of Dr. Cook's present position is that he is about the only member of the Danish royal family who does not make any pretensions and talked about Dr. Cook's today. Minister Egan has advised him carefully.

While he is theoretically living as the government's guest at a hotel, he is practically living at the legation so that he may be kept away from the pressure of the crowds. Dr. Cook thinks that he will be able to get back to New York quietly so that he may receive his scientific records before he gives them to the world.

At lunch at the American embassy today the explorer escaped for a few minutes from the absorbing topic of the arctic and asked questions, which, to the listeners, appeared amusing, about what was going on. What was this remarkable play, "The Merry Widow" of which he had heard from the Danes in Greenland? What was Tatt's majority? and similar questions.

SHIPPED HIS PAPERS.

To obviate the possible loss by shipwreck of his papers, Dr. Cook shipped sections of them from Greenland by different vessels and is arranging to have them sent from Denmark in a similar way. Dr. Cook disclaimed any title to unusual bravery. He says that the success of his expedition was due to the fact that he had strong men and dogs for the final dash, on which several others had started with weakened parties and that he did not follow the "etiquette" contented.

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HEWLETT'S -TEAS- ALWAYS GOOD

have raised questions in America, there is this to be said:

"The men at his own reception-exploration surrounded him with questions and remarks without question. Instead of avoiding them as a charlatan would, he spends every possible moment with them, discussing eager observations, ice floes and drifts, dogs and supplies, and they believe in him. When the rest of the world may think Denmark has put the seal of its belief and endorsement on Dr. Cook as strongly as it is possible to do."

A BELGIAN SCIENTIST.

Brussels, Sept. 5.—Prof. Lecointe, director of the Brussels observatory, continuing his defense of Dr. Cook, to-night insisted that the explorer can easily prove his facts to the satisfaction of scientists.

"There has been some astonishment," he said to-day, "that Dr. Cook found himself on April 21, 1908, in latitude 89 degrees 20' minutes and 45 seconds. Now the figures do constitute an approximation which an astronomer himself would make with difficulty. It is a reasonable result of corrections made to observations taken in round figures. I think on April 21 when he made a complementary march of 14 geographical seconds, merely, I suppose, to reply to a possible malevolent critic, who might try to say that Dr. Cook had not reached the pole if he did not go beyond 89 degrees, 20 minutes and 45 seconds. We might say that Dr. Cook had gone entirely around the pole."

To a correspondent he said that errors in newspaper reports were apparent, and that certain points of the published statements required elucidation. Specifically, Capt. Nansen declared he had confidence in Dr. Cook's trustworthiness. He himself considered it possible to reach the north pole by the aid of dogs, but he pointed out that the placing of a report and the planting of the stars and

continuing the survey.

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stripes in the ice was useless, as the drift would take them far away from the spot where they had been laid.

COMMODORE SVERDRUP.

Paris, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Marin from Copenhagen says that Mrs. Rasmussen, wife of Knud Rasmussen, who was engaged as Dr. Cook's cook in Greenland, has received a letter from her husband by the steamer Hans Egede. The explorer writes:

"I never was so much moved in my life as by the success of Cook, for I had hoped to carry off this triumph myself."

Mrs. Rasmussen said that her husband always had believed that Eskimos could reach the pole and that he believed Dr. Cook had succeeded because he managed to live like the Eskimos. The explorer writes:

"My husband," said Mrs. Rasmussen, "was the first to congratulate Dr. Cook and he listened to the testimony of the Eskimos which is by no means negligible. They do not understand the use of instruments but they know how to make a compass and a north light. My husband does not doubt in any way Dr. Cook's veracity. He is mortified to not have performed the task himself. He now the less congratulates the great explorer."

SVERDRUP THE EXPLORER.

The explorer Sverdrup, came from Christiansen says the Marin's correspondent at Copenhagen, to congratulate Dr. Cook and presented the correspondent with the words, "This is the man to whom I owe my success in life."

Sverdrup answered:

"What you have done is great, beautiful, I tell you so from the bottom of my heart."

Dr. Cook explained that Commodore Sverdrup had passed years in the difficult and glorious task of mapping the polar regions. As he was following the observations on the route of Sverdrup that he was able to find his way so rapidly to the north pole.

Speaking of Cook's achievement, Sverdrup said:

"I believe Cook arrived at the pole because he did not cling to the old route usually followed, that which Peary is now following. The rapid currents of this route which carry off the ice made it difficult to make him travel to reach the pole. Dr. Cook had the good sense to follow his own idea in the matter of route. He took the only good one on account of the slow disappearance of glaciers north of Nansen sound and he had the delicacy to say that I revealed the route to him. That is true. I am the first to publish a survey."

"He had with him Eskimos carefully chosen. Rasmussen, the explorer in Greenland knows better than any one else the country and inhabitants and Rasmussen has absolute faith in Dr. Cook. Finally, none but a madman would think that Cook has not a convincing series of correct observations. When he makes these public all doubts will fall to the ground."

"But," remarked the correspondent, "it has been suggested that he could make a speed of 15 miles a day."

"That objection," replied Sverdrup, "is without foundation, for I have often covered more than 25 miles a day."

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